

Definition entries for selected countries and series

Selected Countries

Country: Africa

Africa aggregate including Sub-Saharan and North African countries. There are no economies in Africa classified as high income. The economies included are:

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Dem. Rep.
Congo, Rep.
Cote d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt, Arab Rep.
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia, The
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe

Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Country: Algeria
Middle East & North Africa region
Lower middle income
IBRD

National currency: Algerian dinar
National accounts base year: 1980
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1998
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2000

Country: Angola
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Lower middle income
IDA

National currency: Angolan kwanza
National accounts base year: 1997
SNA price valuation: VAP
Latest population census: 1970
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2001

Country: Benin
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: CFA franc
National accounts base year: 1985
SNA price valuation: VAP
Latest population census: 2002
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2001

Country: Botswana
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Upper middle income

IBRD

National currency: Botswana pula
National accounts base year: 1993/1994
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 2001
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2000

Country: Burkina Faso
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: CFA franc
National accounts base year: 1990
SNA price valuation: VAP
Latest population census: 1996
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2003

Country: Burundi
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Burundi franc
National accounts base year: 1980
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1990
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2000

Country: Cameroon
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Lower middle income
IDA

National currency: CFA franc
National accounts base year: 2000
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1987
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2004

Country: Cape Verde
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Lower middle income
IDA

National currency: Cape Verde escudo
National accounts base year: 1980
SNA price valuation: VAP

Country: Central African Republic
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: CFA franc
National accounts base year: 1987
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 2003
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2000

Country: Chad
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: CFA franc
National accounts base year: 1995
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1993
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2004

Country: Comoros
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Comorian franc
National accounts base year: 1990
SNA price valuation: VAP

Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Congo franc
National accounts base year: 1987
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1984
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2001

Country: Congo, Rep.
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Lower middle income
IDA

National currency: CFA franc
National accounts base year: 1978
SNA price valuation: VAP

Latest population census: 1996
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2005

Country: Cote d'Ivoire
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: CFA franc
National accounts base year: 1996
SNA price valuation: VAP
Latest population census: 1998
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2000; AIS, 2005

Country: Djibouti
Middle East & North Africa region
Lower middle income
IDA

National currency: Djibouti franc
National accounts base year: 1990
SNA price valuation: VAB

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Middle East & North Africa region
Lower middle income
IBRD

National currency: Egyptian pound
National accounts base year: 1991/1992
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1996
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2005

Country: Equatorial Guinea
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Upper middle income
IBRD

National currency: CFA franc
National accounts base year: 1985
SNA price valuation: VAB

Country: Eritrea
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Eritrean nakfa
National accounts base year: 1992

SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1984
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2002

Country: Ethiopia
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Ethiopian birr
National accounts base year: 1999/2000
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1994
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2005

Country: Gabon
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Upper middle income
IBRD

National currency: CFA franc
National accounts base year: 1991
SNA price valuation: VAP
Latest population census: 2003
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2000

Country: Gambia, The
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Gambian dalasi
National accounts base year: 1987
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 2003
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2000

Country: Ghana
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Ghanian cedi
National accounts base year: 1975
SNA price valuation: VAP
Latest population census: 2000
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: SPA, 2002; DHS, 2003

Country: Guinea
Sub-Saharan Africa region

Low income
IDA

National currency: Guinean franc
National accounts base year: 1996
National accounts reference year: 1994
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1996
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2005

Country: Guinea-Bissau
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: CFA franc
National accounts base year: 1986
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1991
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2000

Country: Kenya
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Kenya shilling
National accounts base year: 2001
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1999
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2003; SPA, 2004

Country: Lesotho
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Lower middle income
IDA

National currency: Lesotho loti
National accounts base year: 1995
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1996
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2004

Country: Liberia
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Liberian dollar
National accounts base year: 1992

SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1984
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 1995

Country: Libya
Middle East & North Africa region
Upper middle income
IBRD

National currency: Libyan dinar
National accounts base year: 1975
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1995
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2000

Country: Madagascar
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Malagasy ariary
National accounts base year: 1984
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1993
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2003/04

Country: Malawi
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Malawi kwacha
National accounts base year: 1994
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1998
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2004

Country: Mali
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: CFA franc
National accounts base year: 1987
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1998
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2001

Country: Mauritania
Sub-Saharan Africa region

Low income
IDA

National currency: Mauritanian ouguiya
National accounts base year: 1985
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 2000
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2000/01

Country: Mauritius
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Upper middle income
IBRD

National currency: Mauritian rupee
National accounts base year: 1997/1998
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 2000

Country: Morocco
Middle East & North Africa region
Lower middle income
IBRD

National currency: Moroccan dirham
National accounts base year: 1980
SNA price valuation: VAP
Latest population census: 2004
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2003/04

Country: Mozambique
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Mozambican metical
National accounts base year: 1995
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1997
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2003

Country: Namibia
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Lower middle income
IBRD

National currency: Namibia dollar
National accounts base year: 1995/1996
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 2001

Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2000

Country: Niger
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: CFA franc
National accounts base year: 1987
SNA price valuation: VAP
Latest population census: 2001
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2000

Country: Nigeria
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Nigerian naira
National accounts base year: 1987
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 2006
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2003

Country: North Africa
North Africa aggregate. There are no economies in North Africa classified as high income. The economies included are:

Algeria
Egypt, Arab Rep.
Libya
Morocco
Tunisia

Country: Rwanda
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Rwanda franc
National accounts base year: 1995
SNA price valuation: VAP
Latest population census: 2002
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2005

Country: Sao Tome and Principe
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: São Tomé and Príncipe dobra
National accounts base year: 1991
SNA price valuation: VAP

Country: Senegal
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: CFA franc
National accounts base year: 1999
National accounts reference year: 1987
SNA price valuation: VAP
Latest population census: 2002
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2005

Country: Seychelles
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Upper middle income
IBRD

National currency: Seychelles rupee
National accounts base year: 1986
SNA price valuation: VAP

Country: Sierra Leone
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Sierra Leonean leone
National accounts base year: 2001
National accounts reference year: 1990
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 2004
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2000

Country: Somalia
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Somali shilling
National accounts base year: 1985
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1987
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 1999

Country: South Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa region
Upper middle income
IBRD

National currency: South African rand
National accounts base year: 2000
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 2001
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 1998

Country: Sub-Saharan Africa
Sub-Saharan Africa regional aggregate. There are no economies in Sub-Saharan Africa classified as high income. The economies included are:

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Dem. Rep.
Congo, Rep.
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia, The
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
São Tomé and Príncipe

Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Country: Sub-Saharan Africa excluding South Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa sub-regional aggregate (excludes South Africa). There are no economies in Sub-Saharan Africa classified as high income. The economies included are:

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Dem. Rep.
Congo, Rep.
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia, The
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia

Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Country: Sub-Saharan Africa excluding South Africa and Nigeria
Sub-Saharan Africa sub-regional aggregate (excludes South Africa and Nigeria). The economies included are:

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Dem. Rep.
Congo, Rep.
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia, The
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius

Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Rwanda
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sudan
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Country: Sudan
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Sudanese dinar
National accounts base year: 1981/1982
National accounts reference year: 1982
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1993
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2000

Country: Swaziland
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Lower middle income
IBRD

National currency: Swaziland lilangeni
National accounts base year: 1985
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 1997
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2000

Country: Tanzania
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Tanzania shilling
National accounts base year: 1992
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 2002
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2004

Country: Togo
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: CFA franc
National accounts base year: 1978
SNA price valuation: VAP
Latest population census: 1981
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2000

Country: Tunisia
Middle East & North Africa region
Lower middle income
IBRD

National currency: Tunisian dinar
National accounts base year: 1990
SNA price valuation: VAP
Latest population census: 2004
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: MICS, 2000

Country: Uganda
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Uganda shilling
National accounts base year: 1997/1998
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 2002
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2000/01; AIS, 2004

Country: Zambia
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
IDA

National currency: Zambian kwacha
National accounts base year: 1994
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 2002
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 2001/02; SPA, 2005

Country: Zimbabwe
Sub-Saharan Africa region
Low income
Blend

National currency: Zimbabwe dollar
National accounts base year: 1990
SNA price valuation: VAB
Latest population census: 2002
Latest demographic, household, or health survey: DHS, 1999

Selected Series

Series: Access to an all-season road (% of rural population)
Percentage of rural population with access to an all-season road.

Series: Access to an all-season road (% rural population, AFTTR definition)
Note: these data are provided by the Africa Transport unit, based upon the methods explained below. In what follows, "RAI" stands for "rural access indicator". All figures are estimates of the percentage of rural population living within 2 kilometers of an all-season road. Extrapolation based on sampling: Physical data on population and roads generated in former surveys were used to extrapolate the RAI. The level of confidence is rated as good. GIS RAI was computed using geo-referenced population and classified road network. Limitations are due to assumptions on the passability of the classified network as well as the absence of non-classified network. The level of confidence is rated as fair. Partial spatial estimate: RAI was physically measured in a sample of rural areas through geo-referencing of all roads and villages. Limitations come from possible lack of robustness of the sampling process. The level of confidence is rated as fair.

Series: Access to finance (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)
Percentage of firms identifying access/cost of finance as a major constraint. The computation of the indicator is based on the rating of the obstacle as a potential constraint to the current operations of the establishment.

Series: Adjustment to Arrears
Adjustment to Arrears.

Series: Adjustments to foreign scheduled debt service (current LCU)
Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date such as money deposits, securities, shares and loans. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Adjustments to foreign scheduled principal repayments (current LCU)
Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Adjustments to scheduled debt service (current US\$)
Adjustment to scheduled debt service equals debt service not paid plus debt service arrears reductions and prepayments. Data are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Series: Adjustments to scheduled interest (current US\$)
Interest due is actual amounts of interest due in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign

currency, goods, or services in the year specified. This item includes interest paid on long-term debt, IMF charges, and interest paid on short-term debt. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Short-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinction between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Age dependency ratio (dependents to working-age population)

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents--people younger than 15 or older than 64--to the working-age population--those ages 15-64. For example, 0.7 means there are 7 dependents for every 10 working-age people.

Series: Agricultural land (% of land area)

Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.

Series: Agricultural land (sq. km)

Agricultural area refers to: (a) arable land - land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for arable land are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable; (b) permanent crops - land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee and rubber; this category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber; and (c) permanent pastures - land used permanently (five years or more) for herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild (wild prairie or grazing land).

Series: Agricultural machinery, tractors

Agricultural machinery refers to the number of wheel and crawler tractors (excluding garden tractors) in use in agriculture at the end of the calendar year specified or during the first quarter of the following year.

Series: Agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 sq. km of arable land

Agricultural machinery refers to the number of wheel and crawler tractors (excluding garden tractors) in use in agriculture at the end of the calendar year specified or during the first quarter of the following year. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is

excluded.

Series: Agricultural methane emissions (% of total)

Agricultural methane emissions are emissions from animals, animal waste, rice production, agricultural waste burning (nonenergy, on-site), and savannah burning.

Series: Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (% of total)

Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions are emissions produced through fertilizer use (synthetic and animal manure), animal waste management, agricultural waste burning (nonenergy, on-site), and savannah burning.

Series: Agricultural population (FAO, numbers)

Agricultural population is defined as all persons depending for their livelihood on agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry. It comprises all persons economically active in agriculture as well as their non-working dependents. It is not necessary that this referred population exclusively come from rural population.

Series: Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade. Agricultural raw materials comprise SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).

Series: Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade. Agricultural raw materials comprise SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).

Series: Agriculture productivity (constant 2000 US\$ agriculture value added per cubic meter of agriculture freshwater withdrawal)

Sectoral agriculture productivity is the annual value added in agriculture in constant prices divided by annual water withdrawal in agriculture.

Series: Agriculture value added per worker (constant 2000 US\$)

Agriculture value added per worker is a measure of agricultural productivity. Value added in agriculture measures the output of the agricultural sector (ISIC divisions 1-5) less the value of intermediate inputs. Agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: AIDS deaths in adults and children

Deaths due to HIV/AIDS are the estimated number of adults and children that have died in a specific year based in the modeling of HIV surveillance data using standard and appropriate tools.

Series: AIDS deaths in adults and children (high estimate)

Deaths due to HIV/AIDS are the estimated number of adults and children that have died in a specific year based in the modeling of HIV surveillance data using standard and appropriate tools.

Series: AIDS deaths in adults and children (low estimate)

Deaths due to HIV/AIDS are the estimated number of adults and children that have died in a specific year based in the modeling of HIV surveillance data using standard and appropriate tools.

Series: Air transport, freight (million ton-km)

Air freight is the volume of freight, express, and diplomatic bags carried on each flight stage (operation of an aircraft from takeoff to its next landing), measured in metric tons times kilometers traveled.

Series: Air transport, passengers carried

Air passengers carried include both domestic and international aircraft passengers of air carriers registered in the country.

Series: Air transport, registered carrier departures worldwide

Registered carrier departures worldwide are domestic takeoffs and takeoffs abroad of air carriers registered in the country.

Series: Animal species, threatened

Animal species are mammals (excluding whales and porpoises) and birds (included within a country's breeding or wintering ranges). Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Series: Annual freshwater withdrawals, agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.

Series: Annual freshwater withdrawals, domestic (% of total freshwater withdrawal)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.

Series: Annual freshwater withdrawals, industry (% of total freshwater withdrawal)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from

desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for industry are total withdrawals for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.

Series: Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture and industry are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production and for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.

Series: Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (billion cubic meters)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture and industry are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production and for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.

Series: Annual investment for telephone service (current US\$)

Annual investment for telephone service is annual investment on equipment for fixed telephone service expressed in US dollars.

Series: Arable land (% of land area)

Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Series: Arable land (hectares per person)

Arable land (hectares per person) includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Series: Arable land (hectares)

Arable land (in hectares) includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or

for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Series: Area under cereal production (hectares)

Land under cereal production refers to harvested area, although some countries report only sown or cultivated area. Cereals include wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Series: Arms exports (constant 1990 US\$)

Data for some countries are based on partial or uncertain data or rough estimates. Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Series: Average duration of power outages (hours)

Average number of hours of power outages.

Series: Average time to clear direct exports through customs (days)

Average time to clear exports through customs is the average number of days to clear direct exports through customs.

Series: Average time to clear imports from customs (days)

Average time to clear imports through customs is the average number of days to clear imports through customs. For survey data collected in 2006 and 2007, this indicator is computed for the Manufacturing module only.

Series: Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans (%)

Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans are the value of nonperforming loans divided by the total value of the loan portfolio (including nonperforming loans before the deduction of specific loan-loss provisions). The loan amount recorded as nonperforming should be the gross value of the loan as recorded on the balance sheet, not just the amount that is overdue.

Series: Believing the court system is fair, impartial and uncorrupted (% of firms this as a major constraint)

Percentage of firms believing the court system is fair, impartial and uncorrupted as a major constraint. The computation of the indicator is based on the rating of the obstacle as a potential constraint to the current operations of the establishment.

Series: Bird species threatened

Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Series: Births attended by skilled health staff (%)

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Series: Bond interest rate (%)

Bond interest rate (%).

Series: Broadband subscribers

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Broadband subscribers are the total number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technologies. Reporting countries may have different definitions of broadband, so data are not strictly comparable across countries.

Series: Broadband subscribers (per 1,000 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Broadband subscribers are the total number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technologies. Reporting countries may have different definitions of broadband, so data are not strictly comparable across countries.

Series: Broadband subscribers (per 100 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Broadband subscribers are the total number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technologies. Reporting countries may have different definitions of broadband, so data are not strictly comparable across countries.

Series: Budgetary investment (current LCU)

Budgetary investment. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Capital flows not elsewhere included (BoP, current US\$)

This item comprises capital transactions not included elsewhere. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Capital goods imports (constant US\$)

Imports of capital goods, cif (includes freight and insurance costs) in 1987 constant US dollars.

Series: Capital goods imports (current US\$)

Imports of capital goods in current US dollars. Values are on cif (includes freight and insurance costs).

Series: Capital revenue (current LCU)

Capital revenue comprises proceeds from the sale of nonfinancial capital assets, including land, intangible assets, stocks, and fixed capital assets of buildings, construction and equipment of more than a minimum value and usable for more than one year in the process of production, and receipts of unrequited transfers for capital purposes from nongovernmental sources. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Capital transfers (current LCU)
Capital transfers. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)
Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Series: Carbon dioxide emissions, industrial ('000 metric tons)
Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Series: Central bank intervention rate (%)
Central bank intervention rate.

Series: Central government arrears on domestic debt (current LCU)
Central government arrears on domestic debt.

Series: Central government arrears on external debt (current LCU)
Central government arrears on external debt.

Series: Central government debt service, external (current LCU)
Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date such as money deposits, securities, shares and loans. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Central government debt, monetary system credit (current LCU)
Domestic debt consists of the outstanding stock or recognized, direct liabilities to the monetary system. Data are in current local currencies.

Series: Central government debt, other domestic (current LCU)
Domestic debt to other in current local currencies.

Series: Central government revenue excluding all grants (current LCU)
Central government revenue excluding all grants.

Series: Central government revenues, excluding all grants (% of GDP)
Central government revenues, excluding all grants.

Series: Cereal cropland (% of land area)
Land under cereal production refers to harvested area, although some countries report only sown or cultivated area. Cereals include wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Series: Cereal exports (FAO, current US\$)

Cereals include wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Series: Cereal exports (FAO, tonnes)

Cereals include wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Series: Cereal food aid shipments (FAO, tonnes)

Food aid shipments represent a transfer of food commodities from donor to recipient countries on a total-grant basis. Processed and blended cereals are converted into their grain equivalent by applying the conversion factors included in the Rule of Procedures under the 1999 Food Aid Convention to facilitate comparisons between deliveries of different commodities. For cereals, the period refers to July/June, beginning in the year shown.

Series: Cereal imports (FAO, current US\$)

Cereals include wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Series: Cereal imports (FAO, tonnes)

Cereals include wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Series: Cereal production (metric tons)

Cereal production refers to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereals include wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Series: Cereal yield (kg per hectare)

Cereal yield, measured as kilograms per hectare of harvested land, includes wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Series: Change in stocks (constant LCU)

Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress". Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Change in stocks (current LCU)

Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress". Data are in current local currency.

Series: Change in stocks (current US\$)

Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress". Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Change in stocks public sector (current LCU)

Changes in stocks/inventories of public sector comprises the value of the physical changes in (i) stocks of raw materials, work-in-progress (excluding work put in place on structures, roads and other construction projects), and finished goods held by industries. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Change in stocks public sector (current US\$)

Changes in stocks/inventories of public sector comprises the value of the physical changes in (i) stocks of raw materials, work-in-progress (excluding work put in place on structures, roads and other construction projects), and finished goods held by industries. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Change in stocks, private sector (constant LCU)

Changes in stocks/inventories of private sector comprises the value of the physical changes in stocks of raw materials, work-in-progress (excluding work put in place on structures, roads and other construction projects), and finished goods held by industries.

Series: Change in stocks, private sector (current LCU)

Changes in stocks/inventories of private sector comprises the value of the physical changes in stocks of raw materials, work-in-progress (excluding work put in place on structures, roads and other construction projects), and finished goods held by industries. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Change in stocks, private sector (current US\$)

Changes in stocks/inventories of private sector comprises the value of the physical changes in stocks of raw materials, work-in-progress (excluding work put in place on structures, roads and other construction projects), and finished goods held by industries. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Change in stocks, public sector (constant LCU)

Changes in stocks/inventories of public sector comprises the value of the physical changes in (i) stocks of raw materials, work-in-progress (excluding work put in place on structures, roads and other construction projects), and finished goods held by industries. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Changes in net reserves (BoP, current US\$)

Changes in net reserves is the net change in a country's holdings of international reserves resulting from transactions on the current, capital, and financial accounts. These include changes in holdings of monetary gold, SDRs, foreign exchange assets, reserve position in the International Monetary Fund, and other claims on nonresidents

that are available to the central authority. The measure is net of liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves, and counterpart items for valuation changes and exceptional financing items. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Child employment in agriculture (% of economically active children ages 7-14)

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes agriculture and hunting, forestry and logging, and fishing. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Series: Child employment in agriculture, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes agriculture and hunting, forestry and logging, and fishing. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Series: Child employment in agriculture, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes agriculture and hunting, forestry and logging, and fishing. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Series: Child employment in manufacturing (% of economically active children ages 7-14)

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3).

Manufacturing corresponds to division 3 (ISIC revision 2) or category D (ISIC revision 3). Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Series: Child employment in manufacturing, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3).

Manufacturing corresponds to division 3 (ISIC revision 2) or category D (ISIC revision 3). Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Series: Child employment in manufacturing, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)

Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Manufacturing corresponds to division 3 (ISIC revision 2) or category D (ISIC revision 3). Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Series: Child employment in services (% of economically active children ages 7-14)
Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, other community services, and private household activity. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Series: Child employment in services, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)
Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, other community services, and private household activity. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Series: Child employment in services, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)
Employment by economic activity refers to the distribution of economically active children by the major industrial categories (ISIC revision 2 or revision 3). Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial intermediation, real estate, public administration, education, health and social work, other community services, and private household activity. Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Series: Claims on central government (current LCU)
Claims on the central government, net is defined as the central governments direct financial obligations to the country's financial institutions less any claims the central government has on those institutions.

Series: Claims on central government, flow (current LCU)
Net domestic credit to government budget. Data are in current local currencies. AF stands for annual flow.

Series: Claims on governments and other public entities (% of GDP)
Claims on governments and other public entities (IFS line 32an + 32b + 32bx + 32c) usually comprise direct credit for specific purposes such as financing of the

government budget deficit or loans to state enterprises, advances against future credit authorizations, and purchases of treasury bills and bonds, net of deposits by the public sector. Public sector deposits with the banking system also include sinking funds for the service of debt and temporary deposits of government revenues. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Claims on governments and other public entities (current LCU)

Claims on governments and other public entities (IFS line 32an + 32b + 32bx + 32c) usually comprise direct credit for specific purposes such as financing of the government budget deficit or loans to state enterprises, advances against future credit authorizations, and purchases of treasury bills and bonds, net of deposits by the public sector. Public sector deposits with the banking system also include sinking funds for the service of debt and temporary deposits of government revenues. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Claims on governments, etc. (annual growth as % of M2)

Claims on governments and other public entities (IFS line 32an + 32b + 32bx + 32c) usually comprise direct credit for specific purposes such as financing of the government budget deficit or loans to state enterprises, advances against future credit authorizations, and purchases of treasury bills and bonds, net of deposits by the public sector. Public sector deposits with the banking system also include sinking funds for the service of debt and temporary deposits of government revenues. Money and quasi money (M2) comprise the sum of currency outside banks, demand deposits other than those of the central government, and the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government.

Series: Claims on nonmonetary financial institutions, flow (current LCU)

Net domestic credit to other financial institutions (non-governmental). Data are in current local currencies.

Series: Claims on other official entities, flow (current LCU)

Net domestic credit to other official entities of government. Data are in current local currencies.

Series: Claims on private sector (annual growth as % of M2) ..

Claims on private sector (IFS line 32d) include gross credit from the financial system to individuals, enterprises, nonfinancial public entities not included under net domestic credit, and financial institutions not included elsewhere. Money and quasi money (M2) comprise the sum of currency outside banks, demand deposits other than those of the central government, and the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government.

Series: Claims on private sector and other financial institutions, flow (current LCU)

Net domestic credit to Rest of the economy (excludes government). Data are in current local currencies.

Series: Claims on private sector, flow (current LCU)

Change in domestic credit to the private sector covers changes in claims on private non-financial corporations, households, and non-profit institutions. Data; Annual flow, local currencies.

Series: Clean energy consumption (% of total)

Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.

Series: Closing a business (rank)

This index averages the country's percentile rankings on: time, cost (% of estate) and recovery rate (cents on the dollar), giving equal weight to each topic. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Closing a business, cost (% of estate)

The cost of the proceedings is recorded as a percentage of the estate's value. The cost is calculated on the basis of survey responses by insolvency practitioners and includes court fees as well as fees of insolvency practitioners, independent assessors, lawyers and accountants. Respondents provide cost estimates from among the following options: less than 2%, 2–5%, 5–8%, 8–11%, 11–18%, 18–25%, 25–33%, 33–50%, 50–75% and more than 75% of the value of the business estate. This is the cost of the bankruptcy proceedings. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Closing a business, recovery rate (cents on the dollar)

The recovery rate is recorded as cents on the dollar recouped by creditors through the bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings. The calculation takes into account whether the business emerges from the proceedings as a going concern as well as costs and the loss in value due to the time spent closing down. If the business keeps operating, no value is lost on the initial claim, set at 100 cents on the dollar. If it does not, the initial 100 cents on the dollar are reduced to 70 cents on the dollar. Then the official costs of the insolvency procedure are deducted (1 cent for each percentage of the initial value). Finally, the value lost as a result of the time the money remains tied up in insolvency proceedings is taken into account, including the loss of value due to depreciation of the hotel furniture. Consistent with international accounting practice, the depreciation rate for furniture is taken to be 20%. The furniture is assumed to account for a quarter of the total value of assets. The recovery rate is the present value of the remaining proceeds, based on end-2006 lending rates from the International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics, supplemented with data from central banks. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Closing a business, time (years)

Time is recorded in calendar years. Information is collected on the sequence of procedures and on whether any procedures can be carried out simultaneously. Potential delay tactics by the parties, such as the filing of dilatory appeals or requests for extension, are taken into consideration. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: CO2 emissions (kg per 2000 PPP \$ of GDP) ..

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Series: CO2 emissions (kg per 2000 US\$ of GDP)

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Series: CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Series: CO2 emissions from solid fuel consumption (% of total)

Carbon dioxide emissions from solid fuel consumption refer mainly to emissions from use of coal as an energy source.

Series: Combined polity score

The POLITY score is computed by subtracting the AUTOOCRACY (UPP.INS.AUTO.XQ) score from the DEMOCRACY (UPP.INS.DEMO.XQ) score. The resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). Polity Index cannot capture the degree of political systems, hence detailed descriptions of political trends in each country as well as explanations for their coding are available from the polity. Polity IV Project, Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2006, annual, cross-national, time-series and polity-case formats coding democratic and autocratic "patterns of authority" and regime changes in all independent countries with total population greater than 500,000 in 2006 (162 countries in 2006; SPSS and Excel data; PDF codebook). Note: Individual Polity IV Country Reports can be examined by checking the website <http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity06.htm>; changes made during the most recent update (2006) are listed in an Excel file in <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/inscr.htm>.

Series: Combustible renewables and waste (% of total energy)

Combustible renewables and waste comprise solid biomass, liquid biomass, biogas, industrial waste, and municipal waste, measured as a percentage of total energy use.

Series: Combustible renewables and waste (metric tones of oil equivalent)

Combustible renewables and waste comprise solid biomass, liquid biomass, biogas, industrial waste, and municipal waste.

Series: Commitments, IBRD (COM, current US\$)

Commitments (IBRD) are the sum of new commitments on public and publicly guaranteed loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Commitments are the total amount of loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified.

Series: Commitments, IDA (COM, current US\$)

Commitments (IDA) are the sum of new commitments on public and publicly guaranteed loans from the International Development Association (IDA). Commitments are the total amount of loans for which contracts were signed in the year specified.

Series: Community health workers (per 1,000 people)

Community health workers are traditional medicine practitioners, faith healers, assistant and community health education workers, community health officers, family health workers, lady health visitors, health extension package workers, community midwives, and traditional birth attendants.

Series: Consumer price index (base year varies by country)

Consumer price index reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.

Series: Container port traffic (TEU: 20 foot equivalent units)

Port container traffic measures the flow of containers from land to sea transport modes, and vice versa, in twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs), a standard-size container. Data refer to coastal shipping as well as international journeys. Transshipment traffic is counted as two lifts at the intermediate port (once to off-load and again as an outbound lift) and includes empty units.

Series: Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)

Contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. It is usually measured for married women ages 15-49 only.

Series: Contributing family workers, female (% of females employed)

Contributing family workers are those workers who hold “self-employment jobs” as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.

Series: Contributing family workers, male (% of males employed)

Contributing family workers are those workers who hold “self-employment jobs” as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.

Series: Contributing family workers, total (% of total employed)

Contributing family workers are those workers who hold “self-employment jobs” as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.

Series: Control of Corruption (estimate)

Control of corruption measures the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests. Further documentation and research using the World Governance Indicators (WGI) is available at www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance.

Series: Control of Corruption (number of surveys/polls)

See definition GV.CONT.CO.ES. This is the number of surveys/polls used to derive the GV.CONT.CO.ES.

Series: Control of Corruption (percentile rank 0-100)

See definition GV.CONT.CO.ES. Country's percentile rank (percentile rank 0-100).

Series: Control of Corruption (standard error)

See definition GV.CONT.CO.ES. Inherent to all Governance Indicators is a margin of error, which might vary from country to country, normally attributable to two factors: (i) cross-country differences in the number of sources in which a country appears, and (ii) differences in the precision of the sources in which each country appears.

Series: Corruption (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)

Percentage of firms identifying corruption as a major constraint. The computation of the indicator is based on the rating of the obstacle as a potential constraint to the current operations of the establishment.

Series: Corruption (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)

Is the share of senior managers who ranked corruption as a major or very severe constraint.

Series: Corruption Perceptions Index (rank)

This is the ranking from the annual Transparency International corruption perceptions index, which ranks more than 150 countries in terms of perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys. For more information on this indicator, please visit

http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi the Transparency International page on the topic.

Series: Corruption Perceptions Index (score)

This information is from the <http://www.transparency.org> Transparency International web site. More information may be available there. CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt). Confidence range provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. This reflects how a country's score may vary, depending on measurement precision. Nominally, with 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below. However, particularly when only few sources are available, an unbiased estimate of the mean coverage probability is lower than the nominal value of 90%. Surveys used refers to the number of surveys that assessed a country's performance. 13 surveys and expert assessments were used and at least 3 were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Series: Country has publicly endorsed the EITI principles (categorical)

The indicator takes on a value of "1" in the calendar year in which a country has publicly endorsed the EITI principles. This is generally in the form of a letter or of a speech. The value of "1" is maintained for all years subsequent to the year in which the endorsement was made.

Series: Country production of an EITI report (categorical)

The indicator takes on a value of "1" in the calendar year in which the country has publicly released an EITI report. This value appears only for those years in which a

public report is released; for all other years a "0" will appear. Generally, the production of a report is subsequent to the adoption of the EITI principles.

Series: Courts (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)
Is the share of senior managers who ranked courts and dispute resolution systems as a major or very severe constraint.

Series: Coverage of electricity, rural (% of rural population)
Coverage of Electricity, rural (%) is the percentage of the rural population living in households with access to electricity.

Series: Coverage of electricity, total (% of population)
Coverage of Electricity, total (%) is the percentage of the population living in households with access to electricity.

Series: Coverage of electricity, urban (% of urban population)
Coverage of Electricity, urban (%) is the percentage of the urban population living in households with access to electricity.

Series: CPIA Economic Management - debt policy rating (1=low to 6=high)
Debt policy assesses whether the debt management strategy is conducive to minimizing budgetary risks and ensuring long-term debt sustainability.

Series: CPIA Economic Management - fiscal policy rating (1=low to 6=high)
Fiscal policy assesses the short- and medium-term sustainability of fiscal policy (taking into account monetary and exchange rate policy and the sustainability of the public debt) and its impact on growth.

Series: CPIA Economic Management - macroeconomic management rating (1=low to 6=high)
Macroeconomic management assesses the monetary, exchange rate, and aggregate demand policy framework.

Series: CPIA Economic Management cluster average (1=low to 6=high)
The economic management cluster includes macroeconomic management, fiscal policy, and debt policy.

Series: CPIA overall rating - IDA resource allocation index (1=low to 6=high)
IDA Resource Allocation Index is obtained by calculating the average score for each cluster and then by averaging those scores. For each of 16 criteria countries are rated on a scale of 1 (low) to 6 (high).

Series: CPIA Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity - building human resources rating (1=low to 6=high)
Building human resources assesses the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect the access to and quality of health and education services, including prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

Series: CPIA Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity - equity of public resource use rating (1=low to 6=high)

Equity of public resource use assesses the extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities.

Series: CPIA Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity - gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)

Gender equality assesses the extent to which the country has installed institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women in education, health, the economy, and protection under law.

Series: CPIA Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity - policies & institutions for environmental sustainability rating (1=low to 6=high)

Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability assess the extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution.

Series: CPIA Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity - social protection and labor rating (1=low to 6=high)

Social protection and labor assess government policies in social protection and labor market regulations that reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people.

Series: CPIA Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity cluster average (1=low to 6=high)

The policies for social inclusion and equity cluster includes gender equality, equity of public resource use, building human resources, social protection and labor, and policies and institutions for environmental sustainability.

Series: CPIA Public Sector Management and Institutions - efficiency of revenue mobilisation rating (1=low to 6=high)

Efficiency of revenue mobilization assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization--not only the de facto tax structure, but also revenue from all sources as actually collected.

Series: CPIA Public Sector Management and Institutions - property rights & rule-based governance rating (1=low to 6=high)

Property rights and rule-based governance assess the extent to which private economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced.

Series: CPIA Public Sector Management and Institutions - quality of budgetary & financial management rating (1=low to 6=high)

Quality of budgetary and financial management assesses the extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities, effective financial management systems, and timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely and audited public accounts.

Series: CPIA Public Sector Management and Institutions - quality of public administration rating (1=low to 6=high)

Quality of public administration assesses the extent to which civilian central government staff is structured to design and implement government policy and deliver services effectively.

Series: CPIA Public Sector Management and Institutions - transparency, accountability & corruption rating (1=low to 6=high)

Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector assess the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and for the results of its actions by the electorate and by the legislature and judiciary, and the extent to which public employees within the executive are required to account for administrative decisions, use of resources, and results obtained. The three main dimensions assessed here are the accountability of the executive to oversight institutions and of public employees for their performance, access of civil society to information on public affairs, and state capture by narrow vested interests.

Series: CPIA Public Sector Management and Institutions cluster average (1=low to 6=high)

The public sector management and institutions cluster includes property rights and rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilization, quality of public administration, and transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector.

Series: CPIA Structural Policies - business regulatory environment rating (1=low to 6=high)

Business regulatory environment assesses the extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environments help or hinder private businesses in investing, creating jobs, and becoming more productive.

Series: CPIA Structural Policies - financial sector rating (1=low to 6=high)

Financial sector assesses the structure of the financial sector and the policies and regulations that affect it.

Series: CPIA Structural Policies - trade rating (1=low to 6=high)

Trade assesses how the policy framework fosters trade in goods.

Series: CPIA Structural Policies cluster average (1=low to 6=high)

The structural policies cluster includes trade, financial sector, and business regulatory environment.

Series: Crime (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)

Is the share of senior managers who ranked crime, theft, and disorder as a major or very severe constraint.

Series: Crime, theft and disorder (% of firms identifying this as major constraint)

Losses due to theft, robbery, vandalism, and arson are the estimated losses from those causes that occurred on establishments' premises as a percentage of annual sales.

Series: Crop production index (1999-2001 = 100)

Crop production index shows agricultural production for each year relative to the base period 1999-2001. It includes all crops except fodder crops. Regional and income

group aggregates for the FAO's production indexes are calculated from the underlying values in international dollars, normalized to the base period 1999-2001.

Series: Crude birth rate, interpolated (per 1,000 population)

Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the population growth rate in the absence of migration.

Series: Current account balance (% of GDP)

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods, services, net income, and net current transfers.

Series: Current account balance (% of GNP)

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods, services, net income, and net current transfers. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Data are divided by GNP at market prices in U.S. dollars to facilitate comparison across economies.

Series: Current account balance excluding net official capital grants (% of GDP)

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods, services, net income, and net current transfers. This is divided by GDP at market prices, with both series expressed in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Current account balance, excluding net official capital grants (Net, current US\$)

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods, services, net income, and net current transfers. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Current budget balance, including grants (current LCU)

The excess of current revenue over current expenditure. data are in current local currencies.

Series: Current expenditure, total (current LCU)

Total current expenditure includes required payments other than for capital assets or for goods or services to be used in the production of capital assets, and unrequired payments for purposes other than permitting the recipients to acquire capital assets. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Current private transfers receipts (Credit, current US\$)

Current transfers are recorded in the balance of payments whenever an economy provides or receives goods, services, income, or financial items without a quid pro quo. All transfers not considered to be capital are current. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Current revenue, excluding grants (current LCU)

Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales.

Series: Current transfers, payments (BoP, current US\$)

Current transfers comprise transfers of income between residents of the reporting country and the rest of the world that carry no provisions for repayment. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Current transfers, receipts (BoP, current US\$)

Current transfers (receipts) are recorded in the balance of payments whenever an economy receives goods, services, income, or financial items without a quid pro quo. All transfers not considered to be capital are current. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Customs and other import duties (% of tax revenue)

Customs and other import duties are all levies collected on goods that are entering the country or services delivered by nonresidents to residents. They include levies imposed for revenue or protection purposes and determined on a specific or ad valorem basis as long as they are restricted to imported goods or services.

Series: Customs and other import duties (current LCU)

Customs and other import duties are all levies collected on goods that are entering the country or services delivered by nonresidents to residents. They include levies imposed for revenue or protection purposes and determined on a specific or ad valorem basis as long as they are restricted to imported goods or services. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Daily newspapers (per 1,000 people)

Daily newspapers refer to those published at least four times a week and calculated as average circulation (or copies printed) per 1,000 people.

Series: Dealing with construction permits (rank)

This index ranks economies from 1 to 181, with first place being the best. This looks into (a) procedures (b) time and (c) cost required for a business in the construction industry to build a standardized warehouse and gives weight of each topic. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Dealing with construction permits, cost (% of income per capita)

Cost is recorded as a percentage of the country's income per capita. Only official costs are recorded. All the fees associated with completing the procedures to legally build a warehouse are recorded, including those associated with obtaining land use approvals and preconstruction design clearances; receiving inspections before, during and after construction; getting utility connections; and registering the warehouse property. Nonrecurring taxes required for the completion of the warehouse project also are recorded. The building code, information from local experts and specific regulations and fee schedules are used as sources for costs. If several local partners provide different estimates, the median reported value is used. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Dealing with construction permits, time (days)

Time required to obtain operating license is the average wait to obtain an operating license from the day the establishment applied for it to the day it was granted.

Series: Dealing with construction, procedures (number)

A procedure is any interaction of the company's employees or managers with external parties, including government agencies, notaries, the land registry, the cadastre, utility companies, public and private inspectors and technical experts apart from in-house architects and engineers. Interactions between company employees, such as development of the warehouse plans and inspections conducted by employees, are not counted as procedures. Procedures that the company undergoes to connect to electricity, water, sewerage and phone services are included. All procedures that are legally or in practice required for building a warehouse are counted, even if they may be avoided in exceptional cases. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the population growth rate in the absence of migration.

Series: Debt forgiveness or reduction (current US\$)

Debt forgiveness or reduction shows the change in debt stock due to debt forgiveness or reduction. It is derived by subtracting debt forgiven and debt stock reduction from debt buyback.

Series: Debt on Concessional terms (current US\$)

Concessional Long-term Debt Outstanding and Disbursed (LDOD) conveys information about the borrower's receipt of aid from official lenders at concessional terms as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Loans from major regional development banks-- African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank--and from the World Bank are classified as concessional according to each institution's classification and not according to the DAC definition, as was the practice in earlier reports. LDOD is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Debt on Concessional terms to export ratio (% of exports)

Concessional Long-term Debt Outstanding and Disbursed (LDOD) conveys information about the borrower's receipt of aid from official lenders at concessional terms as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Loans from major regional development banks--

African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank--and from the World Bank are classified as concessional according to each institution's classification and not according to the DAC definition, as was the practice in earlier reports. LDOD is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. The denominator is the sum of total goods and service exports (per the balance of payments account) and workers' remittances (per the balance of payments account).

Series: Debt on Concessional terms to GDP (% of GDP)

Concessional Long-term Debt Outstanding and Disbursed (LDOD) conveys information about the borrower's receipt of aid from official lenders at concessional terms as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Loans from major regional development banks--African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank--and from the World Bank are classified as concessional according to each institution's classification and not according to the DAC definition, as was the practice in earlier reports. LDOD is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Debt on Non-concessional terms (current US\$)

Non-concessional Long-term Debt Outstanding and Disbursed (LDOD) conveys information about the borrower's receipt of aid from official lenders on non-concessional terms as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD. This is the difference between the total debt outstanding and disbursed less debt on concessional terms. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Loans from major regional development banks--African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank--and from the World Bank are classified as concessional according to each institution's classification and not according to the DAC definition, as was the practice in earlier reports. LDOD is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Debt on Non-concessional terms to export ratio (% of exports)

Non-concessional LDOD conveys information about the borrower's receipt of aid from official lenders on non-concessional terms as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Loans from major regional development banks--African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank--and from the World Bank are classified as concessional according to each institution's classification and not according to the DAC definition, as was the practice in earlier reports. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Data are divided by GDP at market prices in current U.S. dollars to facilitate comparison across economies.

Series: Debt on Non-concessional terms to GDP (% of GDP)

Non-concessional LDOD conveys information about the borrower's receipt of aid from official lenders on non-concessional terms as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Loans from major regional development banks--African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank--and from the World Bank are classified as concessional according to each institution's classification and not according to the DAC definition, as was the practice in earlier reports. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Long-term debt including IMF credit (DOD, current US\$)

Long-term debt is debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. It has three components: public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Use of IMF credit denotes repurchase obligations to the IMF for all uses of IMF resources (excluding those resulting from drawings on the reserve tranche). These obligations, shown for the end of the year specified, comprise purchases outstanding under the credit tranches, including enlarged access resources, and all special facilities (the buffer stock, compensatory financing, extended fund, and oil facilities), trust fund loans, and operations under the structural adjustment and enhanced structural adjustment facilities. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG and PNG private creditors (DOD, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. Private nonguaranteed long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Bilateral (DOD, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Bilateral on concessional terms (DOD, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Bilateral on nonconcessional terms (DOD, current US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. These are non-concessional figures, however the explanation for concessional is provided here as reference. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Bonds (DOD, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG IBRD (DOD, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG IDA (DOD, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Multilateral (DOD, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Multilateral on concessional terms (DOD, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Multilateral on nonconcessional terms (DOD, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Official creditors (DOD, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG private Commercial banks (DOD, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Private creditors total (DOD, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Private nonguaranteed (PNG) long-term debt (DOD, current US\$)

Private nonguaranteed external debt comprises long-term external obligations of private debtors that are not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (DOD, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt comprises long-term external obligations of public debtors, including the national government, political subdivisions (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies, and external obligations of private debtors that are guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Short term (DOD, current US\$)

Short-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinction between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Total (DOD, current US\$)

Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term

debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Total long-term debt (DOD, current US\$)
Long-term debt is debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. It has three components: public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Total per capita (DOD, current US\$)
Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars per inhabitant of the country.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Total to GDP (% of GDP)
Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. Data expressed as a percentage of GDP at market prices.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Use of IMF credit (DOD, current US\$)
Use of IMF credit denotes repurchase obligations to the IMF for all uses of IMF resources (excluding those resulting from drawings on the reserve tranche). These obligations, shown for the end of the year specified, comprise purchases outstanding under the credit tranches, including enlarged access resources, and all special facilities (the buffer stock, compensatory financing, extended fund, and oil facilities), trust fund loans, and operations under the structural adjustment and enhanced structural adjustment facilities. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Debt service not paid (BoP, current US\$)
Debt service not paid (BoP, current US\$).

Series: Debt Service not paid: Arrears Accumulation (BoP, current US\$)
In the standard presentation of the balance of payments, arrears of interest and amortization--amounts that are past due and unpaid--are recorded as if the amounts had been paid on schedule, and an offsetting entry is made to reflect the associated new, short-term commitments. Data are in current US dollars.

Series: Debt service to export ratio, ex-post (%)
The debt service to export ratio is defined as the total debt service divided by the sum of exports of goods, services, and income plus workers' remittances. Definitions for each indicator follow. Total debt service (TDS) shows the debt service payments on total long-term debt (public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed), use of IMF credit, and interest on short-term debt only. Debt service payments are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified. Exports of goods, services and income is the sum of goods (merchandise) exports, exports of (nonfactor) services and income (factor) receipts. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Workers' remittances are current transfers by migrants who are employed or intend to remain employed for more than a year in another economy in which they are considered residents. Some developing countries classify workers' remittances as a factor income receipt (and thus as a component of GNI). The World Bank adheres to international guidelines in defining GNI, and its classification of workers' remittances may therefore differ from national practices. This item shows receipts by the reporting country. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Debt service, IMF repurchases and charges (TDS, current US\$)
IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the General Resources Account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. IMF charges cover interest payments with respect to all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche.

Series: Debt service, PPG and PNG private creditors (TDS, current US\$)
Debt service for private and public non-guaranteed debt is the sum of the two source of debt service. Definitions for each indicator follow. Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified. Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Debt service, PPG Bilateral (TDS, current US\$)
Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: Debt service, PPG Bonds (TDS, current US\$)
Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: Debt service, PPG IBRD (TDS, current US\$)
Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: Debt service, PPG IDA (TDS, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: Debt service, PPG Multilateral (% of public and publicly guaranteed debt service)

Multilateral debt service is the repayment of principal and interest to the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral agencies.

Series: Debt service, PPG Multilateral (TDS, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: Debt service, PPG Multilateral on concessional terms (TDS, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: Debt service, PPG Official creditors total (TDS, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: Debt service, PPG private Commercial banks (TDS, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: Debt service, PPG Private creditors total (TDS, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified.

Series: Debt service, Private nonguaranteed (PNG) long-term debt (TDS, current US\$)

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Debt service, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (% of exports)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt service (PPG) is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity. Exports refer to exports of goods, services, and income. Workers' remittances are not included here, though they are included with income receipts in other World Bank publications such as Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (% of GNI)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt service (PPG) is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity.

Series: Debt service, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (TDS, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt service (PPG) is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Debt service, reduction in arrears/prepayments (current US\$)

Adjustment - debt service arrears reductions/prepayments (-), equals principal arrears reductions/prepayments plus interest arrears reductions. Data are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Series: Debt service, Total (% of exports of goods, services and income)

Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Exports of goods and services includes income and workers' remittances.

Series: Debt service, Total (% of GNI)

Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF.

Series: Debt service, Total (TDS, current US\$)

Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Debt service, Total long-term debt (current US\$)

Long-term debt service payments (LTDS) are the sum of principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: DEC alternative conversion factor (LCU per US\$)

The DEC alternative conversion factor is the underlying annual exchange rate used for the World Bank Atlas method. As a rule, it is the official exchange rate reported in the IMF's International Financial Statistics (line rf). Exceptions arise where further refinements are made by World Bank staff. It is expressed in local currency units per U.S. dollar.

Series: Defense expenditure (current LCU)

Defense expenditures for NATO countries are based on the NATO definition, which covers military-related expenditures of the defense ministry (including recruiting, training, construction, and the purchase of military supplies and equipment) and other ministries. Civilian-type expenditures of the defense ministry are excluded. Military assistance is included in the expenditures of the donor country, and purchases of military equipment on credit are included at the time the debt is incurred, not at the time of payment. Data for other countries generally cover expenditures of the ministry of defense (excluded are expenditures on public order and safety, which are classified separately). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Delay in obtaining a mainline telephone connection (days)

Delay for firm in obtaining a telephone connection is the average actual delay in days that firms experience when obtaining a telephone connection, measured from the day the establishment applied to the day it received the service or approval.

Series: Delay in obtaining a water connections (days)

Delay for firm in obtaining water connection is the average actual delay in days that firms experience when obtaining a water connection, measured from the day the establishment applied to the day it received the service or approval.

Series: Delay in obtaining an electrical connection (days)

Delay for firm in obtaining electrical connection is the average actual delay in days that firms experience when obtaining an electrical connection, measured from the day the establishment applied to the day it received the service or approval.

Series: Demand deposits (current LCU)

Demand deposits.

Series: Deposit interest rate (%)

Deposit interest rate is the rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits.

Series: Direct taxes (current LCU)

Direct taxes on goods and services include all taxes and duties levied on production, extraction, sale, transfer, leasing, or delivery of goods and rendering of services, or in respect of the use of goods, or permission to use goods or to perform activities.

Series: Disbursements, Bilateral (DIS, current US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: Disbursements, Bilateral on concessional terms (DIS, current US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: Disbursements, Bilateral on nonconcessional terms (DIS, current US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: Disbursements, IMF purchases (DIS, current US\$)

IMF purchases are total drawings on the General Resources Account of the IMF during the year specified, excluding drawings in the reserve tranche.

Series: Disbursements, Long-term debt including IMF credit (DIS, current US\$)

Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified. This item includes disbursements on long-term debt and IMF purchases. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. IMF purchases are total drawings on the General Resources Account of the IMF during the year specified, excluding drawings in the reserve tranche. To maintain comparability between data on transactions with the IMF and data on long-term debt, use of IMF credit outstanding at the end of year (stock) is converted to dollars at the SDR exchange rate in effect at the end of year. Purchases are converted at the average SDR exchange rate for the year in which transactions take place.

Series: Disbursements, PPG Bonds (DIS, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: Disbursements, PPG and PNG private creditors (current US\$)

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: Disbursements, PPG IBRD (DIS, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: Disbursements, PPG IDA (DIS, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: Disbursements, PPG Multilateral creditors (DIS, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: Disbursements, PPG Multilateral creditors concessional (DIS, current US\$)
Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: Disbursements, PPG Multilateral creditors nonconcessional (DIS, current US\$)
Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Disbursements, PPG Official creditors (DIS, current US\$)
Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: Disbursements, PPG private Commercial banks (DIS, current US\$)
Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: Disbursements, PPG Private creditors total (DIS, current US\$)
Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified.

Series: Disbursements, Private nonguaranteed (PNG) long-term debt (DIS, current US\$)

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Disbursements, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (DIS, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Disbursements, Short-term (DIS, current US\$)

Short-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinction between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Disbursements, Total (current US\$)

Disbursements are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified. This item includes disbursements on long-term and short-term debt and IMF repurchases. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. IMF purchases are total drawings on the General Resources Account of the IMF during the year specified, excluding drawings in the reserve tranche. To maintain comparability between data on transactions with the IMF and data on long-term debt, use of IMF credit outstanding at the end of year (stock) is converted to dollars at the SDR exchange rate in effect at the end of year. Purchases are converted at the average SDR exchange rate for the year in which transactions take place.

Series: Disbursements, Total long-term debt (DIS, current US\$)

Disbursements on long-term debt are drawings on loan commitments during the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Discrepancy in expenditure estimate of GDP (constant LCU)

A statistical discrepancy usually arises when the GDP components are estimated independently by industrial origin and by expenditure categories. This item represents the discrepancy in the use of resources (i.e., the estimate of GDP by expenditure categories). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Discrepancy in expenditure estimate of GDP (current LCU)

Discrepancy in expenditure estimate of GDP is the discrepancy included in final consumption expenditure, etc. (total consumption, etc.). This discrepancy is included

to ensure that GDP from the expenditure side equals GDP measured by the income or output approach. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Discrepancy in expenditure estimate of GDP (current US\$)

This is the discrepancy included in the 'total consumption etc.' This discrepancy is included to ensure that GDP from the expenditure side equals GDP measured by the income or output approach. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)

Domestic credit to private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector, such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises.

Series: Domestic financing, monetary system credit (current LCU)

Domestic financing, monetary system credit (current LCU).

Series: Duration of phone outages (hrs)

Duration of telephone outages is the average duration in hours of instances of telephone unavailability related to production.

Series: Ease of Doing Business Rank

Ease of doing business index ranks economies from 1 to 181, with first place being the best. A high ranking means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. This index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics, made up of a variety of indicators, giving equal weight to each topic. The 2009 rankings are from the Doing Business 2009 report, covering the period April 2007 to June 2008. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Economic density (current US\$/sq km)

Economic density is the total land area divided by gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices in current U.S. dollars. Land area refers to the land surface area of a country, excluding inland waters. GDP at market prices in current U.S. dollars is based on the GDP at market prices in local currency units, which is converted to dollars at the official exchange rate. If the official exchange rate is significantly different from the prevailing market rate or shows extreme volatility, the local currency is converted into U.S. dollars by using an alternative conversion factor.

Series: Economically active children, female (% of female children ages 7-14)

Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Series: Economically active children, male (% of male children ages 7-14)

Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Series: Economically active children, study and work (% of economically active children, ages 7-14)

Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Study and work refer to children attending school in combination with economic activity.

Series: Economically active children, study and work, female (% of female economically active children, ages 7-14)

Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Study and work refer to children attending school in combination with economic activity.

Series: Economically active children, study and work, male (% of male economically active children, ages 7-14)

Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Study and work refer to children attending school in combination with economic activity.

Series: Economically active children, total (% of children ages 7-14)

Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Series: Economically active children, work only (% of economically active children, ages 7-14)

Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Work only refers to children involved in economic activity and not attending school.

Series: Economically active children, work only, female (% of female economically active children, ages 7-14)

Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Work only refers to children involved in economic activity and not attending school.

Series: Economically active children, work only, male (% of male economically active children, ages 7-14)

Economically active children refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Work only refers to children involved in economic activity and not attending school.

Series: Economically active female population in agriculture (FAO, numbers)

Economically active female population in agriculture is that part of the economically active female population engaged in or seeking work in agriculture, hunting, fishing or forestry.

Series: Economically active male population in agriculture (FAO, numbers)

Economically active male population in agriculture is that part of the economically active male population engaged in or seeking work in agriculture, hunting, fishing or forestry.

Series: Economically active population in agriculture (FAO, numbers)

Economically active population in agriculture (agricultural labour force) is that part of the economically active population engaged in or seeking work in agriculture, hunting, fishing or forestry.

Series: Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.

Series: Electric power consumption (kWh)

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.

Series: Electric power transmission and distribution losses (% of output)

Electric power transmission and distribution losses include losses in transmission between sources of supply and points of distribution and in the distribution to consumers, including pilferage.

Series: Electric power transmission and distribution losses (kWh)

Electric power transmission and distribution losses include losses in transmission between sources of supply and points of distribution and in the distribution to consumers, including pilferage.

Series: Electricity (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)

Percentage of firms identifying corruption as a major constraint. The computation of the indicator is based on the rating of the obstacle as a potential constraint to the current operations of the establishment.

Series: Electricity (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)

Is the share of senior managers who ranked electricity as a major or severe constraint.

Series: Electricity production (kWh)

Electricity production is measured at the terminals of all alternator sets in a station. In addition to hydropower, coal, oil, gas, and nuclear power generation, it covers generation by geothermal, solar, wind, and tide and wave energy, as well as that from combustible renewables and waste. Production includes the output of electricity plants that are designed to produce electricity only as well as that of combined heat and power plants.

Series: Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)

Shares may not sum to 100 percent because other sources of generated electricity (such as geothermal, solar, and wind) are not shown. Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.

Series: Electricity production from coal sources (kwh)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.

Series: Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)

Shares may not sum to 100 percent because other sources of generated electricity (such as geothermal, solar, and wind) are not shown. Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

Series: Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (kwh)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

Series: Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)

Shares may not sum to 100 percent because other sources of generated electricity (such as geothermal, solar, and wind) are not shown. Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

Series: Electricity production from natural gas sources (kwh)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

Series: Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)

Shares may not sum to 100 percent because other sources of generated electricity (such as geothermal, solar, and wind) are not shown. Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

Series: Electricity production from nuclear sources (kwh)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

Series: Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)

Shares may not sum to 100 percent because other sources of generated electricity (such as geothermal, solar, and wind) are not shown. Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

Series: Electricity production from oil sources (kwh)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

Series: Employees, agriculture, female (% of female employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind.

Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.

Series: Employees, agriculture, male (% of male employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.

Series: Employees, industry, female (% of female employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Industry corresponds to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3) and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water).

Series: Employees, industry, male (% of male employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Industry corresponds to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3) and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water).

Series: Employees, services, female (% of female employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.

Series: Employees, services, male (% of male employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.

Series: Employing workers (rank)

This index ranks economies from 1 to 181, with first place being the best. This gives (a) difficulty of hiring index (b) rigidity of hours index (c) difficulty of firing index (d) rigidity of employment index (e) firing costs equal weight to each topic. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Employing workers, difficulty of firing index

The difficulty of firing index has 8 components: (i) whether redundancy is disallowed as a basis for terminating workers; (ii) whether the employer needs to notify a third party (such as a government agency) to terminate 1 redundant worker; (iii) whether the employer needs to notify a third party to terminate a group of 25 redundant workers; (iv) whether the employer needs approval from a third party to terminate 1 redundant worker; (v) whether the employer needs approval from a third party to terminate a group of 25 redundant workers; (vi) whether the law requires the

employer to reassign or retrain a worker before making the worker redundant; (vii) whether priority rules apply for redundancies; and (viii) whether priority rules apply for reemployment. For the first question an answer of yes for workers of any income level gives a score of 10 and means that the rest of the questions do not apply. An answer of yes to question (iv) gives a score of 2. For every other question, if the answer is yes, a score of 1 is assigned; otherwise a score of 0 is given. Questions (i) and (iv), as the most restrictive regulations, have greater weight in the construction of the index. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Employing workers, difficulty of hiring index

The difficulty of hiring index measures (i) whether fixed term contracts are prohibited for permanent tasks; (ii) the maximum cumulative duration of fixed term contracts; and (iii) the ratio of the minimum wage for a trainee or first time employee to the average value added per worker. An economy is assigned a score of 1 if fixed term contracts are prohibited for permanent tasks and a score of 0 if they can be used for any task. A score of 1 is assigned if the maximum cumulative duration of fixed term contracts is less than 3 years; 0.5 if it is 3 years or more but less than 5 years; and 0 if fixed term contracts can last 5 years or more. Finally, a score of 1 is assigned if the ratio of the minimum wage to the average value added per worker is 0.75 or more; 0.67 for a ratio of 0.50 or more but less than 0.75; 0.33 for a ratio of 0.25 or more but less than 0.50; and 0 for a ratio of less than 0.25. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Employing workers, firing costs (weeks of wages)

The firing cost indicator measures the cost of advance notice requirements, severance payments and penalties due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weeks of salary. If the firing cost adds up to 8 or fewer weeks of salary, a score of 0 is assigned for the purposes of calculating the aggregate ease of doing business ranking. If the cost adds up to more than 8 weeks of salary, the score is the number of weeks. One month is recorded as 4 and 1/3 weeks. In Mauritius, for example, an employer is required to give 3 months' notice before a redundancy termination, and the severance pay for a worker with 20 years of service equals 5 months of wages. No penalty is levied. Altogether, the employer pays the equivalent of 35 weeks of salary to dismiss the worker. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Employing workers, rigidity of employment index (0=less rigid to 100=more rigid)

The rigidity of employment index measures the regulation of employment, specifically the hiring and firing of workers and the rigidity of working hours. This index is the average of three subindexes: a difficulty of hiring index, a rigidity of hours index, and a difficulty of firing index. The index ranges from 0 to 100, with higher values indicating more rigid regulations. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Employing workers, rigidity of hours index

The rigidity of hours index has 5 components: (i) whether night work is unrestricted; (ii) whether weekend work is unrestricted; (iii) whether the work week can consist of 5.5 days; (iv) whether the workweek can extend to 50 hours or more (including

overtime) for 2 months a year to respond to a seasonal increase in production; and (v) whether paid annual vacation is 21 working days or fewer. For each of these questions, if the answer is no, the economy is assigned a score of 1; otherwise a score of 0 is assigned. For example, the Czech Republic imposes restrictions on night work (a score of 1) and weekend work (a score of 1), allows 6 day workweeks (a score of 0), permits 50 hour workweeks for 2 months (a score of 0) and requires paid vacation of 20 working days (a score of 0). For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.

Series: Employment in industry (% of total employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Industry corresponds to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3) and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water).

Series: Employment in services (% of total employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.

Series: Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Series: Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Series: Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Series: Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15–24 are generally considered the youth population.

Series: Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15–24 are generally considered the youth population.

Series: Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15–24 are generally considered the youth population.

Series: Endemic malaria risk (% population)

Endemic risk areas are areas with significant annual transmission, be it seasonal or perennial. Population at risk is determined from modeling retrospective climate data and population projections. Percentage of population at risk does not vary by year.

Series: Energy imports (kt of oil equivalent)

Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Series: Energy imports, net (% of energy use)

Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Series: Energy production (kt of oil equivalent)

Energy production refers to forms of primary energy--petroleum (crude oil, natural gas liquids, and oil from nonconventional sources), natural gas, solid fuels (coal, lignite, and other derived fuels), and combustible renewables and waste--and primary electricity, all converted into oil equivalents.

Series: Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)

Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Series: Energy use (kt of oil equivalent)

Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

Series: Enforcing contracts (rank)

This index ranks economies from 1 to 181, with first place being the best giving time, cost and procedures equal weight to each topic. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Enforcing contracts, cost (% of debt)

Cost is recorded as a percentage of the claim, assumed to be equivalent to 200% of income per capita. Only official costs required by law are recorded, including court and enforcement costs and average attorney fees where the use of attorneys is mandatory or common. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Enforcing contracts, procedures (number)

Number of procedures to enforce a contract are the number of independent actions, mandated by law or courts, that demand interaction between the parties of a contract or between them and the judge or court officer. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Enforcing contracts, time (days)

Time is recorded in calendar days, counted from the moment the plaintiff files the lawsuit in court until payment. This includes both the days when actions take place and the waiting periods between. The respondents make separate estimates of the average duration of different stages of dispute resolution: the completion of service of process (time to file the case), the issuance of judgment (time for the trial and obtaining the judgment) and the moment of payment (time for enforcement). For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Epidemic malaria risk (% population)

Epidemic risk areas are areas prone to distinct inter-annual variation, in some years with no transmission taking place at all. Population at risk is determined from modeling retrospective climate data and population projections. Percentage of population at risk does not vary by year.

Series: Errors and omissions (Net, current US\$)

Net errors and omissions constitute a residual category needed to ensure that all debit and credit entries in the balance of payments statement sum to zero. In the International Financial Statistics presentation, this is equal to the difference between reserves and related items and the sum of the balances of the current, capital, and financial accounts. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Public expenditure per student is the public current spending on education divided by the total number of students by level, as a percentage of GDP per capita. Public expenditure (current and capital) includes government spending on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration as well as subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities).

Series: Expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Public expenditure per student is the public current spending on education divided by the total number of students by level, as a percentage of GDP per capita. Public expenditure (current and capital) includes government spending on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration as well as subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities).

Series: Expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are

provisional. Public expenditure per student is the public current spending on education divided by the total number of students by level, as a percentage of GDP per capita. Public expenditure (current and capital) includes government spending on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration as well as subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities).

Series: Expense (current LCU)

Expense is cash payments for operating activities of the government in providing goods and services. It includes compensation of employees (such as wages and salaries), interest and subsidies, grants, social benefits, and other expenses such as rent and dividends. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Export diversification index

The index measures the extent to which exports are concentrated in one product or service. The index ranges from 0 (not concentrated) to 100 (fully concentrated). It is constructed as the inverse of a Herfindahl index, using disaggregated exports at 4 digits (following the STIC3).

Series: Export price index, (nonfactor) services

This item is a price index measuring changes in the aggregate price level of a country's non-factor services exports over time with 1987 price index=100.

Series: Export quantum/quantity index (2000 = 100)

Export volumes for low- and middle-income economies are from UNCTAD's quantum index series and for high-income economies from export data deflated by the IMF's trade price deflators.

Series: Export value index (2000=100)

This is based upon goods and non-financial services from the National Accounts, that is values are from current values of merchandise exports.

Series: Export volume index, (nonfactor) services

Exports of (non-factor) services. Data; Volume index with 1987=100.

Series: Export volume index, manufactures

Export volume index of manufactures with 1987=100.

Series: Export volume index, other primary commodities

Export volume index of other primary commodities with 1987=100.

Series: Exports as a capacity to import (constant LCU)

Exports as a capacity to import equals the current price value of exports of goods and services deflated by the import price index. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Exports of commodity 1 (constant US\$)

Exports of commodity 1 in 1987 constant US dollars and fob basis.

Series: Exports of commodity 1 (current US\$)

Exports of commodity 1 in current US dollars and fob basis.

Series: Exports of commodity 1 (volume index)
Export volume index of commodity 1 with 1987=100.

Series: Exports of commodity 2 (constant US\$)
Exports of commodity 2 in 1987 constant US dollars and fob basis.

Series: Exports of commodity 2 (current US\$)
Exports of commodity 2 in current US dollars and fob basis.

Series: Exports of commodity 2 (volume index)
Export volume index of commodity 2 with 1987=100.

Series: Exports of commodity 3 (constant US\$)
Exports of commodity 3 in 1987 constant US dollars and fob basis.

Series: Exports of commodity 3 (current US\$)
Exports of commodity 3 in current US dollars and fob basis.

Series: Exports of commodity 3 (volume index)
Export volume index of commodity 3 with 1987=100.

Series: Exports of commodity 4 (constant US\$)
Exports of commodity 4 in 1987 constant US dollars and fob basis.

Series: Exports of commodity 4 (current US\$)
Exports of commodity 4 in current US dollars and fob basis.

Series: Exports of commodity 4 (volume index)
Export volume index of commodity 4 with 1987=100.

Series: Exports of goods and non-financial services, growth (% , constant LCU)
The annual rate of growth of exports of goods and non-financial services, as calculated from the constant local currency series. Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to or received from the rest of the world. Included is the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)
Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments.

Series: Exports of goods and services (annual growth %)
Annual growth rate of exports of goods and services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the

world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments.

Series: Exports of goods and services (BoP, current US\$)

Exports of goods and services comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership from residents to nonresidents of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Exports of goods and services (constant 2000 US\$)

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Exports of goods and services (constant LCU)

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Exports of goods and services (current LCU)

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Exports of goods and services (current US\$)

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Exports of goods, services and income (BoP, current US\$)

Exports of goods, services and income is the sum of goods (merchandise) exports, exports of (nonfactor) services and income (factor) receipts. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Exports of goods, services, income and workers' remittances (BoP, current US\$)

Exports of goods and services (XGS) are the total value of goods and services exported as well as income and worker remittances received. Worker remittances include compensation of employees. Data on exports and imports (on a balance of payments basis), international reserves, and current account balances are drawn mainly from the files of the IMF, complemented by World Bank staff estimates. Balance of payments data are presented according to the fifth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual, which made several adjustments to its presentation of trade statistics. Coverage of goods was expanded to include in imports the value of goods received for processing and repair (on a gross basis). Their subsequent re-export is recorded in exports (also on a gross basis). This approach will cause a country's imports and exports to increase without affecting the balance of goods. In addition, all capital transfers, which were included with current transfers in the fourth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual, are now shown in a separate capital (as opposed to financial) account, and so do not contribute to the current account balance. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: External borrowing, net (current LCU)

Financing from abroad (obtained from nonresidents) refer to the means by which a government provides financial resources to cover a budget deficit or allocates financial resources arising from a budget surplus. It includes all government liabilities--other.

Series: External capital grants (current LCU)

Grants are unrequited, nonrepayable, noncompulsory receipts of government from other governments or international institutions. In determination of the deficit/surplus, grants are grouped with revenue and expenditure rather than with financing. Values are in current local currency.

Series: External debt, end year (current LCU)

Foreign debt consists of the outstanding stock or recognized, direct liabilities of the government to the rest of the world, generated in the past and scheduled to be extinguished by government operations in the future or to continue as perpetual debt. Data are in current local currency.

Series: External debt, end year (current US\$)

Foreign debt consists of the outstanding stock or recognized, direct liabilities of the government to the rest of the world, generated in the past and scheduled to be extinguished by government operations in the future or to continue as perpetual debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.

Series: Fertilizer consumption (100 grams per hectare of arable land)

Fertilizer consumption (100 grams per hectare of arable land) measures the quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous,

potash, and phosphate fertilizers (including ground rock phosphate). Traditional nutrients--animal and plant manures--are not included. The time reference for fertilizer consumption is the crop year (July through June). Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Series: Fertilizer consumption (metric tons)

Fertilizer consumption measures the quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers (including ground rock phosphate). Traditional nutrients--animal and plant manures--are not included. The time reference for fertilizer consumption is the crop year (July through June). Data before 1993 for Ethiopia are for both Eritrea and Ethiopia. The fertilizer module summary data for the 2002-2006 period and has been prepared using a revised methodology and new dissemination formats. The previous fertilizer data series in FAOSTAT are continued with this data release. The fertilizer statistics data is received from countries in fertilizer product format and is converted to nutrient format and summary totals calculated for: Production, Imports, Exports, Non-fertilizer use and Consumption for the straight fertilizers: Nitrogen (N), Phosphates (P205), Potash (K20).

Series: Final consumption expenditure (constant 2000 US\$)

Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption). Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Final consumption expenditure (constant LCU)

Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Final consumption expenditure (current LCU)

Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Final consumption expenditure (current US\$)

Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Final consumption expenditure plus discrepancy (% of GDP)

Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) and general government final

consumption expenditure (general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.

Series: Final consumption expenditure plus discrepancy (constant 2000 US\$)
Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Final consumption expenditure plus discrepancy (constant LCU)
Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Final consumption expenditure plus discrepancy (current LCU)
Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Final consumption expenditure plus discrepancy (current US\$)
Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Final consumption expenditure plus discrepancy, per capita (current US\$)
Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Final consumption expenditure, etc. (annual % growth)
Average annual growth of final consumption expenditure based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. Final consumption expenditure (formerly total consumption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) and general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption). This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.

Series: Finance (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)
Is the share of senior managers who ranked access to finance or cost of finance as a major or very severe constraint.

Series: Financing, including external capital grants (current LCU)
Financing, including external capital grants (current LCU).

Series: Firms that share or own their own generator (% of firms)
Firms that share or own their own generator is the percentage of firms that responded “Yes” to the following question: “Does your establishment own or share a generator?”
. For survey data collected in 2006 and 2007, this indicator is computed for the manufacturing module only.

Series: Fiscal balance, cash surplus/deficit (% of GDP)
Cash surplus or deficit is revenue (including grants) minus expense, minus net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. In the 1986 GFS manual nonfinancial assets were included under revenue and expenditure in gross terms. This cash surplus or deficit is closest to the earlier overall budget balance (still missing is lending minus repayments, which are now a financing item under net acquisition of financial assets).

Series: Fiscal balance, cash surplus/deficit (current LCU)
Cash surplus or deficit is revenue (including grants) minus expense, minus net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. In the 1986 GFS manual nonfinancial assets were included under revenue and expenditure in gross terms. This cash surplus or deficit is closest to the earlier overall budget balance (still missing is lending minus repayments, which are now a financing item under net acquisition of financial assets).
Data are in current local currency.

Series: Fiscal balance, cash surplus/deficit (current US\$)

Cash surplus or deficit is revenue (including grants) minus expense, minus net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. In the 1986 GFS manual nonfinancial assets were included under revenue and expenditure in gross terms. This cash surplus or deficit is closest to the earlier overall budget balance (still missing is lending minus repayments, which are now a financing item under net acquisition of financial assets).

Series: Food exports (% of merchandise exports)
Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade. Food comprises the commodities in SITC sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).

Series: Food exports excluding fish (FAO, current US\$)
Food exports are expressed in current U.S. dollars at free on board (fob) prices.
Excludes fish.

Series: Food imports (% of merchandise imports)
Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade. Food comprises the commodities in SITC sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).

Series: Food imports (constant US\$)

Food imports, cif (includes freight and insurance costs) in 1987 constant US dollars.

Series: Food imports (current US\$)

Food imports, cif (includes freight and insurance costs) in current US dollars.

Series: Food imports excluding fish (FAO, current US\$)

Food imports excludes fish. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollar at cost-insurance-freight (cif) prices. Excludes fish.

Series: Food production index (1999-2001 = 100)

Food production index covers food crops that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value.

Series: Foreign direct investment (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows total net, that is, net FDI in the reporting economy from foreign sources less net FDI by the reporting economy to the rest of the world. Data are presented as the 100 times the ratio of foreign direct investments to GDP, both in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$)

Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows total net, that is, net FDI in the reporting economy from foreign sources less net FDI by the reporting economy to the rest of the world. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$)

Foreign direct investment (net) shows the net change in foreign investment in the reporting country. Foreign direct investment is defined as investment that is made to acquire a lasting management interest (usually of 10 percent of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in a country other than that of the investor (defined according to residency), the investor's purpose being an effective voice in the management of the enterprise. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows in the reporting economy. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Forest area (% of land area)

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not.

Series: Forest area (sq. km)

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not.

Series: Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)

Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

Series: Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade. Fuels comprise SITC section 3 (mineral fuels).

Series: Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade. Fuels comprise the commodities in SITC section 3 (mineral fuels).

Series: Functioning of the courts (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)

Percentage of firms identifying courts as a major constraint. The computation of the indicator is based on the rating of the obstacle as a potential constraint to the current operations of the establishment.

Series: GDFI - central government (constant 2000 US\$)

Gross domestic fixed investment includes land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: GDFI - central government (constant LCU)

Central government's gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets, by central government. Data are in current local currency.

Series: GDFI - central government (current LCU)

Central government's gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets, by central government. Data are in current local currency.

Series: GDFI - central government (current US\$)

Central government's gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets, by central government. Data are in current local currency.

Series: GDFI - general government (constant 2000 US\$)

Gross domestic fixed investment includes land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: GDFI - general government (constant LCU)

General government's gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets, by local, state or central government. Most outlays by government on military equipment are excluded. According to 93SNA are outlays on weapons and equipment with no alternative civil use treated as intermediate consumption, and part of government consumption expenditure. Data; constant prices, local currencies.

Series: GDFI - general government (current LCU)

General government's gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets, by local, state or central government. Most outlays by government on military equipment are excluded. According to 93SNA are outlays on weapons and equipment with no alternative civil use treated as intermediate consumption, and part of government consumption expenditure. Data; current prices, local currencies.

Series: GDFI - general government (current US\$)

General government's gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets, by local, state. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: GDFI - private (current US\$)

Private investment covers gross outlays by the private sector (including private nonprofit agencies) on additions to its fixed domestic assets.

Series: GDFI - private sector (constant 2000 US\$)

Gross domestic fixed investment includes land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: GDFI - private sector (constant LCU)

Private investment covers gross outlays by the private sector (including private nonprofit agencies) on additions to its fixed domestic assets. Data are in constant local prices.

Series: GDFI - private sector (current LCU)

Private investment covers gross outlays by the private sector (including private nonprofit agencies) on additions to its fixed domestic assets.

Series: GDFI - public enterprises (constant LCU)

Public sector's gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets. Data are in constant local prices.

Series: GDFI - public enterprises (current LCU)

Public sector's gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets. Data are in current prices local currencies.

Series: GDFI - public enterprises (current US\$)

Public sector's gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: GDFI - public sector (constant 2000 US\$)

Public sectors' gross domestic fixed investment KP (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets measured at constant prices, done by government units and non-financial public enterprises. Most outlays by government on military equipment are excluded. According to 1993 SNA are outlays on weapons and equipment with no alternative civil use treated as intermediate consumption, and part of governments consumption expenditure. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: GDFI - public sector (constant LCU)

Public sectors' gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets measured at constant prices, done by government units and non-financial public enterprises. Most outlays by government on military equipment are excluded. According to 1993 SNA are outlays on weapons and equipment with no alternative civil use treated as intermediate consumption, and part of governments consumption expenditure. Data are in constant prices, local currencies.

Series: GDFI - public sector (current LCU)

Public sector's gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets, by government units and non-financial public enterprises. Most outlays by government on military equipment are excluded. According to 1993 SNA are outlays on weapons and equipment with no alternative civil use treated as intermediate consumption, and part of government consumption expenditure. Data are in current prices, local currencies.

Series: GDFI - public sector (current US\$)

Public sectors' gross domestic fixed investment KP (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets measured at constant prices, done by government units and non-financial public enterprises. Most outlays by government on military equipment are excluded. According to 1993 SNA are outlays on weapons and equipment with no alternative civil use treated as

intermediate consumption, and part of governments consumption expenditure. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: GDFI - state and local government (constant LCU)

State and local governments' gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets, by state and local governments. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: GDFI - state and local government (current LCU)

State and local governments' gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets, by state and local governments. Data are in current local currency.

Series: GDFI - state and local government (current US\$)

State and local governments' gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets, by state and local governments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: GDP at factor cost (constant 2000 US\$)

Gross value added at factor cost (formerly GDP at factor cost) is derived as the sum of the value added in the agriculture, industry and services sectors. If the value added of these sectors is calculated at purchaser values, gross value added at factor cost is derived by subtracting net product taxes from GDP. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: GDP at factor cost (constant LCU)

Gross value added at factor cost (formerly GDP at factor cost) is derived as the sum of the value added in the agriculture, industry and services sectors. If the value added of these sectors is calculated at purchaser values, gross value added at factor cost is derived by subtracting net product taxes from GDP. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: GDP at factor cost (current LCU)

Gross value added at factor cost (formerly GDP at factor cost) is derived as the sum of the value added in the agriculture, industry and services sectors. If the value added of these sectors is calculated at purchaser values, gross value added at factor cost is derived by subtracting net product taxes from GDP. Data are in current local currency.

Series: GDP at factor cost (current US\$)

Gross value added at factor cost (formerly GDP at factor cost) is derived as the sum of the value added in the agriculture, industry and services sectors. If the value added of these sectors is calculated at purchaser values, gross value added at factor cost is derived by subtracting net product taxes from GDP. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: GDP at market prices (constant 2000 US\$)

GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2000 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

Series: GDP at market prices (constant LCU)

GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: GDP at market prices (current LCU)

GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current local currency.

Series: GDP at market prices (current US\$)

GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

Series: GDP at market prices, annual growth (%)

This is the annual rate of growth of value added in the economy, based upon the constant local currency series. GDP measures the total output of goods and services for final use occurring within the domestic territory of a given country, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. Gross domestic product at purchaser prices is the sum of gross value.

Series: GDP deflator (base year varies by country)

The GDP implicit deflator is the ratio of GDP in current local currency to GDP in constant local currency. The base year varies by country.

Series: GDP deflator, end period (base year varies by country)

GDP deflator is defined as the price index that measures the change in the price level of GDP relative to real output. It is calculated using GDP in current and constant 1987 local currency.

Series: GDP deflator, index (2000=100; US\$ series)

The GDP deflator series based upon the U.S. dollar series is defined as the ratio of the GDP at market prices in current U.S. dollars) to the GDP at market prices in constant (2000) U.S. dollars.

Series: GDP deflator, period average (LCU index 2000=100)

The GDP implicit deflator is the ratio of GDP in current local currency to GDP in constant local currency.

Series: GDP growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Series: GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant U.S. dollars.

Series: GDP per capita (constant LCU)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: GDP per capita (current US\$)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: GDP per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2000 international \$)

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in

the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2005 international dollars.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP annual growth (%)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2000 international dollars.

Series: GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP \$)

GDP per person employed is gross domestic product (GDP) divided by total employment in the economy. Purchasing power parity (PPP) GDP is GDP converted to 1990 constant international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP that a U.S. dollar has in the United States.

Series: GDP per person employed, index (1980 = 100)

GDP per person employed is gross domestic product (GDP) divided by total employment in the economy.

Series: GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2000 PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)

GDP per unit of energy use is the PPP GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of energy use. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to 2005 constant international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as a U.S. dollar has in the United States.

Series: GDP per unit of energy use (PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent)

GDP per unit of energy use is the PPP GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of energy use. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to current international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as a U.S. dollar has in the United States.

Series: GDP, PPP (constant 2005 international \$)

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2005 international dollars.

Series: GDP, PPP (current international \$)

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars.

Series: General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)

General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.

Series: General government final consumption expenditure (annual % growth)

Annual percentage growth of general government final consumption expenditure based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. General government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.

Series: General government final consumption expenditure (constant 2000 US\$)

General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: General government final consumption expenditure (constant LCU)

General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: General government final consumption expenditure (current LCU)

General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation. Data are in current local currency.

Series: General government final consumption expenditure (current US\$)
General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: General wages index (1987 = 100)
General wage index.

Series: Getting credit (rank)
This index ranks economies from 1 to 181, with first place being the best. This index averages (a) Legal Rights Index, which measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws facilitate lending, (b) a Credit Information Index, which measures rules affecting the scope, access, and quality of credit information, (c) public credit registry coverage, and (d) private credit bureau coverage, giving equal weight to each topic. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Getting credit, credit information availability index (0=less info to 6=more info)
Credit information index measures rules affecting the scope, accessibility, and quality of credit information available through public or private credit registries. The index ranges from 0 to 6, with higher values indicating the availability of more credit information, from either a public registry or a private bureau, to facilitate lending decisions. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Getting credit, legal rights index
The strength of legal rights index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect the rights of borrowers and lenders and thus facilitate lending. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Getting credit, private credit bureau coverage (% of adults)
Data are as of June 2007. Private credit bureau coverage reports the number of individuals or firms listed by a private credit bureau with current information on repayment history, unpaid debts, or credit outstanding. The number is expressed as a percentage of the adult population. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Getting credit, public credit registry coverage (% of adults)

Data are as of June 2007. Public credit registry coverage reports the number of individuals and firms listed in a public credit registry with current information on repayment history, unpaid debts, or credit outstanding. The number is expressed as a percentage of the adult population. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: GINI index

Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Series: GNI (constant LCU)

GNP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers plus any taxes (less subsidies) that are not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (employee compensation and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: GNI (constant US\$)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers plus any taxes (less subsidies) that are not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (employee compensation and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant United States dollars.

Series: GNI (current LCU)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current local currency.

Series: GNI (current US\$)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: GNI growth (annual %)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers plus any taxes (less subsidies) that are not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (employee compensation and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant United States dollars.

Series: GNI per capita (constant 2000 US\$)

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is gross national product divided by midyear population. GNI is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers

plus any taxes (less subsidies) that are not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (employment).

Series: GNI per capita growth, Atlas method (annual %)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: GNI per capita growth, constant 2000\$ (annual %)

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is gross national product divided by midyear population. GNI is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers plus any taxes (less subsidies) that are not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (employment).

Series: GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)

GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro Zone, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Series: GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars.

Series: GNI, Atlas method (current US\$)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in

international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro Zone, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Series: GNI, PPP (current international \$)

PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income (GNI) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars.

Series: Gold, valued at year-end London prices (current US\$)

The gold component of reserves is valued at year-end (December 31) London prices.

Series: Goods exports (BoP, current US\$)

Goods exports refer to all movable goods (including nonmonetary gold) involved in a change of ownership from residents to nonresidents. The category includes goods previously included in services: goods received or sent for processing and their subsequent export or import in the form of processed goods, repairs on goods, and goods procured in ports by carriers. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Goods imports (BoP, current US\$)

Goods imports refer to all movable goods (including nonmonetary gold) involved in a change of ownership from nonresidents to residents. The category includes goods previously included in services: goods received or sent for processing and their subsequent export or import in the form of processed goods, repairs on goods, and goods procured in ports by carriers. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Government consumption (current LCU)

Current expenditure on goods and services comprises payments of wages and salaries in cash to employees (including the armed forces) before deduction of withholding taxes and employees' contributions to social security and pension funds, as well as employers' contributions to superannuation schemes outside government, and other purchases of goods and services (wages and salaries in kind, office supplies and maintenance charges etc.). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Government Effectiveness (estimate)

Government effectiveness measures the quality of public services, the quality and degree of independence from political pressures of the civil service, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. Further documentation and research using the World Governance Indicators (WGI) is available at www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance.

Series: Government Effectiveness (number of surveys/polls)

See definition GV.GOV.T.EF.ES. This is the number of surveys/polls used to derive the GV.GOV.T.EF.ES.

Series: Government Effectiveness (percentile rank 0-100)

See definition GV.GOV.T.EF.ES. Country's percentile rank (percentile rank 0-100).

Series: Government Effectiveness (standard error)

See definition GV.GOV.T.EF.ES. Inherent to all Governance Indicators is a margin of error, which might vary from country to country, normally attributable to two factors: (i) cross-country differences in the number of sources in which a country appears, and (ii) differences in the precision of the sources in which each country appears.

Series: Grants (disbursements) from new commitments (BoP, current US\$)

Grants (disbursements) from new commitments in current US dollars.

Series: Grants and other revenue (current LCU)

Grants and other revenue include grants from other foreign governments, international organizations, and other government units; interest; dividends; rent; required, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes (such as fines, administrative fees, and entrepreneurial income from government ownership of property); and voluntary, unrequited, nonrepayable receipts other than grants.

Series: Grants and other revenue, CN (current LCU)

Grants and other revenue include grants from other foreign governments, international organizations, and other government units; interest; dividends; rent; required, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes (such as fines, administrative fees, and entrepreneurial income from government ownership of property); and voluntary, unrequited, nonrepayable receipts other than grants. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Grants, excluding technical cooperation (current US\$)

Grants are defined as legally binding commitments that obligate a specific value of funds available for disbursement for which there is no repayment requirement. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for action related to debt, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as action relating to debt; debt forgiveness; relief of multilateral debt; rescheduling and refinancing; debt for development swap; other debt swap and debt buy-back. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for administrative costs of donors, DAC donors total (current US\$)

These are described as administrative costs. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: Data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for agriculture, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is described as agricultural policy and administrative management; agriculture development; agricultural water land resources; agricultural water resources; agricultural inputs; food crop production; industrial crops/export crops; livestock; agrarian reform; agricultural alternative development; agricultural extension; agricultural education/training; agricultural research; agricultural services; plant and post-harvest protection and pest control; agricultural financial services, agricultural co-operatives and livestock services. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is the aggregate total for agriculture (DT.ODA.DACD.AGRI.AGR.CD); forestry (DT.ODA.DACD.AGRI.FORS.CD) and fishing (DT.ODA.DACD.AGRI.FISH.CD). Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for all sectors and functions, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is the aggregate total of all gross aid disbursements. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for banking & financial services, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is described as financial policy and administrative management; monetary institutions; formal sector financial intermediaries; informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries and education/training in banking and financial services. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no

breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for basic education, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is described as primary education; basic life skills for youth and adults and early childhood education. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for basic health, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is described as basic health care; basic health infrastructure; basic nutrition; infectious disease control; health education; malaria control; tuberculosis control and health personnel development. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for business & other services, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is described as business support services and institutions and privatisation. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for commodity and general program assistance, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is the aggregate total for general budget support (DT.ODA.DACD.BDGT.CD); development food aid/food security (DT.ODA.DACD.FOOD.CD) and other commodity assistance (DT.ODA.DACD.OCOM.CD). Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for communications, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as communications policy and administrative; telecommunications; radio/television/print media and information and communication technology (ICT). Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for conflict, peace and security, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as security system management and reform; civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution; post-conflict peace-building (UN); reintegration and Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) control; land mine clearance and child soldiers (prevention and demobilisation). Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for construction, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as construction policy and administrative management. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for developmental food aid/food security assistance, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as food aid and food security programmes. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. This also comprises developmental food aid. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for disaster prevention & preparedness, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is disaster prevention and preparedness. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated"

and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for economic infrastructure, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is the aggregate total for transport and storage (DT.ODA.DACD.TRSP.CD); communications (DT.ODA.DACD.COMM.CD); energy (DT.ODA.DACD.NRGY.CD); banking and financial services (DT.ODA.DACD.BKFN.CD); business and other services (DT.ODA.DACD.BUSN.CD). Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for education (level unspecified), DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as education policy and administrative management; education facilities and training; teacher training and educational research. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for education, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is the aggregate total for education level unspecified (DT.ODA.DACD.EDU.UNKN.CD); basic education (DT.ODA.DACD.EDU.BAS.CD); secondary education (DT.ODA.DACD.EDU.SEC.CD) and post-secondary education (DT.ODA.DACD.EDU.PSEC.CD). Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for emergency assistance and reconstruction, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is the aggregate total for other emergency and distress relief (DT.ODA.DACD.OTHR.CD); reconstruction relief (DT.ODA.DACD.RCST.CD) and disaster prevention & preparedness (DT.ODA.DACD.DISA.CD). Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South

of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for energy, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as energy policy and administrative management; power generation/non-renewable sources; power generation/renewable sources; electrical transmission/distribution; gas distribution; oil-fired power plants; gas-fired power plants; coal-fired power plants; nuclear power plants; hydro-electric power plants; geothermal energy; solar energy; wind power; ocean power; biomass; energy education/training and energy research. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for fishing, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as fishing policy and administrative management; fishery development; fishery education/training; fishery research and fishery services. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for forestry, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as forestry policy and administrative management; forestry development; fuelwood/charcoal; forestry education/training; forestry research and forestry services. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for general budget support, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as general budget support. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for general environment protection, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described environmental policy and administrative management; biosphere protection; bio-diversity; site preservation; flood prevention/control; environmental education/training and environmental research. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for general government and civil society, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as economic and development policy/planning; public sector financial management; legal and judicial development; general administration; strengthening civil society; elections; human rights; free flow of information and women's equality organisations and institutions. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for general health, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as health policy and administrative management; medical education/training; medical research and medical services. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for government & civil society, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is the aggregate total for general government and civil society (DT.ODA.DACD.GVCS.GEN.CD) and conflict, peace and security (DT.ODA.DACD.GVCS.CPS.CD). Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for health, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is the aggregate total for general health (DT.ODA.DACD.HLTH.GEN.CD) and basic health (DT.ODA.DACD.HLTH.BAS.CD). Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover

flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for industry, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is industrial policy and administrative management; industrial development; small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development; cottage industries and handicraft; agri-industries; food industries; textiles, leather and substitutes; chemicals; fertilizer plants; cement/lime/plaster; energy manufacturing; pharmaceutical production; basic metal industries; non-ferrous metal industries; engineering; transport equipment industry and technological research and development. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for industry, mining and construction, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is the aggregate total for industry (DT.ODA.DACD.INDS.IND.CD); mining (DT.ODA.DACD.INDS.MIN.CD) and construction (DT.ODA.DACD.INDS.CON.CD). Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for mining, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is described as mineral/mining policy and administrative management; mineral prospection and exploration; coal; oil and gas; ferrous metals; non-ferrous metals; precious metals/materials; industrial minerals; fertilizer minerals and offshore minerals. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for multisector, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is the aggregate total for general environment protection (DT.ODA.DACD.GENV.CD); women in development (DT.ODA.DACD.WOMN.CD); and other multisector initiatives (DT.ODA.DACD.MSEC.CD). Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows

from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for other commodity assistance, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as import support (capital goods and services; line of credit) and import support for commodities, general goods and services, oil imports. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for other emergency and distress relief, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as material relief assistance and services; emergency food aid and relief co-ordination; protection and support services. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for other multisector initiatives, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as multisector aid; urban development and management; rural development; non-agricultural alternative development; multisector education/training and research/scientific institutions. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for other social infrastructure & services sector, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as social/welfare services; employment policy and administrative management; housing policy and administrative management; low-cost housing; multisector aid for basic social services; culture and recreation; statistical capacity building; narcotics control and social mitigations of HIV/AIDS. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South

of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for population programmes, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as population policy and administrative management; reproductive health care; family planning; STD control including HIV/AIDS and personnel development for population and reproductive health. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for post-secondary education, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as higher education and advanced technical and managerial training. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for production sectors, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is the aggregate total for agriculture, forestry and fishing (DT.ODA.DACD.AGRI.CD); industry, mining and construction (DT.ODA.DACD.INDS.CD); trade policy and regulations (DT.ODA.DACD.TRDP.CD) and tourism (DT.ODA.DACD.TRSM.CD). Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for reconstruction relief, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as reconstruction relief and rehabilitation. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for refugees in donor countries, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as support to refugees in donor countries. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for secondary education, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as secondary education and vocational training. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for social infrastructure & services, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is the aggregate total for education (DT.ODA.DACD.EDU.CD); health (DT.ODA.DACD.HLTH.CD); population programmes (DT.ODA.DACD.POP.CD); water supply and sanitation (DT.ODA.DACD.WSS.CD) and government and civil society (DT.ODA.DACD.GVCS.CD). Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for support to non-governmental organizations, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as support to national Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs); support to international NGOs and support to local and regional NGOs. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for total sector allocable, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is the aggregate total of allocable sectors as follows: I.1 Education, Total; I.2 Health, Total; I.3 Population Programmes; I.4 Water Supply & Sanitation; I.5 Government & Civil Society; I.6 Other Social Infrastructure & Services; II.1 Transport & Storage; II.2 Communications; II.3 Energy; II.4 Banking & Financial Services; II.5 Business & Other Services; III.1 Agriculture - Forestry - Fishing, Total; III.2 Industry - Mining - Construction, Total; III.3 Trade Policy and Regulations; III.4 Tourism;

IV.1 General Environment Protection; IV.2 Women In Development; IV.3 Other Multisector. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community".

Series: Gross aid disbursement for tourism sector, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This described as tourism policy and administrative management. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for trade policy and regulations, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is described as trade policy and administrative management; trade facilitation; regional trade agreements (RTAs); multilateral trade negotiations; trade-related adjustment and trade education/training. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for transport and storage, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is described as transport policy and administrative management; road transport; rail transport; water transport; air transport; storage and education and training in transport and storage. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for unallocated/unspecified support, DAC donors total (current US\$)
This is described as sectors not specified and promotion of development awareness. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. This includes unallocated aid. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African

Community". Detailed descriptions are available
www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for unknown non-defined sectors, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described for unknown non-defined sectors. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available
www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for water supply and sanitation, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as water resources policy and administrative management; water resources protection; water supply and sanitation - large systems; basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation; river development; waste management/disposal and education and training in water supply and sanitation. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available
www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for women in development, DAC donors total (current US\$)

This is described as women in development initiatives. Official Bilateral Commitments (or Gross Disbursements) by Sector. Aggregates (no breakdown by recipient) by donor, sector, and type of flow to countries on Part I of the DAC List only. The data cover flows from DAC member countries and the EC. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community". Detailed descriptions are available
www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs/directives.

Series: Gross domestic fixed investment (constant 2000 US\$)

Gross fixed capital formation (formerly gross domestic fixed investment) includes land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross domestic fixed investment (constant LCU)

Gross fixed capital formation (formerly gross domestic fixed investment) includes land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and

industrial buildings. According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Gross domestic fixed investment (current LCU)

Gross fixed capital formation (formerly gross domestic fixed investment) includes land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Gross domestic fixed investment (current US\$)

Gross fixed capital formation (formerly gross domestic fixed investment) includes land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross domestic income (constant LCU)

Gross domestic income is derived as the sum of GDP and the terms of trade adjustment. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Gross domestic investment (% of GDP)

Gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress." According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.

Series: Gross domestic investment (constant 2000 US\$)

Gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress." According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross domestic investment (constant LCU)

Gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads,

railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress." According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Gross domestic investment (current LCU)

Gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress." According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Gross domestic investment (current US\$)

Gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment) consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress." According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)

Gross domestic savings are calculated as GDP less final consumption expenditure (total consumption).

Series: Gross domestic savings (constant LCU)

Gross domestic savings are calculated as GDP less final consumption expenditure (total consumption). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Gross domestic savings, private (constant LCU)

Private sector's gross domestic saving is derived as value added in private sector at factor cost less private consumption, etc. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Gross domestic savings, private (current LCU)

Private sector's gross domestic saving is derived as value added in private sector at factor cost less private consumption, etc. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Gross domestic savings, private (current US\$)

Private sector's gross domestic saving is derived as value added in private sector at factor cost less private consumption, etc. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross domestic savings, public (constant LCU)

Public sector's gross domestic saving is derived as value added in public sector at factor cost plus all indirect taxes, net less general government consumption expenditure. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Gross domestic savings, public (current LCU)

Public sector's gross domestic saving is derived as value added in public sector at factor cost plus all indirect taxes, net less general government consumption expenditure. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Gross domestic savings, public (current US\$)

Public sector's gross domestic saving is derived as value added in public sector at factor cost plus all indirect taxes, net less general government consumption expenditure. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross domestic savings, total (constant 2000 US\$)

Gross domestic savings are calculated as the difference between GDP and total consumption. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross domestic savings, total (current LCU)

Gross domestic savings are calculated as GDP less final consumption expenditure (total consumption). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Gross domestic savings, total (current US\$)

Gross domestic savings are calculated as GDP less final consumption expenditure (total consumption). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)

Gross fixed capital formation (formerly gross domestic fixed investment) includes land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. According to the 1993 SNA, net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.

Series: Gross national disposable income (current LCU)

Gross national income is derived as the sum of GNP and the terms of trade adjustment. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Gross national expenditure (% of GDP)

Gross national expenditure (formerly domestic absorption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption), general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption), and gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment).

Series: Gross national expenditure (constant 2000 US\$)

Gross national expenditure (formerly domestic absorption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption), general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption), and gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment). Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross national expenditure (constant LCU)

Gross national expenditure (formerly domestic absorption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption), general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption), and gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Gross national expenditure (current LCU)

Gross national expenditure (formerly domestic absorption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption), general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption), and gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Gross national expenditure (current US\$)

Gross national expenditure (formerly domestic absorption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption), general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption), and gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross national income (constant 2000 US\$)

Gross national income is derived as the sum of GNP and the terms of trade adjustment. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross national savings, including net current transfers (constant 2000 US\$)

Gross national savings including net current transfers is equal to gross domestic savings plus net income and net current transfers from abroad. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross national savings, including net current transfers (constant LCU)

Gross national savings, including net current transfers is equal to gross domestic savings plus net income and net current transfers from abroad. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Gross national savings, including net current transfers (current LCU)

Gross savings are calculated as gross national income less total consumption, plus net transfers. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Gross national savings, including net current transfers (current US\$)

Gross savings are calculated as gross national income less total consumption, plus net transfers. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross national savings, including net transfers (% of GDP)

Gross savings are calculated as gross national income less total consumption, plus net transfers.

Series: Gross national savings, private (constant LCU)

Gross saving real in private sector is derived as gross disposable income REAL in private sector less private consumption expenditure. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Gross national savings, private (current LCU)

Gross saving real in private sector is derived as gross disposable income REAL in private sector less private consumption expenditure. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Gross national savings, private (current US\$)

Gross saving real in private sector is derived as gross disposable income REAL in private sector less private consumption expenditure. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross national savings, public (constant LCU)

Gross saving in public sector is derived as gross disposable income in public sector less government final consumption expenditure. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Gross national savings, public (current LCU)

Gross saving in public sector is derived as gross disposable income in public sector less government final consumption expenditure. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Gross national savings, public (current US\$)

Gross saving in public sector is derived as gross disposable income in public sector less government final consumption expenditure. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross private investment (% of GDP)

Private investment covers gross outlays by the private sector (including private nonprofit agencies) on additions to its fixed domestic assets.

Series: Gross public investment (% of GDP)

Gross public investment (see definition below) as a percentage of GDP (%). Public sector's gross domestic fixed investment (gross fixed capital formation) comprises all additions to the stocks of fixed assets (purchases and own-account capital formation), less any sales of second-hand and scrapped fixed assets, by government units and non-financial public enterprises. Most outlays by government on military equipment are excluded. According to 93SNA are outlays on weapons and equipment with no alternative civil use treated as intermediate consumption, and part of government consumption expenditure.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year. The latest updates on these data are accessible in WHO's National Health Accounts (NHA) website (<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>). Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Health expenditure, private (% of GDP)

The latest updates on these data are accessible in WHO's National Health Accounts (NHA) website (<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>). Private health expenditure includes direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, charitable donations, and direct service payments by private corporations.

Series: Health expenditure, private (% of total health expenditure)

The latest updates on these data are accessible in WHO's National Health Accounts (NHA) website (<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>). Private health expenditure includes direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, charitable donations, and direct service payments by private corporations.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year. The latest updates on these data are accessible in WHO's National Health Accounts (NHA) website (<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>). Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year. The latest updates on these data are accessible in WHO's National Health Accounts (NHA) website (<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>). Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year. The latest updates on these data are accessible in WHO's National Health Accounts (NHA) website (<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>). Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

Series: Highest marginal tax rate, corporate rate (%)

Highest marginal tax rate (corporate rate) is the highest rate shown on the schedule of tax rates applied to the taxable income of corporations.

Series: HIPC initiative debt relief, committed (current US\$)

Total current dollar value of funds committed to a country under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. For more information on the HIPC program, please visit the <http://www.worldbank.org/hipc/> World Bank site on HIPC.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)

Prevalence of HIV refers to the percentage of people ages 15-49 who are infected with HIV.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%; high estimate)

Prevalence of HIV refers to the percentage of people ages 15-49 who are infected with HIV based on a high estimate.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%; low estimate)

Prevalence of HIV refers to the percentage of people ages 15-49 who are infected with HIV based on a low estimate.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%)

Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people who are infected with HIV. Youth rates are as a percentage of the relevant age group.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%; high estimate)

Prevalence of HIV, male refers to the percentage of females ages 15-24 who are infected with HIV based the high estimate.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%; low estimate)

Prevalence of HIV, male refers to the percentage of females ages 15-24 who are infected with HIV based the low estimate.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years

Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people who are infected with HIV. Youth rates are as a percentage of the relevant age group.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years (%; high estimate)

Prevalence of HIV, female refers to the percentage of females ages 15-24 who are infected with HIV based the high estimate.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years (%; low estimate)

Prevalence of HIV, female refers to the percentage of females ages 15-24 who are infected with HIV based the low estimate.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure (constant 2000 US\$)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure (constant LCU)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes

purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure (current LCU)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure (current US\$)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth of household final consumption expenditure based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure per capita (constant 2000 US\$)

Household final consumption expenditure per capita (private consumption per capita) is calculated using private consumption in constant 2000 prices and World Bank population estimates. Household final consumption expenditure is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth of household final consumption expenditure per capita, which is calculated using household final consumption expenditure in constant 2000 prices and World Bank population estimates. Household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (% of GDP)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (annual % growth)

Annual percentage growth of household final consumption expenditure is based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (constant 2000 US\$)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (constant LCU)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes

purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (current LCU)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (current US\$)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, PPP (constant 2005 international \$)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are converted to constant 2005 international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, PPP (current international \$)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are converted to current international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.

Series: Households own at least one ITN (%)

Percentage of households owning at least one insecticide-treated bednet (ITN).

Series: Households with own telephone (% of households)

Households with own telephone is the percentage of households possessing a telephone.

Series: Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)

Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against diphtheria, pertussis (or whooping cough), and tetanus (DPT) after receiving three doses of vaccine.

Series: Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)

Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine.

Series: Import price index, (nonfactor) services

Measuring changes in the aggregate price level of a country's non-factor services imports c.i.f. over time with 1987 price index=100.

Series: Import quantum/quantity index (2000 = 100)

Import volumes for low- and middle-income economies are from UNCTAD's quantum index series and for high-income economies from import data deflated by the IMF's trade price deflators.

Series: Import value index (2000=100)

This is based upon goods and non-financial services from the National Accounts, that is, from current values of merchandise imports.

Series: Import volume index, (nonfactor) services

Imports of (non-factor) services. Data; Volume index with 1987=100.

Series: Import volume index, capital goods

Capital goods imports volume index with 1987=100.

Series: Import volume index, food

Total food imports volume index with 1987=100.

Series: Import volume index, intermediate goods

Intermediate goods imports volume index with 1987=100.

Series: Import volume index, manufactures

Manufacture goods imports volume index with 1987=100.

Series: Import volume index, other consumer goods

Other consumer goods imports volume index with 1987=100.

Series: Import volume index, POL and other energy
Petroleum and other energy products imports volume index with 1987=100.

Series: Import volume index, primary goods
Primary goods imports volume index with 1987=100.

Series: Imports of total services (Debit, current US\$)
Imports of total services is calculated as the difference between imports of goods and services and merchandise imports.

Series: Imports of goods and non-financial services (constant LCU)
Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Imports of goods and non-financial services (current LCU)
Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)
Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments.

Series: Imports of goods and services (annual growth %)
Annual growth rate of imports of goods and services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments.

Series: Imports of goods and services (BoP, current US\$)
Imports of goods and services comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership from nonresidents to residents of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Imports of goods and services (constant 2000 US\$)

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Imports of goods and services (current US\$)

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Imports of goods, services and income (BoP, current US\$)

Imports of goods, services and income is the sum of goods (merchandise) imports, imports of (nonfactor) services and income (factor) payments. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Series: Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Series: Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Series: Improved water source (% of population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.

Series: Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.

Series: Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.

Series: Incidence of drought (1 = drought)

Incidence of drought shows whether a country experienced a significant shortage of rain that unfavorably affected agricultural production.

Series: Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)

Incidence of tuberculosis is the estimated number of new pulmonary, smear positive, and extra-pulmonary tuberculosis cases.

Series: Income payments (BoP, current US\$)

Income payments refer to employee compensation paid to nonresident workers and investment income (payments on direct investment, portfolio investment, other investments). Income derived from the use of intangible assets is excluded from income and recorded under business services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Income receipts (BoP, current US\$)

Income receipts refer to employee compensation paid to resident workers working abroad and investment income (receipts on direct investment, portfolio investment, other investments, and receipts on reserve assets). Income derived from the use of intangible assets is excluded from income and recorded under business services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Series: Indirect taxes (current LCU)

Indirect taxes are the sum of indirect taxes less subsidies. Indirect taxes are those taxes payable by producers that relate to the production, sale, purchase or use of the goods and services. Subsidies are grants on the current account made by general government to private enterprises and unincorporated public enterprises. Data are in current local currencies.

Series: Indirect taxes (current LCU)

Taxes are compulsory, unrequited payments made by institutional units to government units. Indirect taxes consists of 'taxes on products' payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed by their producers, plus 'other taxes on production'. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Indirect taxes (current US\$)

Taxes are compulsory, unrequited payments made by institutional units to government units. Indirect taxes consists of 'taxes on products' payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed by their producers, plus 'other taxes on production'. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Industrial methane emissions (% of total)

Industrial methane emissions are emissions from the handling, transmission, and combustion of fossil fuels and biofuels.

Series: Industrial nitrous oxide emissions (% of total)

Industrial nitrous oxide emissions are emissions produced during the manufacturing of adipic acid and nitric acid.

Series: Industry productivity (constant 2000 US\$ industry value added per cubic meter of industry freshwater withdrawal)

Sectoral industry productivity is the annual value added in industry in constant prices divided by annual water withdrawal in industry.

Series: Inflation, consumer price index (% change)

Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.

Series: Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)

Inflation as measured by the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator shows the rate of price change in the economy as a whole. The GDP implicit deflator is the ratio of GDP in current local currency to GDP in constant local currency.

Series: Information and communication technology expenditure (% of GDP)

Information and communications technology expenditures include computer hardware (computers, storage devices, printers, and other peripherals); computer software (operating systems, programming tools, utilities, applications, and internal software development); computer services (information technology consulting, computer and network systems integration, Web hosting, data processing services, and other services); and communications services (voice and data communications services) and wired and wireless communications equipment.

Series: Information and communication technology expenditure (current US\$)

Information and communications technology expenditures include computer hardware (computers, storage devices, printers, and other peripherals); computer software (operating systems, programming tools, utilities, applications, and internal software development); computer services (information technology consulting, computer and network systems integration, Web hosting, data processing services, and other services); and communications services (voice and data communications services) and wired and wireless communications equipment.

Series: Information and communication technology expenditure per capita (US\$)

Information and communications technology expenditures include computer hardware (computers, storage devices, printers, and other peripherals); computer software (operating systems, programming tools, utilities, applications, and internal software development); computer services (information technology consulting, computer and network systems integration, Web hosting, data processing services, and other services); and communications services (voice and data communications services) and wired and wireless communications equipment.

Series: Institutionalized autocracy

"Authoritarian regime" in Western political discourse is a pejorative term for some very diverse kinds of political systems whose common properties are a lack of regularized political competition and concern for political freedoms. The term Autocracy is used and defined operationally in terms of the presence of a distinctive set of political characteristics. In mature form, autocracies sharply restrict or suppress competitive political participation. Their chief executives are chosen in a regularized process of selection within the political elite, and once in office they exercise power with few institutional constraints. Most modern autocracies also exercise a high

degree of directiveness over social and economic activity, but we regard this as a function of political ideology and choice, not a defining property of autocracy. Social democracies also exercise relatively high degrees of directiveness. We prefer to leave open for empirical investigation the question of how Autocracy, Democracy, and directiveness (performance) have covaried over time. An eleven-point Autocracy scale is constructed additively. Operational indicator of autocracy is derived from codings of the competitiveness of political participation using the following weights: Authority Coding Scale Weight Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment (XRCOMP): (1) Selection +2 Openness of Executive Recruitment (XROPEN): only if XRCOMP is coded Selection (1) (1) Closed +1 (2) Dual/designation +1 Constraints on Chief Executive (XCONST): (1) Unlimited authority +3 (2) Intermediate category +2 (3) Slight to moderate limitations +1 Regulation of participation (PARREG): (4) Restricted +2 (3) Sectarian +1 Competitiveness of Participation (PARCOMP): (1) Repressed +2 (2) Suppressed +1 The logic of this "institutionalized autocracy" scale is similar to that of the institutionalized democracy scale, below, and it is subject to the same kinds of operational redefinition to suit different theoretical purposes. Note that the two scales do not share any categories in common. Nonetheless many polities have mixed authority traits, and thus can have middling scores on both Autocracy and Democracy scales. Polity IV Project, Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2006, annual, cross-national, time-series and polity-case formats coding democratic and autocratic "patterns of authority" and regime changes in all independent countries with total population greater than 500,000 in 2006 (162 countries in 2006; SPSS and Excel data; PDF codebook). Note: Individual Polity IV Country Reports can be examined by checking the website <http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity06.htm>; changes made during the most recent update (2006) are listed in an Excel file in <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/inscr.htm>

Series: Institutionalized democracy

Democracy is conceived as three essential, interdependent elements. One is the presence of institutions and procedures through which citizens can express effective preferences about alternative policies and leaders. Second is the existence of institutionalized constraints on the exercise of power by the executive. Third is the guarantee of civil liberties to all citizens in their daily lives and in acts of political participation. Other aspects of plural democracy, such as the rule of law, systems of checks and balances, freedom of the press, and so on are means to, or specific manifestations of, these general principles. We do not include coded data on civil liberties. The Democracy indicator is an additive eleven-point scale (0-10). The operational indicator of democracy is derived from codings of the competitiveness of political participation using the following weights: Polity IV Project: Dataset Users' Manual 14 Authority Coding Scale Weight Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment (XRCOMP): (3) Election +2 (2) Transitional +1 Openness of Executive Recruitment (XROPEN): only if XRCOMP is Election (3) or Transitional (2) (3) Dual/election +1 (4) Election +1 Constraint on Chief Executive (XCONST): (7) Executive parity or subordination +4 (6) Intermediate category +3 (5) Substantial limitations +2 (4) Intermediate category +1 Competitiveness of Political Participation (PARCOMP): (5) Competitive +3 (4) Transitional +2 (3) Factional +1 This "institutional democracy" indicator follows a logic similar to that underlying the Polity I analyses. There is no "necessary condition" for characterizing a political system as democratic, rather democracy is

treated as a variable. Polity IV Project, Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2006, annual, cross-national, time-series and polity-case formats coding democratic and autocratic "patterns of authority" and regime changes in all independent countries with total population greater than 500,000 in 2006 (162 countries in 2006; SPSS and Excel data; PDF codebook). Note: Individual Polity IV Country Reports can be examined by checking the website <http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity06.htm>; changes made during the most recent update (2006) are listed in an Excel file in <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/inscr.htm>

Series: Interest arrears, total public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (current US\$)

Interest in arrears on long-term debt (LDOD) is defined as interest payment due but not paid, on a cumulative basis. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Interest due, total long-term and short term, including IMF per BOP (current US\$)

Interest due is actual amounts of interest due in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Interest forgiven, total public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (current US\$)

Interest forgiven is the amount of interest due or in arrears that was written off or forgiven in any given year.

Series: Interest on domestic debt (current LCU)

Interest on domestic debt. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Interest on external debt (current LCU)

Interest on external debt (current LCU). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Interest payments (% of revenue)

Interest payments include interest payments on government debt--including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments--to domestic and foreign residents.

Series: Interest payments, IMF charges (INT, current US\$)

IMF charges cover interest payments with respect to all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche.

Series: Interest payments, Long-term debt including IMF credit (current US\$)

Interest payments on long-term debt are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. IMF charges cover interest payments with respect to all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche.

Series: Interest payments, PPG and PNG Private creditors (current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Interest payments, PPG Bilateral (INT, current US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Interest payments, PPG Bonds (INT, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Interest payments, PPG IBRD (current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Interest payments, PPG IDA (current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Interest payments, PPG Multilateral (INT, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Interest payments, PPG Official creditors (INT, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Interest payments, PPG private Commercial banks (INT, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Interest payments, PPG Private creditors total (INT, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Interest payments, Private nonguaranteed (PNG) long-term debt (INT, current US\$)

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Interest payments, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (INT, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Interest payments (LINT) are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Interest payments, Short-term (INT, current US\$)

Interest payments on short-term debt are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. This item includes interest paid on long-term debt, IMF charges, and interest paid on short-term debt. Short-term external

debt is defined as debt that has an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinction between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt.

Series: Interest payments, Total (INT, current US\$)

Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. This item includes interest paid on long-term debt, IMF charges, and interest paid on short-term debt. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Short-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinction between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt.

Series: Interest payments, Total long-term debt (INT, current US\$)

Interest payments on long-term debt are actual amounts of interest paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Interest rate spread (lending rate minus deposit rate)

Interest rate spread is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to prime customers minus the interest rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits.

Series: Intermediate goods imports, manufactures (constant US\$)

Imports of manufactures (SITC 5 through 9 excluding 68) in 1987 constant US dollars.

Series: Intermediate goods imports, manufactures (current US\$)

Imports of manufactures (SITC 5 through 9 excluding 68) in current US dollars. Values are on c.i.f. basis.

Series: Intermediate goods imports, primary (constant US\$)

Primary goods imports, cif (includes freight and insurance costs) in 1987 constant US dollars.

Series: Intermediate goods imports, primary (current US\$)

Primary goods imports, cif (includes freight and insurance costs) in current US dollars.

Series: Intermediate goods imports, total (constant US\$)

Intermediate goods imports, cif (includes freight and insurance costs) in 1987 constant US dollars.

Series: Intermediate goods imports, total (current US\$)

Intermediate goods imports, cif (includes freight and insurance costs) current US dollars.

Series: Internal freshwater resources per capita (cubic meters)

Renewable internal freshwater resources flows refer to internal renewable resources (internal river flows and groundwater from rainfall) in the country. Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita are calculated using the World Bank's population estimates

Series: International interest rate, implicit (%)
International interest rate (implicit, %).

Series: International Internet bandwidth (bits per person)
Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. International Internet bandwidth is the contracted capacity of international connections between countries for transmitting Internet traffic.

Series: International Internet bandwidth (Mbps)
Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. International Internet bandwidth is the contracted capacity of international connections between countries for transmitting Internet traffic.

Series: International migrant stock (% of population)
Migration stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It includes refugees.

Series: International migrant stock, total
Migration stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It includes refugees.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)
International tourism expenditures are expenditures of international outbound visitors in other countries, including payments to foreign carriers for international transport. These expenditures may include those by residents traveling abroad as same-day visitors, except in cases where these are important enough to justify separate classification. For some countries they do not include expenditures for passenger transport items. Their share in imports is calculated as a ratio to imports of goods and services, which comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership from nonresidents to residents of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
International tourism expenditures are expenditures of international outbound visitors in other countries, including payments to foreign carriers for international transport. These expenditures may include those by residents traveling abroad as same-day visitors, except in cases where these are important enough to justify separate classification. For some countries they do not include expenditures for passenger transport items. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
International inbound tourists (overnight visitors) are the number of tourists who travel to a country other than that in which they have their usual residence, but outside their usual environment, for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main

purpose in visiting is other than an activity remunerated from within the country visited. When data on number of tourists are not available, the number of visitors, which includes tourists, same-day visitors, cruise passengers, and crew members, is shown instead.

Series: International tourism number of departures

International outbound tourists are the number of departures that people make from their country of usual residence to any other country for any purpose other than a remunerated activity in the country visited.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

International tourism receipts are expenditures by international inbound visitors, including payments to national carriers for international transport. These receipts include any other prepayment made for goods or services received in the destination country. They also may include receipts from same-day visitors, except when these are important enough to justify separate classification. For some countries they do not include receipts for passenger transport items. Their share in exports is calculated as a ratio to exports of goods and services, which comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership from residents to nonresidents of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

International tourism receipts are expenditures by international inbound visitors, including payments to national carriers for international transport. These receipts include any other prepayment made for goods or services received in the destination country. They also may include receipts from same-day visitors, except when these are important enough to justify separate classification. For some countries they do not include receipts for passenger transport items. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

International tourism expenditures for passenger transport items are expenditures of international outbound visitors in other countries for all services provided during international transportation by nonresident carriers. Also included are passenger services performed within an economy by nonresident carriers. Excluded are passenger services provided to nonresidents by resident carriers within the resident economies; these are included in travel items. In addition to the services covered by passenger fares--including fares that are a part of package tours but excluding cruise fares, which are included in travel--passenger services include such items as charges for excess baggage, vehicles, or other personal accompanying effects and expenditures for food, drink, or other items for which passengers make expenditures while on board carriers. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

International tourism expenditures are expenditures of international outbound visitors in other countries. The goods and services are purchased by, or on behalf of, the traveler or provided, without a quid pro quo, for the traveler to use or give away. These may include expenditures by residents traveling abroad as same-day visitors, except in cases where these are so important as to justify a separate classification.

Excluded is the international carriage of travelers, which is covered in passenger travel items. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
International tourism receipts for passenger transport items are expenditures by international inbound visitors for all services provided in the international transportation by resident carriers. Also included are passenger services performed within an economy by nonresident carriers. Excluded are passenger services provided to nonresidents by resident carriers within the resident economies; these are included in travel items. In addition to the services covered by passenger fares--including fares that are a part of package tours but excluding cruise fares, which are included in travel--passenger services include such items as charges for excess baggage, vehicles, or other personal accompanying effects and expenditures for food, drink, or other items for which passengers make expenditures while on board carriers. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
International tourism receipts for travel items are expenditures by international inbound visitors in the reporting economy. The goods and services are purchased by, or on behalf of, the traveler or provided, without a quid pro quo, for the traveler to use or give away. These receipts should include any other prepayment made for goods or services received in the destination country. They also may include receipts from same-day visitors, except in cases where these are so important as to justify a separate classification. Excluded is the international carriage of travelers, which is covered in passenger travel items. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Internet users

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.

Series: Internet users (per 1,000 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.

Series: Internet users (per 100 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.

Series: Investment in energy with private participation (current US\$)

Investment in energy projects with private participation covers infrastructure projects in energy (electricity and natural gas transmission and distribution) that have reached financial closure and directly or indirectly serve the public. Movable assets and small projects such as windmills are excluded. The types of projects included are operations and management contracts, operations and management contracts with major capital expenditure, greenfield projects (in which a private entity or a public-private joint venture builds and operates a new facility), and divestitures. Investment commitments are the sum of investments in facilities and investments in government assets. Investments in facilities are the resources the project company commits to invest during the contract period either in new facilities or in expansion and modernization of existing facilities. Investments in government assets are the resources the project

company spends on acquiring government assets such as state-owned enterprises, rights to provide services in a specific area, or the use of specific radio spectrums. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Investment in telecoms with private participation (current US\$)

Investment in telecom projects with private participation covers infrastructure projects in telecommunications that have reached financial closure and directly or indirectly serve the public. Movable assets are excluded. The types of projects included are operations and management contracts, operations and management contracts with major capital expenditure, greenfield projects (in which a private entity or a public-private joint venture builds and operates a new facility), and divestitures. Investment commitments are the sum of investments in facilities and investments in government assets. Investments in facilities are the resources the project company commits to invest during the contract period either in new facilities or in expansion and modernization of existing facilities. Investments in government assets are the resources the project company spends on acquiring government assets such as state-owned enterprises, rights to provide services in a specific area, or the use of specific radio spectrums. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Investment in transport with private participation (current US\$)

Investment in transport projects with private participation covers infrastructure projects in transport that have reached financial closure and directly or indirectly serve the public. Movable assets are excluded. The types of projects included are operations and management contracts, operations and management contracts with major capital expenditure, greenfield projects (in which a private entity or a public-private joint venture builds and operates a new facility), and divestitures. Investment commitments are the sum of investments in facilities and investments in government assets. Investments in facilities are the resources the project company commits to invest during the contract period either in new facilities or in expansion and modernization of existing facilities. Investments in government assets are the resources the project company spends on acquiring government assets such as state-owned enterprises, rights to provide services in a specific area, or the use of specific radio spectrums. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Investment in water and sanitation with private participation (current US\$)

Investment in water and sanitation projects with private participation covers infrastructure projects in water and sanitation that have reached financial closure and directly or indirectly serve the public. Movable assets, incinerators, and standalone solid waste projects are excluded. The types of projects included are operations and management contracts, operations and management contracts with major capital expenditure, greenfield projects (in which a private entity or a public-private joint venture builds and operates a new facility), and divestitures. Investment commitments are the sum of investments in facilities and investments in government assets. Investments in facilities are the resources the project company commits to invest during the contract period either in new facilities or in expansion and modernization of existing facilities. Investments in government assets are the resources the project company spends on acquiring government assets such as state-owned enterprises, rights to provide services in a specific area, or the use of specific radio spectrums. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Irrigated land (% of crop land)

Irrigated land refers to areas purposely provided with water, including land irrigated by controlled flooding. Cropland refers to arable land and permanent cropland.

Series: Labor force (15+ years), female (% of total labor force)

Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Series: Labor force (15+ years), male (% of total labor force)

Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Series: Labor force (15+ years), total

Total labor force comprises people who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.

Series: Labor force (15-24 years), female (% of total labor force)

Female labor force (15-24 years) as a percentage of the total population (15-24 years) show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Series: Labor force (15-24 years), total

Labor force comprises people who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.

Series: Labor force (15-25 years), male (% of total labor force)

Male labor force (15-24 years) as a percentage of the total population (15-24 years) show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Series: Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-24)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Series: Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-64)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Series: Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15-24)
Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Series: Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15-64)
Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Series: Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-24)
Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Series: Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-64)
Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Series: Labor force with primary education (% of total)
Labor force with primary education is the proportion of the labor force that has a primary education, as a percentage of the total labor force.

Series: Labor force with secondary education (% of total)
Labor force with secondary education is the proportion of the labor force that has a secondary education, as a percentage of the total labor force.

Series: Labor force with tertiary education (% of total)
Labor force with tertiary education is the proportion of labor force that has a tertiary education, as a percentage of the total labor force.

Series: Labor participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)
Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and above that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Series: Labor participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15+)
Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and above that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Series: Labor participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+)
Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and above that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Series: Labor regulations (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)
Percentage of firms identifying labor regulations as a major constraint. The computation of the indicator is based on the rating of the obstacle as a potential constraint to the current operations of the establishment.

Series: Labor regulations (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)
Is the share of senior managers who ranked labor regulations as a major or severe constraint.

Series: Labor skill level (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)
Percentage of firms identifying labor skills as a major constraint. The computation of the indicator is based on the rating of the obstacle as a potential constraint to the current operations of the establishment.

Series: Labor skills (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)
Is the share of senior managers who ranked skills of available workers as a major or severe constraint.

Series: Labour force, female

Total female labor force comprises females who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.

Series: Labour force, male

Total male labor force comprises males who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.

Series: Land area (sq. km)

Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes. Possible variations in the data may be due to updating and revisions of the country data and not necessarily to any change of area.

Series: Lending interest rate (%)

Lending interest rate is the rate charged by banks on loans to prime customers.

Series: Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Series: Life expectancy at birth, male (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Series: Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Series: Listed domestic companies (total)

Listed domestic companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. This indicator does not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles.

Series: Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are preliminary. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Series: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are preliminary. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Series: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Series: Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are preliminary. Youth literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15-24 who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Series: Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are

preliminary. Youth literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15-24 who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Series: Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are preliminary. Youth literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15-24 who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Series: Livestock production index (1999-2001 = 100)

Livestock production index includes meat and milk from all sources, dairy products such as cheese, and eggs, honey, raw silk, wool, and hides and skins.

Series: Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment)

Long-term unemployment refers to the number of people with continuous periods of unemployment extending for a year or longer, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed.

Series: Long-term unemployment, female (% of female unemployment)

Long-term unemployment refers to the number of people with continuous periods of unemployment extending for a year or longer, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed.

Series: Long-term unemployment, male (% of male unemployment)

Long-term unemployment refers to the number of people with continuous periods of unemployment extending for a year or longer, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed.

Series: Low-birthweight babies (% of births)

Low-birthweight babies are newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams, with the measurement taken within the first hours of life, before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.

Series: LT Principal due per balance of payments account (BoP, current US\$)

Memorandum item - repayments due on outstanding debts. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Malaria mortality (annual, per 100,000 population)

Malaria mortality ratio is the number of deaths due to malaria per 100,000 people.

Series: Malaria prevention, use of insecticide-treated bed nets in population under-five (%)

Use of insecticide-treated bed nets refers to the percentage of children under age five who slept under an insecticide-treated bednet to prevent malaria.

Series: Malaria treatment (% of children under-five with fever being treated with anti-malarial drugs)

Malaria treatment refers to the percentage of children under age five who were ill with fever in the last two weeks and received any appropriate (locally defined) anti-malarial drugs.

Series: Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age (stunting) is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. For children up to two years old height is measured by recumbent length. For older children height is measured by stature while standing. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

Series: Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under-five)

Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

Series: Manufactured exports unit value (MUV) index (% change)

Manufactures unit value index (percentage change) is calculated as the annual percentage change of a weighted unit value index of exports of manufactures by industrial countries.

Series: Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Manufactures comprise commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (non-ferrous metals).

Series: Manufactures exports (constant US\$)

Manufactures comprise the commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (nonferrous metals) in 1987 constant US dollars. Values are on fob basis.

Series: Manufactures exports (current US\$)

Manufactures comprise the commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (nonferrous metals).

Series: Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Manufactures comprise the commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (nonferrous metals).

Series: Manufactures value index

Manufactures unit value index is a weighted unit value index of exports of manufactures by industrial countries.

Series: Manufacturing (% of GDP)

Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate

inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Series: Marine protected areas (sq. km)

Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain--and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features--that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.

Series: Marine protected areas, (% of surface area)

Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain--and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features--that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.

Series: Market capitalization of listed companies (% of GDP)

Market capitalization (also known as market value) is the share price times the number of shares outstanding. Listed domestic companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. Listed companies does not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles.

Series: Market capitalization of listed companies (current US\$)

Market capitalization (also known as market value) is the share price times the number of shares outstanding. Listed domestic companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. Listed companies does not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Maternal mortality ratio, modeled estimate (per 100,000 live births)

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births.

Series: Maternal mortality ratio, national estimate (per 100,000 live births)

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births.

Series: Merchandise export price index (1987 = 100)

This item is a price index measuring changes in the aggregate price level of a country's merchandise exports f.o.b. over time.

Series: Merchandise export volume index

Merchandise exports volume index with 1987=100.

Series: Merchandise exports (constant US\$)

Merchandise exports (constant 1987 US\$) show the f.o.b. value of goods provided to the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars. They are classified using the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). Data are in constant U.S. dollars.

Series: Merchandise exports (current US\$)

Merchandise exports show the f.o.b. value of goods provided to the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Merchandise exports, WB (current US\$)

Merchandise exports (current US\$) show the f.o.b. value of goods provided to the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars. They are classified using the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Merchandise import price index

Total merchandise imports price index with 1987=100.

Series: Merchandise import volume index

Total merchandise imports volume index with 1987=100.

Series: Merchandise imports (constant US\$)

Total merchandise imports, cif (includes freight and insurance costs) in 1987 constant US dollars.

Series: Merchandise imports (current US\$)

Merchandise imports show the c.i.f. value of goods received from the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Merchandise imports, WB (current US\$)

Total merchandise imports, cif (includes freight and insurance costs) in current US dollars.

Series: Merchandise Terms of Trade (1987 = 100)

Net barter (merchandise) terms of trade (1987 = 100) are the ratio of the export price index to the corresponding import price index measured relative to the base year of 1987.

Series: Merchandise Terms of Trade (2000 = 100)

Net barter terms of trade is the percentage ratio of the export price index to the corresponding import price index measured relative to the base year 2000.

Series: Merchandise trade (% of GDP)

Merchandise trade as a share of GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Merchandise trade to GDP ratio (%)

Merchandise trade as a share of GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current US dollars and from the national accounts.

Series: Methane emissions (kt of CO₂ equivalent) ..

Methane emissions are those stemming from human activities such as agriculture and from industrial methane production.

Series: Midwives (per 1,000 people)

Midwives are the number of midwives, including professional midwives, auxiliary midwives, and enrolled midwives.

Series: Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)

Data for some countries are based on partial or uncertain data or rough estimates. Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)

Series: Military expenditure (% of GDP)

Data for some countries are based on partial or uncertain data or rough estimates. Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)

Series: Military expenditure (current LCU)

Data for some countries are based on partial or uncertain data or rough estimates. Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped

for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.) .

Series: Military personnel (% of total labor force)

Data for some countries are based on partial or uncertain data or rough estimates. Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Series: Military personnel, total

Data for some countries are based on partial or uncertain data or rough estimates. Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces.

Series: Mobile cellular - price of 3-minute local call (off-peak rate - LCU)

The price of a three minute off-peak rate call from a mobile cellular telephone to a mobile cellular subscriber of the same network. A note indicates whether taxes are included (preferred) or not, or if the price refers to a pre-paid or post-paid subscription. This indicator is expressed in national currency.

Series: Mobile cellular - price of 3-minute local call (off-peak rate - US\$)

The price of a three minute off-peak rate call from a mobile cellular telephone to a mobile cellular subscriber of the same network. A note indicates whether taxes are included (preferred) or not, or if the price refers to a pre-paid or post-paid subscription. This indicator is expressed in US dollars.

Series: Mobile cellular - price of 3-minute local call (peak rate - LCU)

The price of a three minute peak rate call from a mobile cellular telephone to a mobile cellular subscriber of the same network. A note indicates whether taxes are included (preferred) or not, or if the price refers to a pre-paid or post-paid subscription. This indicator is expressed in national currency.

Series: Mobile cellular - price of 3-minute local call (peak rate - US\$)

The price of a three minute peak rate call from a mobile cellular telephone to a mobile cellular subscriber of the same network. A note indicates whether taxes are included

(preferred) or not, or if the price refers to a pre-paid or post-paid subscription. This indicator is expressed in US dollars.

Series: Mobile cellular connection charge (current LCU)

The initial, one-time charge for a new subscription. Refundable deposits is not counted. The price of the SIM card is included in the connection charge. A note indicates whether taxes are included (preferred) or not. It is also noted if free minutes are included in the plan. This indicator is expressed in local currency.

Series: Mobile cellular connection charge (current US\$)

The initial, one-time charge for a new subscription. Refundable deposits is not counted. The price of the SIM card is included in the connection charge. A note indicates whether taxes are included (preferred) or not. It is also noted if free minutes are included in the plan. This indicator is expressed in US dollars.

Series: Mobile communication investment (current LCU)

Annual investment on equipment for mobile communication networks. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Mobile communication investment (current US\$)

Annual investment on equipment for mobile communication networks. Data is in US dollar.

Series: Mobile phone subscribers

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Mobile telephone subscribers are subscribers to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology.

Series: Mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Mobile telephone subscribers are subscribers to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology.

Series: Mobile phone subscribers (per 100 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Mobile telephone subscribers are subscribers to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology.

Series: Money (current LCU)

Money is the sum of currency outside banks and demand deposits other than those of central government. This series, frequently referred to as M1 is a narrower definition of money than M2. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Money and quasi money (M2) (% of GDP)

Money and quasi money comprise the sum of currency outside banks, demand deposits other than those of the central government, and the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government. This definition of money supply is frequently called M2; it corresponds to lines 34 and 35 in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) International Financial Statistics (IFS).

Series: Money and quasi money (M2), flow (current LCU)

Money and quasi money (M2), flow (current LCU) is the sum of currency outside banks, demand deposits other than those of the central government, and the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government.

Series: Money and Quasimoney, stock (current LCU)

Money and quasi money comprise the sum of currency outside banks, demand deposits other than those of the central government, and the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government. This definition of money supply is frequently called M2; it corresponds to lines 34 and 35 in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) International Financial Statistics (IFS). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Money market rate (%)

Money market interest rate, IFS line 60b (%).

Series: Mortality rate, female (per 1,000)

Child mortality rate is the probability of dying between the exact ages of one and five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

Series: Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Series: Mortality rate, male (per 1,000)

Child mortality rate is the probability of dying between the exact ages of one and five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

Series: Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)

Under-5 mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

Series: Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000) female

Under-5 mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby girl will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

Series: Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000) male

Under-5 mortality rate is the probability that a newborn baby boy will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

Series: Nationally protected areas (% of total area)

Nationally protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, and protected

landscapes. Marine areas, unclassified areas, and litoral (intertidal) areas are not included. The data also do not include sites protected under local or provincial law.

Series: Nationally protected areas (sq. km)

Nationally protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, and protected landscapes. Marine areas, unclassified areas, and litoral (intertidal) areas are not included. The data also do not include sites protected under local or provincial law.

Series: Negligible malaria risk (% population)

Negligible risk refers to the proportion of the population living where malaria is ordinarily not present and where the risk of malaria outbreaks is negligible. Population at risk is determined from modeling retrospective climate data and population projections. Percentage of population at risk does not vary by year.

Series: Net aid from all donors (% of recipient central government expenditure)

Aid includes both official development assistance (ODA) and official aid. Ratios are computed using values in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates.

Series: Net capital account (BoP, current US\$)

Net capital account includes government debt forgiveness, investment grants in cash or in kind by a government entity, and taxes on capital transfers. Also included are migrants' capital transfers and debt forgiveness and investment grants by nongovernmental entities. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net current transfers (BoP, current US\$)

Net current transfers are recorded in the balance of payments whenever an economy provides or receives goods, services, income, or financial items without a quid pro quo. All transfers not considered to be capital are current. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net current transfers from abroad (constant LCU)

Current transfers comprise transfers of income between residents of the reporting country and the rest of the world that carry no provisions for repayment. Net current transfers from abroad is equal to the unrequited transfers of income from nonresidents to residents minus the unrequited transfers from residents to nonresidents. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Net current transfers from abroad (current LCU)

Current transfers comprise transfers of income between residents of the reporting country and the rest of the world that carry no provisions for repayment. Net current transfers from abroad is equal to the unrequited transfers of income from nonresidents to residents minus the unrequited transfers from residents to nonresidents. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Net current transfers from abroad (current US\$)

Current transfers comprise transfers of income between residents of the reporting country and the rest of the world that carry no provisions for repayment. Net current transfers from abroad is equal to the unrequited transfers of income from nonresidents

to residents minus the unrequited transfers from residents to nonresidents. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Australia (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Austria (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Belgium (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional

terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Canada (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Denmark (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource

flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, European Commission (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Finland (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, France (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Germany (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Greece (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from

official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Ireland (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Italy (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden,

Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Japan (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Luxembourg (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Netherlands (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee

(DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, New Zealand (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Norway (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is

provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Portugal (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Spain (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified

elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Sweden (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Switzerland (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, United Kingdom (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional

terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, United States (current US\$)

Net DAC donor flows are the net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) or official aid from the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Net disbursements are gross disbursements of grants and loans minus repayments of principal on earlier loans. ODA consists of loans made on concessional terms (with a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent) and grants made to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Official aid refers to aid flows from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. DAC members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities. Regional aggregates include data for economies not specified elsewhere. World and income group totals include aid not allocated by country or region. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net domestic credit to government, flow (current LCU)

Change in domestic credit to government includes changes in net claims on central government, and changes in claims on state and local government as well as on non-financial public corporations. Data; Annual flow, local currencies.

Series: Net domestic credit to other official entities, stock (current LCU)

Net domestic credit to other official entities of government. Data are in current local currencies.

Series: Net domestic credit to other private financial institutions, stock (current LCU)

Net domestic credit to other financial institutions of the Rest of the economy (excludes government). Data are in current local currencies.

Series: Net domestic credit to private sector, stock (current LCU)
Net domestic credit to private sector of the Rest of the economy (excludes government). Data are in current local currencies.

Series: Net domestic credit to rest of economy, stock (current LCU)
Net domestic credit to Rest of the economy (excludes government). Data are in current local currencies.

Series: Net domestic credit, flow (current LCU)
Net domestic credit is the sum of net credit to the non financial public sector, credit to the private sector, and other accounts. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Net domestic credit, stock (current LCU)
Net domestic credit is the sum of net credit to the nonfinancial public sector, credit to the private sector, and other accounts. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Net financial flows on debt, Total long-term and short-term including IMF repurchases (NFL, current US\$)
Net flows on debt is disbursements on long-term debt and IMF purchases minus principal repayments on long-term debt and IMF repurchases up to 1984. Beginning in 1985 this line includes the change in stock of short-term debt (including interest arrears for long-term debt). Thus, if the change in stock is positive, a disbursement is assumed to have taken place; if negative, a repayment is assumed to have taken place.

Series: Net financial flows on debt, Total long-term debt (NFL, current US\$)
Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) of long-term debt are disbursements minus principal repayments. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG Bilateral (NFL, current US\$)
Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG Bonds (NFL, current US\$)
Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG IBRD (NFL, current US\$)
Net financial flows are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. IBRD is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the founding and largest member of the World Bank Group. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG IDA (NFL, current US\$)

Net financial flows are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. IDA is the International Development Association, the concessional loan window of the World Bank Group. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG Multilateral (NFL, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG Official creditors (NFL, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG private Commercial banks (NFL, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG Private creditors total (NFL, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments.

Series: Net financial flows, Private nonguaranteed (PNG) long-term debt (NFL, current US\$)

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Net financial flows, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (NFL, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for

repayment by a public entity. Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) are disbursements minus principal repayments. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Net financial flows, Short term (NFL, current US\$)

Net flows (or net lending or net disbursements) of short-term debt are disbursements minus principal repayments. Short-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinction between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt.

Series: Net foreign assets (current LCU)

Net foreign assets are the sum of foreign assets held by monetary authorities and deposit money banks, less their foreign liabilities. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Net foreign assets (current US\$)

Net foreign assets are the sum of foreign assets held by monetary authorities and deposit money banks, less their foreign liabilities. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net foreign assets, flow (current LCU)

Net foreign assets are the sum of foreign assets held by monetary authorities and deposit money banks, less their foreign liabilities. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Net income (BoP, current US\$)

Net income refers to receipts and payments of employee compensation paid to nonresident workers and investment income (receipts and payments on direct investment, portfolio investment, other investments, and receipts on reserve assets). Income derived from the use of intangible assets is recorded under business services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net income from abroad (constant LCU)

Net income includes the net labor income and net property and entrepreneurial income components of the SNA. Labor income covers compensation of employees paid to nonresident workers. Property and entrepreneurial income covers investment income from the ownership of foreign financial claims (interest, dividends, rent, etc.) and nonfinancial property income (patents, copyrights, etc.). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Net income from abroad (current LCU)

Net income includes the net labor income and net property and entrepreneurial income components of the SNA. Labor income covers compensation of employees paid to nonresident workers. Property and entrepreneurial income covers investment income from the ownership of foreign financial claims (interest, dividends, rent, etc.) and nonfinancial property income (patents, copyrights, etc.). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Net income from abroad (current US\$)

Net income includes the net labor income and net property and entrepreneurial income components of the SNA. Labor income covers compensation of employees paid to nonresident workers. Property and entrepreneurial income covers investment

income from the ownership of foreign financial claims (interest, dividends, rent, etc.) and nonfinancial property income (patents, copyrights, etc.). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net long-term borrowing (BoP, current US\$)

Net long-term borrowing includes external debt disbursements less repayments due, plus other net long-term inflows. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net migration

Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.

Series: Net ODA from all donors (% of gross capital formation)

Aid includes both official development assistance (ODA) and official aid. Ratios are computed using values in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates.

Series: Net ODA from all donors (% of recipient's GDI)

Net official development assistance consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in part I of the DAC list of recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent). Net official aid refers to aid flows (net of repayments) from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Data are divided by gross domestic investments of the recipient country.

Series: Net ODA from all donors (% of recipient's GDP)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in constant 2006 US dollars. This is divided by Gross Domestic Product (current dollars) to measure the relative importance of the inflows. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte.

Series: Net ODA from all donors (% of recipient's GNP)

Net ODA from all donors as a share of recipient GNP is defined as the net official development assistance from all donors to a given country divided by the recipient country's GNP. Definitions for net ODA from all donors and GNP follow. Net official development assistance consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in part I of the DAC list of recipients. It includes

loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent). Net official aid refers to aid flows (net of repayments) from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net ODA from all donors (% recipient exports and imports)
Aid includes both official development assistance (ODA) and official aid. Ratios are computed using values in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates.

Series: Net ODA from all donors (constant US\$)
Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in constant 2006 US dollars. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA from bilateral donors (constant US\$)
Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in constant 2006 US dollars. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA from bilateral donors (current US\$)
Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in current US dollars. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA from DAC donors (% of recipient's GDI)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA from DAC donors (% of recipient's GDP)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA from DAC donors (constant US\$)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in constant 2006 US dollars. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA from DAC donors (current US\$)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in constant 2005 US dollars. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA from multilateral donors (% of recipient's GDI)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are divided by gross domestic investment in current U.S. dollars. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate

includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA from multilateral donors (% of recipient's GDP)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are expressed as the share of recipient GDP at market prices in current U.S. dollars.

Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA from multilateral donors (constant US\$)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in constant 2006 US dollars. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA from multilateral donors (current US\$)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in current US dollars. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA from non-DAC bilateral donors (% of recipient's GDI)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in current US dollars. Gross domestic investment consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases.

Series: Net ODA from non-DAC bilateral donors (% of recipient's GDP)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are expressed as percentages of the recipient economies' gross domestic product in current US dollars. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates

(excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA from non-DAC bilateral donors (constant US\$)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in constant 2006 US dollars. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA from non-DAC bilateral donors (current US\$)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in current US dollars. <Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA per capita (current US\$)

Aid per capita includes both official development assistance (ODA) and official aid, and is calculated by dividing total aid by the midyear population estimate.

Series: Net ODA per capita from DAC donors (current US\$)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA per capita from multilateral donors (current US\$)

Official development assistance and net official aid record the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Data are in current US dollars per inhabitant. Note: Aggregates for Sub-Saharan Africa and its sub-aggregates (excluding South Africa, excluding South Africa and Nigeria) include the following: South of Saharan unspecified; TOM South of Sahara unspecified; Africa Unspecified; and Mayotte. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Series: Net ODA per capita, from all donors (current US\$)

Net official development assistance consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in part I of the DAC list of recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent). Net official aid refers to aid flows (net of repayments) from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net trade in goods (BoP, current US\$)

Net trade in goods is the difference between exports and imports of goods. The category includes goods previously included in services: goods received or sent for processing and their subsequent export or import in the form of processed goods, repairs on goods, and goods procured in ports by carriers. Trade in services is not included. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net trade in goods and services (BoP, current US\$)

Net trade in goods and services is derived by offsetting imports of goods and services against exports of goods and services. Exports and imports of goods and services comprise all transactions involving a change of ownership of goods and services between residents of one country and the rest of the world. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Net transfers, PPG IDA (current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments).

Series: Net transfers, PPG IRBD (current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Net transfers are net flows minus interest payments (or disbursements minus total debt service payments).

Series: Nitrous oxide emissions (metric tons of CO₂ equivalent) ..

Nitrous oxide emissions are emissions from agricultural biomass burning, industrial activities, and livestock management.

Series: Non-agricultural population (FAO, numbers)

The non-agricultural population is obtained as a residual of agricultural population from the total population.

Series: Nontax receipts (current LCU)

Receipts from sources other than the tax system, like property income, fees, fines, and contributions to government employee pension funds within government. Data are in current local currencies.

Series: Number of power outages in a typical month

Average number of power outages in a typical month.

Series: Nurses (per 1,000 people)

Nurses are the number of nurses, including professional nurses, auxiliary nurses, enrolled nurses, and other nurses, such as dental nurses and primary care nurses.

Series: Nurses and midwives (per 1,000 people)

Nurses and midwives are professional nurses, auxiliary nurses, enrolled nurses, and other nurses, such as dental nurses and primary care nurses, and professional midwives, auxiliary midwives, and enrolled midwives.

Series: Official current transfers receipts (Credit, current US\$)

Current transfers are recorded in the balance of payments whenever an economy provides or receives goods, services, income, or financial items without a quid pro quo. All transfers not considered to be capital are current. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Official current transfers, net (BoP, current US\$)

Current transfers are recorded in the balance of payments whenever an economy provides or receives goods, services, income, or financial items without a quid pro quo. All transfers not considered to be capital are current. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Official current transfers, payments (BoP, current US\$)

Current transfers are recorded in the balance of payments whenever an economy provides or receives goods, services, income, or financial items without a quid pro quo. All transfers not considered to be capital are current. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Official development assistance and official aid (current US\$)

Net official development assistance (ODA) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 percent). Net official aid refers to aid flows (net of repayments) from official donors to countries and territories in part II of the DAC list of recipients: more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and certain advanced developing countries and territories. Official aid is provided

under terms and conditions similar to those for ODA. Part II of the DAC List was abolished in 2005. The collection of data on official aid and other resource flows to Part II countries ended with 2004 data. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Official exchange rate (LCU per US\$, end period)

Official exchange rate refers to the actual, principal exchange rate and is an annual average based on monthly averages (local currency units relative to U.S. dollars).

Series: Official exchange rate (LCU per US\$, period average)

Official exchange rate refers to the exchange rate determined by national authorities or to the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated as an annual average based on monthly averages (local currency units relative to the U.S. dollar).

Series: Official transfers, current and capital (Credit, current US\$)

Current transfers are recorded in the balance of payments whenever an economy provides or receives goods, services, income, or financial items without a quid pro quo. All transfers not considered to be capital are current. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Net capital account includes government debt forgiveness, investment grants in cash or in kind by a government entity, and taxes on capital transfers. Also included are migrants' capital transfers and debt forgiveness and investment grants by nongovernmental entities. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade. Ores and metals comprise the commodities in SITC sections 27 (crude fertilizer, minerals nes); 28 (metalliferous ores, scrap); and 68 (non-ferrous metals).

Series: Ores and metals imports (% of merchandise imports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade. Ores and metals comprise commodities in SITC sections 27 (crude fertilizer, minerals nes); 28 (metalliferous ores, scrap); and 68 (non-ferrous metals).

Series: Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions (kg per day)

Emissions of organic water pollutants are measured by biochemical oxygen demand, which refers to the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste. This is a standard water-treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants.

Series: Orphans 0-17 years currently living

AIDS orphans are the estimated number of children who have lost their mother or both parents to AIDS before age 17 since the epidemic began in 1990. Some of the orphaned children included in this cumulative total are no longer alive; others are no longer under age 17.

Series: Orphans 0-17 years currently living (high estimate)

AIDS orphans are the estimated number of children who have lost their mother or both parents to AIDS before age 17 since the epidemic began in 1990. Some of the orphaned children included in this cumulative total are no longer alive; others are no longer under age 17.

Series: Orphans 0-17 years currently living (low estimate)

AIDS orphans are the estimated number of children who have lost their mother or both parents to AIDS before age 17 since the epidemic began in 1990. Some of the orphaned children included in this cumulative total are no longer alive; others are no longer under age 17.

Series: Other capital flows, net (BoP, current US\$)

The sum of short-term capital, net errors and omissions, and capital transactions not included elsewhere. Data denominated in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Other consumer goods imports (constant US\$)

Consumer goods imports, cif (includes freight and insurance costs) in 1987 constant US dollars.

Series: Other consumer goods imports (current US\$)

Consumer goods imports, cif (includes freight and insurance costs) in current dollars.

Series: Other current transfers (current LCU)

Other current transfers include all unrequited, nonrepayable transfers on current account to private and public enterprises. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Other domestic borrowing (current LCU)

Domestic financing (obtained from residents) refer to the means by which a government provides financial resources to cover a budget deficit or allocates financial resources arising from a budget surplus. It includes all government liabilities--other than those for currency issues or demand, time, or savings deposits with government--or claims on others held by government and changes in government holdings of cash and deposits. Government guarantees of the debt of others are excluded. Data are shown for central government only, and are in current local currency.

Series: Other greenhouse gas emissions, HFC, PFC and SF6 (thousand metric tons of CO2 equivalent)

Other greenhouse gas emissions are by-product emissions of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

Series: Other income payments (BoP, current US\$)

Other income payments.

Series: Other liabilities excluding M2 (current LCU)

Other liabilities excluding M2, flow (current LCU).

Series: Other liabilities excluding M2, flow (current LCU)

Other liabilities excluding M2 (current LCU).

Series: Other long-term inflows, net (BoP, current US\$)

Other long-term capital comprises the difference between long-term capital, as defined for total long-term capital: excluding reserves and LCFAR, and the similar item reported in IMF balance of payments statistics. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Other primary commodities exports (constant US\$)

Exports of other primary commodities in 1987 constant US dollars and fob basis.

Series: Other primary commodities exports (current US\$)

Exports of other primary commodities in current US dollars and fob basis.

Series: Other taxes (% of revenue)

Other taxes include employer payroll or labor taxes, taxes on property, and taxes not allocable to other categories, such as penalties for late payment or nonpayment of taxes.

Series: Other taxes (current LCU)

Other taxes include employer payroll or labor taxes, taxes on property, and taxes not allocable to other categories, such as penalties for late payment or nonpayment of taxes. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Other wages (urban, manufacturing, etc.) index (1987 = 100)

Other wages (urban, manufacturing, etc.) index (1987 = 100).

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year. The latest updates on these data are accessible in WHO's National Health Accounts (NHA) website (<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>). Out of pocket expenditure is any direct outlay by households, including gratuities and in-kind payments, to health practitioners and suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals or population groups. It is a part of private health expenditure.

Series: Overall budget balance, including grants (current LCU)

Overall budget deficit is current and capital revenue and official grants received, less total expenditure and lending minus repayments. Data are shown for central government only, and are in current local currency.

Series: Overall surplus/deficit, excluding all grants (current LCU)

Overall budget deficit is current and capital revenue excluding current grants less total expenditure and lending minus repayments. Values are in current local currencies.

Series: Overall surplus/deficit, excluding current grants (current LCU)

Overall budget surplus/deficit (excluding current grants) is current and capital revenue excluding current grants, less total expenditure and lending minus repayments. Data are shown for central government only, and are in current local currency.

Series: Passenger cars (per 1,000 people)

Passenger cars refer to road motor vehicles, other than two-wheelers, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine people (including the driver).

Series: Patent applications, nonresidents

Patent applications are applications filed with a national patent office for exclusive rights for an invention--a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent for a limited period, generally 20 years.

Series: Patent applications, residents

Patent applications are applications filed with a national patent office for exclusive rights for an invention--a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent for a limited period, generally 20 years.

Series: Paying taxes (rank)

This index ranks economies from 1 to 181, with first place being the best. This assesses (a) number of payments (b) time spent to prepare taxes (c) labour taxes (d) other taxes and (e) taxes on profits and gives each topic equal weight. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Paying taxes, labor tax and contributions (%)

The total tax rate measures the amount of taxes and mandatory contributions payable by the business in the second year of operation, expressed as a share of commercial profits. Doing Business 2008 reports the total tax rate for fiscal 2006. The total amount of taxes is the sum of all the different taxes and contributions payable after accounting for deductions and exemptions. The taxes withheld (such as sales or value added tax or personal income tax) but not paid by the company are excluded. The taxes included can be divided into 5 categories: profit or corporate income tax, social contributions and labor taxes paid by the employer (for which all mandatory contributions are included, even if paid to a private entity such as a required pension fund), property taxes, turnover taxes and other small taxes (such as municipal fees and vehicle and fuel taxes). For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Paying taxes, other taxes (%)

Amount of taxes and mandatory contributions paid by the business that are not already included in the tax profits and labour taxes. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Paying taxes, payments (number)

Tax payments by businesses are the total number of taxes paid by businesses, including electronic filing. The tax is counted as paid once a year even if payments are more frequent. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Paying taxes, profit tax (%)

Total amount of taxes and mandatory contributions payable by the business. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Paying taxes, time (hours)

Time to prepare and pay taxes is the time, in hours per year, it takes to prepare, file, and pay (or withhold) three major types of taxes: the corporate income tax, the value added or sales tax, and labor taxes, including payroll taxes and social security contributions. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Paying taxes, total tax rate (% profit)

Total tax rate is the total amount of taxes payable by businesses (except for labor taxes) after accounting for deductions and exemptions as a percentage of profit. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: PDI-1 Country with operational national development strategies (rating)

Country's national development strategy is linked to medium-term expenditure framework and reflected in annual budgets. The degree to which governments take the lead in co-ordinating aid-funded activities is the subject of a specific commitment in the Paris Declaration. It is also a variable that seems to be subject to significant changes over time. Another dimension of ownership is the degree to which countries have development strategies that are clear and well operationalised, so that development efforts are effective and there is a robust basis for the alignment of aid with country policies. This is based on the World Bank's Results-Based National Development Strategies: Assessment and Challenges Ahead Report. Categorical where "A" assigned a value of 1; "B" assigned a value of 2; "C" assigned a value of 3; "D" assigned a value of 4; "E" assigned a value of 5; and "N/A" assigned a value of 6. Indicators 3 to 12 (but not Indicator 8) are drawn from the Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration for each respective year.

Series: PDI-10a Donor missions coordinated (percent)

Encourage shared analysis on field missions work including diagnostic reviews that are joint. Donor co-ordinated missions focuses only on the proportion of (i) missions undertaken jointly by two or more donors, or (ii) missions undertaken by one donor on behalf of another (delegated co-operation). Indicators 3 to 12 (but not Indicator 8) are drawn from the Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration for each respective year.

Series: PDI-10b Country-analysis coordinated (percent)

Encourage shared analysis on country analytic work including diagnostic reviews that are joint. (i) Country analytic work undertaken by one or more donors jointly; (ii) Country analytic work undertaken by one donor on behalf of another donor (including work undertaken by one and/or used by another when it is co-financed and formally acknowledged in official documentation); (iii) Country analytic work undertaken with substantive involvement from government. Indicators 3 to 12 (but not Indicator 8) are drawn from the Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration for each respective year. Indicators 3 to 12 (but not Indicator 8) are drawn from the Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration for each respective year.

Series: PDI-11 Existence of a monitorable performance assessment framework (rating)

Transparent and monitorable performance assessment frameworks to assess progress against (a) national development strategies and (b) sector programmes. Categorical where "A" assigned a value of 1; "B" assigned a value of 2; "C" assigned a value of 3; "D" assigned a value of 4; "E" assigned a value of 5; and "N/A" assigned a value of 6. Indicators 3 to 12 (but not Indicator 8) are drawn from the Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration for each respective year.

Series: PDI-12 Existence of a mutual accountability review (rating)

The concept of mutual accountability is an important innovation of the Paris Declaration. It develops the idea that aid is more effective when both donors and partner governments are accountable to their respective publics for the use of resources to achieve development results, and when they are also accountable to each other. The specific focus of the agreed indicator (Indicator 12) is on mutual accountability for the implementation of the Partnership Commitments included in the Declaration and any local agreements on enhancing aid effectiveness. Specifically, the country survey returns tell us whether there exists a mechanism for mutual review of progress on aid effectiveness commitments. Indicators 3 to 12 (but not Indicator 8) are drawn from the Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration for each respective year. Definition of categories: 1 means "YES" and 2 means "NO".

Series: PDI-2a Country financial management systems reliability (rating)

This rating is the World Bank's annual Country Policy and Institutional Assessment ratings (CPIA sub-component 13) for the quality of budgetary and financial management. This scale runs from 1 to 5 with 1 the worst and 5 the best. The focus is on the degree to which existing systems adhere to broadly accepted good practices or there is a reform programme in place to promote improved practices.

Series: PDI-2b Country procurement systems reliability (rating)

The focus is on the degree to which existing systems adhere to broadly accepted good practices or there is a reform programme in place to promote improved practices. Reliable procurement systems are based on the common benchmarking and assessment methodology for public procurement systems developed and piloted by the Joint Venture on Procurement. Categorical where "A" assigned a value of 1; "B" assigned a value of 2; "C" assigned a value of 3; "D" assigned a value of 4; "E" assigned a value of 5; and "N/A" assigned a value of 6.

Series: PDI-3 Government budget estimates comprehensive and realistic (percent)

The objective of this indicator is to improve transparency and accountability by encouraging partner countries and donors to accurately record aid as much as possible in the national budget, thereby allowing scrutiny by parliaments. Aid flows to the government sector that is reported in country's national government budgets.

Series: PDI-4 Technical assistance aligned and coordinated with country programmes (percent)

Donor capacity-development support provided through co-ordinated programmes are consistent with country's development strategies. Indicators 3 to 12 (but not Indicator 8) are drawn from the Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration for each respective year.

Series: PDI-5a Aid for government sectors uses country public financial management systems (percent)

Donors and aid flows that use country's public financial management systems that either (a) adhere to broadly good practices or (b) have a reform programme in place to achieve these. Indicators 3 to 12 (but not Indicator 8) are drawn from the Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration for each respective year.

Series: PDI-5b Aid for government sectors uses country procurement systems (percent)

Donors and aid flows that use country's procurement systems that either (a) adhere to broadly good practices or (b) have a reform programme in place to achieve these. Indicators 3 to 12 (but not Indicator 8) are drawn from the Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration for each respective year.

Series: PDI-6 Project implementation units parallel to country structures (number)

Indicator 6 is a count of parallel project implementation units (PIUs), where "parallel" refers to having been created outside existing country institutional structures. The survey guidance makes a distinction between PIUs and executing agencies and gives three typical features of parallel PIUs: (a) They are accountable to the external funding agencies rather than to the country implementing agencies (ministries, departments, agencies, etc.). (b) Most of the professional staff are appointed by the donor. (c) The salary of PIU personnel often exceeds that of civil-service personnel. Interpretation of the survey question on this subject was controversial in a number of countries. It is not clear that within countries all donors applied the same criteria with the same degree of rigour, or that across countries the same standards were used. In a number of cases, the descriptive part of the survey return indicates that some donors applied a legalistic criterion of accountability to the formal executing agency, whereas the National Co-ordinator or other donors would have preferred a greater recognition of the substantive reality of accountability to the donor. It seems possible that some respondents allowed themselves to confuse the definitional question (is the unit "parallel"?) with the aid management question (is the parallelism justified in terms of the developmental benefits and costs?). Indicators 3 to 12 (but not Indicator 8) are drawn from the Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration for each respective year.

Series: PDI-7 Aid disbursements on schedule and recorded by government (percent)

Aid disbursements on schedule and recorded by government. The objective is two-fold. First and foremost, it is to encourage disbursements of funds within the year they are scheduled. Second, it is to encourage accurate recording of disbursements by partner authorities. Both objectives require strong cooperation between donors and partner authorities. Aid is more predictable and released according to agreed schedules in annual or multi-year frameworks. Indicators 3 to 12 (but not Indicator 8) are drawn from the Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration for each respective year.

Series: PDI-8 Bilateral aid that is untied (percent)

Tied aid is aid provided on the condition that the recipient uses it to purchase goods and services from suppliers based in the donor country. The target for this indicator is to increase untied aid over time.

Series: PDI-9 Aid provided in the framework of programme-based approaches (%)
Aid provided in the framework of programme-based approaches (PBAs) are a way of engaging in development co-operation based on the principles of co-ordinated support for a locally owned programme of development, such as a national development strategy, a sector programme, a thematic programme or a programme of a specific organization. Programme-based approaches share the following features: (i) Leadership by the host country or organization; (ii) A single comprehensive programme and budget framework; (iii) A formalized process for donor co-ordination and harmonization of donor procedures for reporting, budgeting, financial management and procurement; (iv) Efforts to increase the use of local systems for programme design and implementation, financial management, monitoring and evaluation. Indicators 3 to 12 (but not Indicator 8) are drawn from the Survey on Monitoring the Paris Declaration for each respective year.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, adults 15+ years
Estimated number of people over 15 years with HIV/AIDS is the number of people living with HIV over 15 years of age. Depending on the reliability of the data available, there may be more or less uncertainty surrounding each estimate.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, adults 15+ years (high estimate)
Estimated number of people over 15 years with HIV/AIDS is the number of people living with HIV over 15 years of age. Depending on the reliability of the data available, there may be more or less uncertainty surrounding each estimate.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, adults 15+ years (low estimate)
Estimated number of people over 15 years with HIV/AIDS is the number of people living with HIV over 15 years of age. Depending on the reliability of the data available, there may be more or less uncertainty surrounding each estimate.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, children 0-14 years
Estimated number of people 0-14 years with HIV/AIDS is the number of people living with HIV less than 15 years. Depending on the reliability of the data available, there may be more or less uncertainty surrounding each estimate.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, children 0-14 years (high estimate)
Estimated number of people 0-14 years with HIV/AIDS is the number of people living with HIV less than 15 years. Depending on the reliability of the data available, there may be more or less uncertainty surrounding each estimate.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, children 0-14 years (low estimate)
Estimated number of people 0-14 years with HIV/AIDS is the number of people living with HIV less than 15 years. Depending on the reliability of the data available, there may be more or less uncertainty surrounding each estimate.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, total
Estimated total number of people with HIV/AIDS is the number of people living with HIV. Depending on the reliability of the data available, there may be more or less uncertainty surrounding each estimate.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, total (high estimate)

Estimated total number of people with HIV/AIDS is the number of people living with HIV. Depending on the reliability of the data available, there may be more or less uncertainty surrounding each estimate.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, total (low estimate)

Estimated total number of people with HIV/AIDS is the number of people living with HIV. Depending on the reliability of the data available, there may be more or less uncertainty surrounding each estimate.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, women 15+ years

Estimated number of women over 15 years with HIV/AIDS is the number of women over 15 years old living with HIV. Depending on the reliability of the data available, there may be more or less uncertainty surrounding each estimate.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, women 15+ years (high estimate)

Estimated number of women over 15 years with HIV/AIDS is the number of women over 15 years old living with HIV. Depending on the reliability of the data available, there may be more or less uncertainty surrounding each estimate.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, women 15+ years (low estimate)

Estimated number of women over 15 years with HIV/AIDS is the number of women over 15 years old living with HIV. Depending on the reliability of the data available, there may be more or less uncertainty surrounding each estimate.

Series: Permanent cropland (% of land area)

Permanent cropland is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber.

Series: Persistence to grade 5, female (% of cohort)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Persistence to grade 5 (percentage of cohort reaching grade 5) is the share of children enrolled in the first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5. The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method.

Series: Persistence to grade 5, male (% of cohort)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Persistence to grade 5 (percentage of cohort reaching grade 5) is the share of children enrolled in the first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5. The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method.

Series: Persistence to grade 5, total (% of cohort)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Persistence to grade 5 (percentage of cohort reaching grade 5) is the

share of children enrolled in the first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5. The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method.

Series: Persistence to last grade of primary, female (% of cohort)

Persistence to last grade of primary is the percentage of children enrolled in the first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary education.

The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method.

Series: Persistence to last grade of primary, male (% of cohort)

Persistence to last grade of primary is the percentage of children enrolled in the first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary education.

The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method.

Series: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)

Persistence to last grade of primary is the percentage of children enrolled in the first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary education.

The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method.

Series: Personal computers

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Personal computers are self-contained computers designed to be used by a single individual.

Series: Personal computers (per 1,000 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Personal computers are self-contained computers designed to be used by a single individual.

Series: Personal computers (per 100 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Personal computers are self-contained computers designed to be used by a single individual.

Series: Pesticides exports (FAO, current US\$)

Pesticides trade refers to the value of all types of pesticides (put up in forms or packings for retail sale or as preparations or articles), provided to (exports) or received (imported) from the rest of the world. Differences between figures given for total exports and total imports at the world level may be due to several factors, e.g. the time lag between the dispatch of goods from exporting country and their arrival in the importing country; the use of different classification of the same product by different countries; or the fact that some countries supply data on general trade while others give data on special trade. Pesticides refers to insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants and any substance intended for preventing, destroying, attracting, repelling, or controlling any pest including unwanted species of plants or animals during the production, storage, transport, distribution, and processing of food, agricultural commodities, or animal feeds of which may be administered to animals for the control of ectoparasites.

Series: Pesticides imports (FAO, current US\$)

Pesticides trade refers to the value of all types of pesticides (put up in forms or packings for retail sale or as preparations or articles), provided to (exports) or received (imported) from the rest of the world. Differences between figures given for total exports and total imports at the world level may be due to several factors, e.g. the time lag between the dispatch of goods from exporting country and their arrival in the importing country; the use of different classification of the same product by different countries; or the fact that some countries supply data on general trade while others give data on special trade. Pesticides refers to insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants and any substance intended for preventing, destroying, attracting, repelling, or controlling any pest including unwanted species of plants or animals during the production, storage, transport, distribution, and processing of food, agricultural commodities, or animal feeds of which may be administered to animals for the control of ectoparasites.

Series: Physicians (per 1,000 people)

Physicians are defined as graduates of any faculty or school of medicine who are working in the country in any medical field (practice, teaching, research).

Series: Plant species (higher) threatened

Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.

Series: PM10 country level (micrograms per cubic meter)

Particulate matter concentrations refer to fine suspended particulates less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10) that are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and causing significant health damage. Data for countries and aggregates for regions and income groups are urban-population weighted PM10 levels in residential areas of cities with more than 100,000 residents. The estimates represent the average annual exposure level of the average urban resident to outdoor particulate matter. The state of a country's technology and pollution controls is an important determinant of particulate matter concentrations.

Series: POL and other energy imports (constant US\$)

Petroleum and energy products imports, cif (includes freight and insurance costs) in 1987 constant US dollars.

Series: POL and other energy imports (current US\$)

Petroleum and energy products imports in current US dollars. Values are on cif (includes freight and insurance costs).

Series: Policy uncertainty (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)

Is the share of senior managers who ranked economic and regulatory policy uncertainty as a major or very severe constraint.

Series: Political Stability/No Violence (estimate)

Political stability and absence of violence measures the perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including domestic violence or terrorism. Further documentation and research using the World Governance Indicators (WGI) is available at www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance.

Series: Political Stability/No Violence (number of surveys/polls)

See definition GV.POL.ST.ES. This is the number of surveys/polls used to derive the GV.POL.ST.ES.

Series: Political Stability/No Violence (percentile rank 0-100)

See definition GV.POLI.ST.ES. Country's percentile rank (percentile rank 0-100).

Series: Political Stability/No Violence (standard error)

See definition GV.POLI.ST.SD. Inherent to all Governance Indicators is a margin of error, which might vary from country to country, normally attributable to two factors: (i) cross-country differences in the number of sources in which a country appears, and (ii) differences in the precision of the sources in which each country appears.

Series: Population 0-14 (% of total population)

Population ages 0 to 14 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 0 to 14.

Series: Population 0-24 (% of total population)

Population ages 0 to 24 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 0 to 24.

Series: Population 15-64 (% of total population)

Population ages 15 to 64 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 15 to 64.

Series: Population ages 0-14, female

Female population between the ages 0 to 14. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 0-14, female (% of total population)

Female population between the ages 0 to 14. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 0-14, male

Male population between the ages 0 to 14. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 0-14, male (% of total population)

Male population between the ages 0 to 14. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 0-14, total

Total population between the ages 0 to 14. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 0-4, female (% of female population)

Population ages 0 to 4 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 0 to 4.

Series: Population ages 0-4, male (% of male population)

Population ages 0 to 4 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 0 to 4.

Series: Population ages 10-14, female (% of female population)

Population ages 10 to 14 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 10 to 14.

Series: Population ages 15-19, female (% of female population)

Population ages 15 to 19 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 15 to 19.

Series: Population ages 15-19, male (% of male population)

Population ages 15 to 19 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 15 to 19.

Series: Population ages 15-64, female

Female population between the ages 15 to 64 is the number of females who could potentially be economically active. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 15-64, female (% of total population)

Female population between the ages 15 to 64 is the number of females who could potentially be economically active. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 15-64, male

Male population between the ages 15 to 64 is the number of males who could potentially be economically active. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 15-64, male (% of total population)

Male population between the ages 15 to 64 is the number of males who could potentially be economically active. Population is based on the de facto definition of

population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 15-64, total

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 is the number of people who could potentially be economically active. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 20-24, female (% of female population)

Population ages 20 to 24 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 20 to 24.

Series: Population ages 20-24, male (% of male population)

Population ages 20 to 24 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 20 to 24.

Series: Population ages 25-29, female (% of female population)

Population ages 25 to 29 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 25 to 29.

Series: Population ages 25-29, male (% of male population)

Population ages 25 to 29 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 25 to 29.

Series: Population ages 30-34, female (% of female population)

Population ages 30 to 34 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 30 to 34.

Series: Population ages 30-34, male (% of male population)

Population ages 30 to 34 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 30 to 34.

Series: Population ages 35-39, female (% of female population)

Population ages 35 to 39 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 35 to 39.

Series: Population ages 35-39, male (% of male population)

Population ages 35 to 39 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 35 to 39.

Series: Population ages 40-44, female (% of female population)

Population ages 40 to 44 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 40 to 44.

Series: Population ages 40-44, male (% of male population)

Population ages 40 to 44 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 40 to 44.

Series: Population ages 45-49, female (% of female population)
Population ages 45 to 49 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 45 to 49.

Series: Population ages 45-49, male (% of male population)
Population ages 45 to 49 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 45 to 49.

Series: Population ages 5-9, female (% of female population)
Population ages 5 to 9 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 5 to 9.

Series: Population ages 5-9, male (% of male population)
Population ages 5 to 9 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 5 to 9.

Series: Population ages 50-54, female (% of female population)
Population ages 50 to 54 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 50 to 54.

Series: Population ages 50-54, male (% of male population)
Population ages 50 to 54 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 50 to 54.

Series: Population ages 50-64, female (% of female population)
Population ages 60 to 64 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 60 to 64.

Series: Population ages 50-64, male (% of male population)
Population ages 60 to 64 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 60 to 64.

Series: Population ages 55-59, female (% of female population)
Population ages 55 to 59 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 55 to 59.

Series: Population ages 55-59, male (% of male population)
Population ages 55 to 59 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 55 to 59.

Series: Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)
Population ages 65 and above is the percentage of the total population that is 65 or older.

Series: Population ages 65 and above, female
Female population 65 years of age or older. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 65 and above, female (% of total population)
Female population 65 years of age or older. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 65 and above, male
Male population 65 years of age or older. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 65 and above, male (% of total population)
Male population 65 years of age or older. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 65 and above, total
Total population 65 years of age or older. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.

Series: Population ages 65-69, female (% of female population)
Population ages 65 to 69 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 65 to 69.

Series: Population ages 65-69, male (% of male population)
Population ages 65 to 69 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 65 to 69.

Series: Population ages 70-74, female (% of female population)
Population ages 70 to 74 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 70 to 74.

Series: Population ages 70-74, male (% of male population)
Population ages 70 to 74 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 70 to 74.

Series: Population ages 75-79, female (% of female population)
Population ages 75 to 79 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 75 to 79.

Series: Population ages 75-79, male (% of male population)
Population ages 75 to 79 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 75 to 79.

Series: Population ages 80 and above, female (% of female population)

Population ages 80 and above is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 80 and above.

Series: Population ages 80 and above, male (% of male population)

Population ages 80 and above is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 80 and above.

Series: Population ages 10-14, male (% of male population)

Population ages 10 to 14 is the percentage of the total population that is in the age group 10 to 14.

Series: Population density (people per sq. km)

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Series: Population growth (annual %)

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin.

Series: Population in the largest city

Population in largest city is the urban population living in the country's largest metropolitan area.

Series: Population in the largest city (% of urban population)

Population in largest city is the percentage of a country's urban population living in that country's largest metropolitan area.

Series: Population in urban agglomerations > 1 million

Population in urban agglomerations of more than one million is the country's population living in metropolitan areas that in 2000 had a population of more than one million people.

Series: Population in urban agglomerations > 1 million (% of total population)

Population in urban agglomerations of more than one million is the percentage of a country's population living in metropolitan areas that in 2000 had a population of more than one million people.

Series: Population using solid fuels, rural (% of rural population)

Solid fuels use is the percentage of the rural population using solid fuels as opposed to modern fuels.

Series: Population using solid fuels, total (% of population)

Solid fuels use is the percentage of the population using solid fuels as opposed to modern fuels.

Series: Population using solid fuels, urban (% of urban population)

Solid fuels use is the percentage of the urban population using solid fuels as opposed to modern fuels.

Series: Population, female

Female population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all female residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin.

Series: Population, female (% of total female population)

Female population is the percentage of the population that is female.

Series: Population, male

Male population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all male residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin.

Series: Population, male (% of total male population)

Male population is the percentage of the population that is male.

Series: Population, total

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Series: Portfolio equity flows (current US\$)

Portfolio investment flows are net and include non-debt-creating portfolio equity flows (the sum of country funds, depository receipts, and direct purchases of shares by foreign investors). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Portfolio investment, excluding LCFAR (BoP, current US\$)

Portfolio investment excluding liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves covers transactions in equity securities and debt securities. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Poverty gap at national poverty line (%)

Poverty gap at national poverty line is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Series: Poverty gap at rural poverty line (%)

Poverty gap at rural poverty line is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the national rural poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Series: Poverty gap at urban poverty line (%)

Poverty gap at urban poverty line is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the national urban poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

National poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national rural poverty line.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)

Urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the national urban poverty line.

Series: PPP conversion factor (GDP) to market exchange rate ratio

Purchasing power parity conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. The ratio of PPP conversion factor to market exchange rate is the result obtained by dividing the PPP conversion factor by the market exchange rate. The ratio, also referred to as the national price level, makes it possible to compare the cost of the bundle of goods that make up gross domestic product (GDP) across countries. It tells how many dollars are needed to buy a dollar's worth of goods in the country as compared to the United States.

Series: PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)

Purchasing power parity conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. This conversion factor is for GDP.

Series: PPP conversion factor, private consumption (LCU per international \$)

Purchasing power parity conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. This conversion factor is for private consumption (i.e., household final consumption expenditure).

Series: Pregnant women receive IPT (2 doses; %)

Percentage of pregnant women reporting to have received IPT (intermittent preventive treatment; 2 or more doses).

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Present value of debt is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing loans. The GNI denominator is a three-year average.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Present value of debt is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing loans.

Series: Present value to nominal value of debt (%)

Present value of debt is the sum of short-term external debt plus the discounted sum of total debt service payments due on public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term external debt over the life of existing loans. Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Prevalence of overweight (% of children under 5)

Prevalence of overweight children is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations above the median for the international reference population of the corresponding age as established by the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)

Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (also referred to as prevalence of undernourishment) shows the percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. Data showing as 2.5 signifies a prevalence of undernourishment below 2.5%.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (population)

Population below minimum dietary energy consumption is the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously.

Series: Price basket for Internet (current US\$ per month)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Price basket for Internet is calculated based on the cheapest available tariff for accessing the Internet 20 hours a month (10 hours peak and 10 hours off-peak). The basket does not include the telephone line rental but does include telephone usage charges if applicable. Data are compiled in the national currency and converted to U.S. dollars using the annual average exchange rate.

Series: Price of a 3-minute fixed telephone local call (off-peak rate - LCU)

Local call refers to the cost of an off-peak rate 3-minute call within the same exchange area using the subscriber's own terminal (i.e., not from a public telephone). This indicator is expressed in national currency.

Series: Price of a 3-minute fixed telephone local call (off-peak rate - US\$)

Local call refers to the cost of an off-peak rate 3-minute call within the same exchange area using the subscriber's own terminal (i.e., not from a public telephone). This indicator is expressed in US dollars.

Series: Price of a 3-minute fixed telephone local call (peak rate - LCU)

Local call refers to the cost of peak rate 3-minute call within the same exchange area using the subscriber's own terminal (i.e., not from a public telephone). This indicator is expressed in local currency.

Series: Price of a 3-minute fixed telephone local call (peak rate - US\$)

Local call refers to the cost of peak rate 3-minute call within the same exchange area using the subscriber's own terminal (i.e., not from a public telephone). This indicator is expressed in US dollars.

Series: Primary balance, excluding interest (current LCU)

Primary deficit, excluding interest (current LCU).

Series: Primary commodities exports (constant US\$)

Total Primary Commodities exports in 1987 constant US dollars. Values are in fob basis.

Series: Primary commodities exports (current US\$)

Total Primary Commodities exports in current US dollars. Values are in fob basis.

Series: Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)

Primary completion rate is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated by taking the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age.

Series: Primary education, duration (years)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Primary duration refers to the number of years of full-time equivalent duration in primary education in the school system according to ISCED.

Series: Primary education, pupils

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Primary education pupils is the total number of pupils enrolled at primary level in public and private schools.

Series: Primary education, pupils (% female)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Female pupils as a percentage of total pupils at primary level include enrollments in public and private schools.

Series: Primary education, teachers

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Primary education teachers includes full-time and part-time teachers.

Series: Primary education, teachers (% female)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Female teachers as a percentage of total primary education teachers includes full-time and part-time teachers.

Series: Primary school starting age (years)

Primary school starting age is the age at which students would enter primary education, assuming they had started at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, had studied full-time throughout and had progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade.

Series: Principal arrears on Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (current US\$)

Principal in arrears on long-term debt (LDOD) is defined as principal repayment due but not paid, on a cumulative basis. Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (LDOD) is the total outstanding long-term debt at year end. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Principal repayments, IMF repurchases (AMT, current US\$)

IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the General Resources Account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche.

Series: Principal repayments, Long-term debt including IMF credit (AMT, current US\$)

Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. This item includes principal repayments on long-term debt and IMF repurchases. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the General Resources Account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. To maintain comparability between data on transactions with the IMF and data on long-term debt, use of IMF credit outstanding at the end of year (stock) is converted to dollars at the SDR exchange rate in effect at the end of year. Repurchases (flows) are converted at the average SDR exchange rate for the year in which transactions take place.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG and PNG private creditors (AMT, current US\$)

Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG Bilateral (AMT, current US\$)

Bilateral debt includes loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit

agencies. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG Bonds (AMT, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified .

Series: Principal repayments, PPG IBRD (AMT, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is nonconcessional. Nonconcessional debt excludes loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG IDA (AMT, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt outstanding from the International Development Association (IDA) is concessional. Concessional debt is defined as loans with an original grant element of 25 percent or more. The grant equivalent of a loan is its commitment (present) value, less the discounted present value of its contractual debt service; conventionally, future service payments are discounted at 10 percent. The grant element of a loan is the grant equivalent expressed as a percentage of the amount committed. It is used as a measure of the overall cost of borrowing. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG Multilateral (AMT, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed multilateral loans include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG Official creditors (AMT, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors includes loans from international organizations (multilateral loans) and loans from governments (bilateral loans). Loans from international organization include loans and credits from the World Bank, regional development banks, and other multilateral and intergovernmental agencies. Excluded are loans from funds administered by an international organization on behalf of a single donor government; these are classified as loans from governments. Government loans include loans from governments and their agencies (including central banks), loans from autonomous bodies, and direct loans from official export credit agencies. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG private Commercial banks (AMT, current US\$)

Public and publicly guaranteed commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG Private creditors total (AMT, current US\$)
Public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors include bonds that are either publicly issued or privately placed; commercial bank loans from private banks and other private financial institutions; and other private credits from manufacturers, exporters, and other suppliers of goods, and bank credits covered by a guarantee of an export credit agency. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified.

Series: Principal repayments, Private non-guaranteed (PNG) long-term debt (AMT, current US\$)
Private nonguaranteed external debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Principal repayments, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (AMT, current US\$)
Public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt are aggregated. Public debt is an external obligation of a public debtor, including the national government, a political subdivision (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies. Publicly guaranteed debt is an external obligation of a private debtor that is guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. Principal repayments are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Principal repayments, Total (current US\$)
Principal repayments, total (AMT, current U.S. dollars).

Series: Principal repayments, Total long-term debt (AMT, current US\$)
Principal repayments on long-term debt are actual amounts of principal (amortization) paid in foreign currency, goods, or services in the year specified. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents and repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services.

Series: Private capital flows, total (% of GDP)
Private capital flows consist of private debt and nondebt flows. Private debt flows include commercial bank lending, bonds, and other private credits; nondebt private flows are foreign direct investment and portfolio equity investment.

Series: Private capital flows, total (BoP, current US\$)
Private capital flows consist of private debt and nondebt flows. Private debt flows include commercial bank lending, bonds, and other private credits; nondebt private

flows are foreign direct investment and portfolio equity investment. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Private current transfers, net (BoP, current US\$)

Current transfers are recorded in the balance of payments whenever an economy provides or receives goods, services, income, or financial items without a quid pro quo. All transfers not considered to be capital are current. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Private current transfers, payments (BoP, current US\$)

Current transfers are recorded in the balance of payments whenever an economy provides or receives goods, services, income, or financial items without a quid pro quo. All transfers not considered to be capital are current. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber occupied by women.

Series: Protecting investors (rank)

This index averages the country's percentile rankings on: disclosure Index director liability index, shareholder suits index, and investor protection index, giving equal weight to each topic. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Protecting investors, director liability index

Director liability index measures a plaintiff's ability to hold directors of firms liable for damages to the company, that is, measures the strength of minority shareholder protections against directors' misuse of corporate assets for personal gain. The indicators distinguish 3 dimensions of investor protection: transparency of transactions (extent of disclosure index), liability for self-dealing (extent of director liability index) and shareholders' ability to sue officers and directors for misconduct (ease of shareholder suits index). The data come from a survey of corporate lawyers and are based on company laws, court rules of evidence and securities regulations. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Protecting investors, disclosure Index (0=less disclosure to 10=more disclosure)

Disclosure index measures the degree to which investors are protected through disclosure of ownership and financial information. The index ranges from 0 to 10, with higher values indicating more disclosure. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Protecting investors, investor protection index

Protecting investors disclosure index measures the degree to which investors are protected through disclosure of ownership and financial information. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Protecting investors, shareholder suits index

Doing Business measures the strength of minority shareholder protections against directors' misuse of corporate assets for personal gain. The indicators distinguish 3 dimensions of investor protection: transparency of transactions (extent of disclosure index), liability for self-dealing (extent of director liability index) and shareholders' ability to sue officers and directors for misconduct (ease of shareholder suits index). The data come from a survey of corporate lawyers and are based on company laws, court rules of evidence and securities regulations. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Public current education expenditure (% of total education expenditure)
Is defined as recurrent public expenditure on education expressed as a percentage of total public expenditure on education (current and capital) in a given financial year.

Series: Public current education expenditure, primary (% of current education expenditure)
Is the share of public current expenditure on education that is devoted to primary education.

Series: Public current education expenditure, secondary (% of current education expenditure)
Is the share of public current expenditure on education that is devoted to secondary education.

Series: Public current education expenditure, tertiary (% of current education expenditure)
Is the share of public current expenditure on education that is devoted to tertiary education.

Series: Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)
Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of gross domestic product is current and capital public expenditure on education plus subsidies to private education at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels by local, regional and national government including municipalities (household contributions excluded) expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product.

Series: Public spending on education, total (% of GDP)
Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Public expenditure on education consists of current and capital public expenditure on education includes government spending on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration as well as subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities).

Series: Public spending on education, total (% of government expenditure)
Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Public expenditure on education consists of current and capital public expenditure on education includes government spending on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration as well as subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities).

Series: Pump price for diesel fuel (US\$ per liter)

Fuel prices refer to the pump prices of the most widely sold grade of diesel fuel. Prices have been converted from the local currency to U.S. dollars.

Series: Pump price for gasoline (US\$ per liter)

Fuel prices refer to the pump prices of the most widely sold grade of gasoline. Prices have been converted from the local currency to U.S. dollars.

Series: Pupil-teacher ratio, primary

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Primary school pupil-teacher ratio is the number of pupils enrolled in primary school divided by the number of primary school teachers (regardless of their teaching assignment).

Series: Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary

Secondary school pupil-teacher ratio is the number of pupils enrolled in secondary school divided by the number of secondary school teachers (regardless of their teaching assignment).

Series: Rail lines (total route-km)

Rail lines are the length of railway route available for train service, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks.

Series: Railways, goods transported (million ton-km)

Goods transported by railway are the volume of goods transported by railway, measured in metric tons times kilometers traveled.

Series: Railways, passengers carried (million passenger-km)

Passengers carried by railway are the number of passengers transported by rail times kilometers traveled.

Series: Ratio of female to male enrollments in tertiary education

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment is the percentage of men to women enrolled at tertiary level in public and private schools.

Series: Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education is the percentage of girls to boys enrolled at primary and secondary levels in public and private schools.

Series: Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are preliminary. Ratio of young literate females to males is the percentage of females to

males ages 15-24 who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Series: Real manufacturing GDP growth rate (%)

Annual growth rate for manufacturing value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.

Series: Real agricultural GDP growth rates (%)

This is the annual rate of growth of agricultural GDP. Value added in agriculture measures the output of the agricultural sector (ISIC divisions 1-5) less the value of intermediate inputs. Agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production.

Series: Real agricultural GDP per capita growth rate (%)

The growth rate of real per capita GDP in agriculture, expressed at an annual rate.

Series: Real deposit interest rate (%)

Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator.

Series: Real effective exchange rate index (2000 = 100)

Real effective exchange rate is the nominal effective exchange rate (a measure of the value of a currency against a weighted average of several foreign currencies) divided by a price deflator or index of costs.

Series: Real effective exchange rate index (line rec, 2000 = 100)

Real effective exchange rate is the nominal effective exchange rate (a measure of the value of a currency against a weighted average of several foreign currencies) divided by a price deflator or index of costs. This indicator corresponds to the IFS's line rec, and is based on a nominal rate adjusted for relative changes in consumer prices.

Series: Real gross national income (constant LCU)

Gross national income is derived as the sum of GNP and the terms of trade adjustment. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Real industrial GDP growth rate (%)

Annual growth rate for industrial value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International

Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Series: Real interest on time deposit (%)
IFS, line 60 lc deflated by CPI.

Series: Real interest rate (%)
Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator.

Series: Real services GDP growth rate (%)
Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Series: Refugee population by country or territory of asylum
Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers are people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed.

Series: Refugee population by country or territory of origin
Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers are people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.

Series: Registering property (rank)

This index ranks economies from 1 to 181, with first place being the best. This gives (a) time (b) procedures and (c) cost equal weight to each topic. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Registering property, cost (% of property value)

Cost is recorded as a percentage of the property value, assumed to be equivalent to 50 times income per capita. Only official costs required by law are recorded, including fees, transfer taxes, stamp duties and any other payment to the property registry, notaries, public agencies or lawyers. Other taxes, such as capital gains tax or value added tax, are excluded from the cost measure. Both costs borne by the buyer and those borne by the seller are included. If cost estimates differ among sources, the median reported value is used. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Registering property, procedures (number)

Number of procedures to register property is the number of procedures required for a businesses to secure rights to property. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Registering property, time (days)

Time required to register property is the number of calendar days needed for businesses to secure rights to property. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Regulatory Quality (estimate)

Regulatory quality measures the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. Further documentation and research using the World Governance Indicators (WGI) is available at www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance.

Series: Regulatory Quality (number of surveys/polls)

See definition GV.REGL.LA.ES. This is the number of surveys/polls used to derive the GV.REGL.LA.ES.

Series: Regulatory Quality (percentile rank 0-100)

See definition GV.REGL.LA.ES. Country's percentile rank (percentile rank 0-100).

Series: Regulatory Quality (standard error)

See definition GV.REGL.LA.ES. Inherent to all Governance Indicators is a margin of error, which might vary from country to country, normally attributable to two factors: (i) cross-country differences in the number of sources in which a country appears, and (ii) differences in the precision of the sources in which each country appears.

Series: Renewable internal freshwater resources, total (billion cubic meters)

Renewable internal freshwater resources flows refer to internal renewable resources (internal river flows and groundwater from rainfall) in the country.

Series: Residential telephone connection charge (current LCU)

Installation refers to the one time charge involved in applying for basic telephone service for business purposes. Where there are different charges for different exchange areas, the charge is generally for the largest urban area unless otherwise noted. This indicator is expressed in national currency.

Series: Residential telephone connection charge (current US\$)

Installation refers to the one time charge involved in applying for basic telephone service for business purposes. Where there are different charges for different exchange areas, the charge is generally for the largest urban area unless otherwise noted. This indicator is expressed in US dollars.

Series: Resource balance (% of GDP)

External balance on goods and services (formerly resource balance) equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services).

Series: Resource balance (constant LCU)

External balance on goods and services (formerly resource balance) equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Resource balance (current LCU)

External balance on goods and services (formerly resource balance) equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Resource balance (current US\$)

External balance on goods and services (formerly resource balance) equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)

Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.

Series: Revenue, excluding grants (current LCU)

Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Revenue, excluding grants (current US\$)

Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here. Data are in current US dollar.

Series: Risk premium on lending (%)

Risk premium on lending is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to prime private sector customers minus the "risk free" treasury bill interest rate at which short-term government securities are issued or traded in the market. In some countries this

spread may be negative, indicating that the market considers its best corporate clients to be lower risk than the government.

Series: Road density (km of road per 100 sq. km of land area)

Road density refers to the ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's land area. The road network includes all roads in the country--motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other urban and rural roads.

Series: Road to arable land density (road km/1000 ha arable land)

Road density refers to the ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's arable land area. The road network includes all roads in the country--motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other urban and rural roads. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Series: Road to total land density (road km/1000 sq. km of land area)

Road density refers to the ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's land area. The road network includes all roads in the country--motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other urban and rural roads.

Series: Roads in good and fair condition (%)

The comparison between countries should be made with caution as some are narrowed to the classified network while others do include other non classified rural roads (this is included in the notes on the individual cells). Also, there is no uniform definition of road condition categories as they are usually based on visual assessments. Note that earth roads are included where possible (footnote for the cell will indicate if they are not included).

Series: Roads, goods transported (million ton-km)

Goods transported by road are the volume of goods transported by road vehicles, measured in millions of metric tons times kilometers traveled.

Series: Roads, passengers carried (million passenger-km)

Passengers carried by road are the number of passengers transported by road times kilometers traveled.

Series: Roads, paved (% of total roads)

Paved roads are those surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones, as a percentage of all the country's roads, measured in length.

Series: Roads, total network (km)

Total road network includes motorways, highways, and main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads in a country.

Series: Royalty and license fees, payments (BoP, current US\$)

Royalty and license fees are payments and receipts between residents and nonresidents for the authorized use of intangible, nonproduced, nonfinancial assets and proprietary rights (such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, industrial processes, and franchises) and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals of prototypes (such as films and manuscripts). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Royalty and license fees, receipts (BoP, current US\$)

Royalty and license fees are payments and receipts between residents and nonresidents for the authorized use of intangible, nonproduced, nonfinancial assets and proprietary rights (such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, industrial processes, and franchises) and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals of prototypes (such as films and manuscripts). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Rule of Law (estimate)

Rule of law measures the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, in particular the quality of contract enforcement, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. Further documentation and research using the World Governance Indicators (WGI) is available at www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance.

Series: Rule of Law (number off surveys/polls)

See definition GV.RULE.LW.ES. This is the number of surveys/polls used to derive the GV.RULE.LW.ES.

Series: Rule of Law (percentile rank 0-100)

See definition GV.RULE.LW.ES. Country's percentile rank (percentile rank 0-100).

Series: Rule of Law (standard error)

See definition GV.RULE.LW.ES. Inherent to all Governance Indicators is a margin of error, which might vary from country to country, normally attributable to two factors: (i) cross-country differences in the number of sources in which a country appears, and (ii) differences in the precision of the sources in which each country appears.

Series: Rural households with own telephone (% of rural households)

Households with own telephone is the percentage of rural households possessing a telephone.

Series: Rural population

Rural population is calculated as the difference between the total population and the urban population.

Series: Rural population (% of total population)

Rural population is calculated as the difference between the total population and the urban population.

Series: Rural population density (rural population per sq. km of arable land)

Rural population density is the rural population divided by the arable land area. Rural population is calculated as the difference between the total population and the urban population. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary

crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Series: Rural population growth (annual %)

Rural population is calculated as the difference between the total population and the urban population.

Series: School enrollment, primary (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Series: School enrollment, primary (% net)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Series: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Series: School enrollment, primary, female (% net)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Series: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age,

to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Series: School enrollment, primary, male (% net)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Series: School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Private enrollment refers to pupils or students enrolled in institutions that are not operated by a public authority but controlled and managed, whether for profit or not, by a private body such as a nongovernmental organization, religious body, special interest group, foundation or business enterprise.

Series: School enrollment, secondary (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Series: School enrollment, secondary (% net)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human

development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, female (% net)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, male (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, male (% net)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of children of official school age based on the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Private enrollment refers to pupils or students enrolled in institutions that are not operated by a public authority but controlled and managed, whether for profit or not, by a private body such as a nongovernmental organization, religious body, special interest group, foundation or business enterprise.

Series: School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Series: School enrollment, tertiary, female (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Series: School enrollment, tertiary, male (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Series: Scientific and technical journal articles

Scientific and technical journal articles refer to the number of scientific and engineering articles published in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences.

Series: Secondary education, duration (years)

Secondary education, duration (years) is the number of grades (years) in secondary school.

Series: Secondary education, pupils

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Secondary education pupils is the total number of pupils enrolled at secondary level in public and private schools.

Series: Secondary education, pupils (% female)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Female pupils as a percentage of total pupils at secondary level includes enrollments in public and private schools.

Series: Secondary education, teachers

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Secondary education teachers includes full-time and part-time teachers.

Series: Secondary education, teachers (% female)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Female teachers as a percentage of total secondary education teachers includes full-time and part-time teachers.

Series: Secondary school starting age (years)

Secondary school starting age is the age at which students would enter secondary education, assuming they had started at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, had studied full-time throughout and had progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade.

Series: Secure Internet servers

Data are as of December 2007. Secure servers are servers using encryption technology in Internet transactions.

Series: Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people)

Data are as of December 2007. Secure servers are servers using encryption technology in Internet transactions.

Series: Self-employed, female (% of females employed)

Self employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs".

Series: Self-employed, male (% of males employed)

Self employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" .

Series: Self-employed, total (% of total employed)

Self employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs".

Series: Senior Management time spent in dealing with requirements of Government regulation (% of management time)

Time dealing with officials is the percentage of management time in a given week spent on requirements imposed by government regulations (taxes, customs, labor regulations, licensing and registration).

Series: Service exports (BoP, current US\$)

Services (previously nonfactor services) refer to economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993), but definitions may nevertheless vary among reporting economies. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Service imports (BoP, current US\$)

Services (previously nonfactor services) refer to economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993), but definitions may nevertheless vary among reporting economies. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Share of public expenditure for primary education (% of public education expenditure)

Share of public expenditure for primary education is the percentage of public education expenditure for primary education. Public expenditure (current and capital) includes government spending on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration as well as subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities).

Series: Share of public expenditure for secondary education (% of public education expenditure)

Share of public expenditure for secondary education is the percentage of public education expenditure for secondary education. Public expenditure (current and capital) includes government spending on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration as well as subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities).

Series: Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)

Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector is the share of female workers in the nonagricultural sector (industry and services), expressed as a percentage of total employment in the nonagricultural sector. Industry includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water, corresponding to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3). Services include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services-corresponding to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3).

Series: Social contributions (% of revenue)

Social contributions include social security contributions by employees, employers, and self-employed individuals, and other contributions whose source cannot be determined. They also include actual or imputed contributions to social insurance schemes operated by governments.

Series: Spending on teaching materials, primary (% of primary expenditure)

Spending on teaching materials, primary is the percentage of public education expenditure for primary education that is spent on teaching materials. Current educational expenditure includes direct current expenditure on public educational institutions from all sources (public, private and international). Public expenditure includes government spending on educational institutions, education administration as well as subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities).

Series: Spending on teaching materials, secondary (% of secondary expenditure)

Spending on teaching materials, secondary is the percentage of public education expenditure for secondary education that is spent on teaching materials. Current educational expenditure includes direct current expenditure on public educational institutions from all sources (public, private and international). Public expenditure includes government spending on educational institutions, education administration as well as subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities).

Series: Starting a business (rank)

This index averages the country's percentile rankings on: procedures, time, cost (% of income per capita) and minimum capital (% of income per capita) giving equal weight to each topic. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Starting a business, cost (% of income per capita)

Cost to register a business is normalized by presenting it as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) per capita. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Starting a business, minimum capital (% of income per capita)

The paid-in minimum capital requirement reflects the amount that the entrepreneur needs to deposit in a bank or with a notary before registration and up to 3 months following in-corporation and is recorded as a percentage of the country's income per capita. The amount is typically specified in the commercial code or the company law. Many countries have a minimum capital requirement but allow businesses to pay only a part of it before registration, with the rest to be paid after the first year of operation. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Starting a business, procedures (number)

Start-up procedures are those required to start a business, including interactions to obtain necessary permits and licenses and to complete all inscriptions, verifications, and notifications to start operations. Data are for businesses with specific characteristics of ownership, size, and type of production. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Starting a business, time (days)

Time required to start a business is the number of calendar days needed to complete the procedures to legally operate a business. If a procedure can be speeded up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Stocks traded, turnover ratio (%)

Turnover ratio is the total value of shares traded during the period divided by the average market capitalization for the period. Average market capitalization is calculated as the average of the end-of-period values for the current period and the previous period.

Series: Subsidies (current LCU; from SNA)

Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units make to enterprises, resident producers and importers. Subsidies may be designed to influence enterprises level or type of production, or the prices at which the products are sold. (Capital grants are in the national accounts classified as capital transfers.) Subsidies consists of 'subsidies on products', subsidies payable per unit of a good or a service, and 'other subsidies on production', which cover all other subsidies enterprises receives as a consequence of engaging in production. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Subsidies (current US\$)

Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units make to enterprises, resident producers and importers. Subsidies may be designed to influence enterprises level or type of production, or the prices at which the products are sold. (Capital grants are in the national accounts classified as capital transfers.) Subsidies consists of 'subsidies on products', subsidies payable per unit of a good or a service, and 'other subsidies on production', which cover all other subsidies enterprises receives as a consequence of engaging in production. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Subsidies (GFS, current LCU)

Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units make to enterprises, resident producers and importers. Subsidies may be designed to influence enterprises level or type of production, or the prices at which the products are sold. (Capital grants are in the national accounts classified as capital transfers.) Subsidies consists of 'subsidies on products', subsidies payable per unit of a good or a service, and 'other subsidies on production', which cover all other subsidies enterprises receives as a consequence of engaging in production. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Surface area (sq. km)

Surface area is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.

Series: Tariff barriers, binding coverage rate, all products (%)

Binding coverage is the percentage of product lines with an agreed bound rate.

Series: Tariff barriers, share of lines international peaks, all products (%)

Share of lines with international peaks is the share of lines in the tariff schedule with tariff rates that exceed 15 percent.

Series: Tariff barriers, share of lines with specific rates, all products (%)

Share of lines with international peaks is the share of lines in the tariff schedule with tariff rates that exceed 15 percent.

Series: Tariff barriers, simple mean bound rate, all products (%)

Simple mean bound rate is the unweighted average of all the lines in the tariff schedule in which bound rates have been set.

Series: Tariff barriers, simple mean tariff, all products (%)

Simple mean tariff is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates or most favored nation rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods.

Series: Tariff barriers, simple mean tariff, manufactured products (%)

Simple mean tariff is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates or most favored nation rates for manufactured products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods.

Series: Tariff barriers, simple mean tariff, primary products (%)

Simple mean tariff is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates or most favored nation rates for primary products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods.

Series: Tariff barriers, weighted mean tariff, all products (%)

Weighted mean tariff is the average of effectively applied rates or most favored nation rates weighted by all product import shares corresponding to each partner country.

Series: Tariff barriers, weighted mean tariff, manufactured products (%)

Weighted mean tariff is the average of effectively applied rates or most favored nation rates weighted by the manufactured product import shares corresponding to each partner country.

Series: Tariff barriers, weighted mean tariff, primary products (%)

Weighted mean tariff is the average of effectively applied rates or most favored nation rates weighted by the primary product import shares corresponding to each partner country.

Series: Tax rates (% of firms identifying this as major constraint)

Percentage of firms identifying tax rates as a major constraint. The computation of the indicator is based on the rating of the obstacle as a potential constraint to the current operations of the establishment.

Series: Tax rates (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)

Is the share of senior managers who ranked tax rates as a major or very severe constraint.

Series: Tax revenue (% of GDP)

Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.

Series: Tax revenue (current LCU)

Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Taxes on exports (% of tax revenue)

Taxes on exports are all levies on goods being transported out of the country or services being delivered to nonresidents by residents. Rebates on exported goods that are repayments of previously paid general consumption taxes, excise taxes, or import duties are deducted from the gross amounts receivable from these taxes, not from amounts receivable from export taxes.

Series: Taxes on exports (current LCU)

Taxes on exports are all levies on goods being transported out of the country or services being delivered to nonresidents by residents. Rebates on exported goods that are repayments of previously paid general consumption taxes, excise taxes, or import duties are deducted from the gross amounts receivable from these taxes, not from amounts receivable from export taxes. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Taxes on goods and services (% of revenue)

Taxes on goods and services include general sales and turnover or value added taxes, selective excises on goods, selective taxes on services, taxes on the use of goods or property, taxes on extraction and production of minerals, and profits of fiscal monopolies.

Series: Taxes on goods and services (% value added of industry and services)

Taxes on goods and services include general sales and turnover or value added taxes, selective excises on goods, selective taxes on services, taxes on the use of goods or property, taxes on extraction and production of minerals, and profits of fiscal monopolies.

Series: Taxes on goods and services (current LCU)

Taxes on goods and services include general sales and turnover or value added taxes, selective excises on goods, selective taxes on services, taxes on the use of goods or property, taxes on extraction and production of minerals, and profits of fiscal monopolies. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Taxes on goods and services, GB (current LCU)

Taxes on goods and services include all taxes and duties levied by central governments on the production, extraction, sale, transfer, leasing, or delivery of goods and rendering of services, or on the use of goods or permission to use goods or perform activities. These include general sales taxes, turnover or value added taxes, excise taxes, and motor vehicle taxes. Data are shown for central government only and are in current local currency.

Series: Taxes on income profits and capital gains (% of revenue)

Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of corporations and enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized or not, on land, securities, and other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation.

Series: Taxes on income profits and capital gains (% of total taxes)

Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of corporations and enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized or not, on land, securities, and other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation.

Series: Taxes on income profits and capital gains (current LCU)

Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of corporations and enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized or not, on land, securities, and other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation.

Series: Taxes on international trade (% of revenue)

Taxes on international trade include import duties, export duties, profits of export or import monopolies, exchange profits, and exchange taxes.

Series: Taxes on international trade (current LCU)

Taxes on international trade include import duties, export duties, profits of export or import monopolies, exchange profits, and exchange taxes. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Taxes on international trade, GB (current LCU)

Taxes on international trade include import duties, export duties, profits of export or import monopolies, exchange profits, and exchange taxes.

Series: Taxes on production, net (constant LCU)

Net taxes on products (net indirect taxes) are the sum of product taxes less subsidies. Product taxes are those taxes payable by producers that relate to the production, sale, purchase or use of the goods and services. Subsidies are grants on the current account made by general government to private enterprises and unincorporated public enterprises. The grants may take the form of payments to ensure a guaranteed price or to enable maintenance of prices of goods and services below costs of production, and other forms of assistance to producers. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Taxes on production, net (current LCU)

Net taxes on products (net indirect taxes) are the sum of product taxes less subsidies. Product taxes are those taxes payable by producers that relate to the production, sale, purchase or use of the goods and services. Subsidies are grants on the current account made by general government to private enterprises and unincorporated public enterprises. The grants may take the form of payments to ensure a guaranteed price or to enable maintenance of prices of goods and services below costs of production, and other forms of assistance to producers. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Taxes on production, net (current US\$)

Net taxes on products (net indirect taxes) are the sum of product taxes less subsidies. Product taxes are those taxes payable by producers that relate to the production, sale, purchase or use of the goods and services. Subsidies are grants on the current account made by general government to private enterprises and unincorporated public enterprises. The grants may take the form of payments to ensure a guaranteed price or to enable maintenance of prices of goods and services below costs of production, and other forms of assistance to producers. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Teachers salaries (% of current education expenditure)

Teachers' salaries is the percentage of current education expenditure for teachers' salaries. Current educational expenditure includes direct current expenditure on public educational institutions from all sources (public, private and international). public expenditure includes government spending on educational institutions, education administration as well as subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities).

Series: Teenage mothers (% of women ages 15-19 who have had children or are currently pregnant)

Teenage mothers are the percentage of women ages 15–19 who already have children or are currently pregnant.

Series: Telecommunication equipment - export (US\$)

They are aggregated from the following Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) subgroupings: (1) 764.1 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy (including such apparatus for carrier-current line systems). Telephone sets; teleprinters; telephonic or telegraphic switching apparatus; other apparatus for carrier-current line systems; other telephonic or telegraphic apparatus. (2) 764.3 Transmission apparatus for radio-telephony, radio-telegraphy, radio-broadcasting or television, whether or not incorporating reception apparatus or sound-recording or reproducing apparatus. Transmission apparatus; transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus. (3) 762.81 reception apparatus for radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy; and (4) Parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of sub-group 764.1. Expressed in US dollars.

Series: Telecommunication equipment - import (US\$)

They are aggregated from the following Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) subgroupings: (1) 764.1 Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy (including such apparatus for carrier-current line systems). Telephone sets; teleprinters; telephonic or telegraphic switching apparatus; other apparatus for carrier-current line systems; other telephonic or telegraphic apparatus. (2) 764.3 Transmission apparatus for radio-telephony, radio-telegraphy, radio-broadcasting or television, whether or not incorporating reception apparatus or sound-recording or reproducing apparatus. Transmission apparatus; transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus. (3) 762.81 reception apparatus for radio-telephony or radio-telegraphy; and (4) Parts and accessories suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of sub-group 764.1. Expressed in US dollars.

Series: Telecommunications investment (% of revenue)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Telecommunications investment refers to the expenditure associated with acquiring the ownership of telecommunication equipment infrastructure (including supporting land and buildings and intellectual and non-tangible property such as computer software). These include expenditure on initial installations and on additions to existing installations.

Series: Telecommunications investment (current LCU)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Telecommunications investment refers to the expenditure associated with acquiring the ownership of telecommunication equipment infrastructure (including supporting land and buildings and intellectual and non-tangible property such as computer software). These include expenditure on initial installations and on additions to existing installations.

Series: Telecommunications investment (current US\$)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Telecommunications investment refers to the expenditure associated with acquiring the ownership of telecommunication equipment infrastructure (including supporting land and buildings and intellectual and non-tangible property such as computer software). These include expenditure on initial installations and on additions to existing installations.

Series: Telecommunications revenue (% GDP)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Telecommunications revenue is the revenue from the provision of telecommunications services such as fixed-line, mobile, and data.

Series: Telecommunications revenue (current LCU)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Telecommunications revenue is the revenue from the provision of telecommunications services such as fixed-line, mobile, and data.

Series: Telecommunications revenue (current US\$)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Telecommunications revenue is the revenue from the provision of telecommunications services such as fixed-line, mobile, and data.

Series: Telephone (mainlines and mobile phone) subscribers

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Telephone subscribers are the total of fixed-line subscribers plus mobile.

Series: Telephone (mainlines and mobile phone) subscribers (per 1,000 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Fixed lines are telephone mainlines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network. Mobile phone subscribers refer to users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the public switched telephone network.

Series: Telephone (mainlines and mobile phone) subscribers (per 100 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Fixed lines are telephone mainlines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network. Mobile phone subscribers refer to users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the public switched telephone network.

Series: Telephone average cost of call to US (US\$ per three minutes)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Cost of international call to U.S. is the cost of a three-minute, peak rate, fixed line call from the country to the United States.

Series: Telephone faults (per 100 mainlines)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Telephone mainline faults is the number of reported telephone faults for the year per 100 telephone mainlines.

Series: Telephone mainlines

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Telephone mainlines are fixed telephone lines connecting a subscriber to the telephone exchange equipment.

Series: Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Telephone mainlines are fixed telephone lines connecting a subscriber to the telephone exchange equipment.

Series: Telephone mainlines (per 100 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data. Telephone mainlines are fixed telephone lines connecting a subscriber to the telephone exchange equipment.

Series: Terms of trade (goods and services, 2000 = 100)

The terms of trade index shows the national accounts exports price index divided by the imports price index, with 2000 equaling 100.

Series: Terms of trade adjustment (constant LCU)

The terms of trade effect equals capacity to import less exports of goods and services in constant prices. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Terms of trade index (2000=100)

This is based upon goods and non-financial services from the National Accounts, that is, the terms of trade index shows the national accounts exports price index divided by the imports price index, with 2000 equaling 100.

Series: Time deposits (current LCU)

Time deposits.

Series: Time deposits interest rate (%)

Interest, deposit rate, shows the average rate offered by banks to resident customers for demand, time, and savings deposits. This item is equal to line 601.zf in the IMF's International Financial Statistics publication.

Series: Time required to build a warehouse (days)

Time required to build a warehouse is the number of calendar days needed to complete the required procedures for building a warehouse. If a procedure can be speeded up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Time to resolve insolvency (years)

Data are as of June 2007. Time to resolve insolvency is the number of years from the filing for insolvency in court until the resolution of distressed assets.

Series: Total agricultural exports (FAO, current US\$)

Total agricultural exports are expressed in terms of value. They cover all movements out of the country of the commodity in question during the reference period. They include commercial trade, donated quantities and estimates of unrecorded trade. Agricultural exports are expressed in current U.S. dollars at free on board (fob) prices. Agricultural trade refers to imports and exports of food and agriculture products, excluding fishery and forestry products. The aggregated item "Agriculture products, Total" (FAOSTAT item code 1882) includes only the food and agriculture products.

Series: Total agricultural imports (FAO, current US\$)

Total agricultural imports are expressed in terms of value. They cover all movements into the country of the commodity in question during the reference period. They include commercial trade, food aid granted on specific terms, donated quantities and estimates of unrecorded trade. Agricultural imports are expressed in current U.S. dollars at cost-insurance-freight (cif) prices. Agricultural trade refers to imports and exports of food and agriculture products, excluding fishery and forestry products. The aggregated item "Agriculture products, Total" (FAOSTAT item code 1882) includes only the food and agriculture products.

Series: Total assets (current LCU)

Liabilities consists of money, quasi-money and other liabilities, net, end of year stocks.

Series: Total assets, flow (current LCU)

Change in liabilities consists of changes in money, quasi-money and other liabilities, net. Data; Annual flow, local currencies.

Series: Total capital expenditure and net lending (current LCU)

Expenditure for acquisition of land, intangible assets, government stocks, and nonmilitary and nonfinancial assets; also for capital grants and lending minus repayments. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Total current grants (current LCU)

Grants include grants from other foreign governments, international organizations, and other government units. Data are in local currency.

Series: Total current revenues including current grants (current LCU)

Current revenue (including grants) includes all revenue from taxes and current nontax revenues such as fines, fees, recoveries, and income from property or sales, and grants. Data are shown for central government only, and are in current local currency.

Series: Total employment, female (ages 15+)

Total employment shows the total number employed ages 15 and over.

Series: Total employment, male (ages 15+)

Total employment shows the total number employed ages 15 and over.

Series: Total employment, total (ages 15+)

Total employment shows the total number employed ages 15 and over.

Series: Total enrollment, primary (% net)

Total enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Series: Total enrollment, primary, female (% net)

Total enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Series: Total enrollment, primary, male (% net)

Total enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Series: Total expenditure and net lending (current LCU)

Total expenditure and net lending includes both current and capital (development) expenditures and includes lending minus repayments. Data are shown for central government only, and are in current local currency.

Series: Total government debt (current LCU)

Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.

Series: Total Private Net, all donors (current US\$)

Net private aid is private transactions broken down into direct investment, portfolio investment and export credits (net). Private transactions are those undertaken by firms and individuals resident in the reporting country. Portfolio investment corresponds to bonds and equities. Inflows into emerging countries' stocks markets, are, however, heavily understated. Accordingly, the coverage of portfolio investment differs in these regards from the coverage of bank claims, which include indistinguishably export credit lending by banks. The bank claims data represent the net change in banks' claims after adjustment to eliminate the effect of changes in exchange rates. They are therefore a proxy for net flow data, but are not themselves a net flow figure. They differ in two further regards from other OECD data. First, they relate to loans by banks resident in countries which report quarterly to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). Secondly, no adjustment has been made to exclude short-term claims.

Series: Total Private Net, DAC donors (current US\$)

Net private aid is private transactions broken down into direct investment, portfolio investment and export credits (net). Private transactions are those undertaken by firms and individuals resident in the reporting country. Portfolio investment corresponds to bonds and equities. Inflows into emerging countries' stocks markets, are, however, heavily understated. Accordingly, the coverage of portfolio investment differs in these regards from the coverage of bank claims, which include indistinguishably export credit lending by banks. The bank claims data represent the net change in banks' claims after adjustment to eliminate the effect of changes in exchange rates. They are therefore a proxy for net flow data, but are not themselves a net flow figure. They differ in two further regards from other OECD data. First, they relate to loans by banks resident in countries which report quarterly to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). Secondly, no adjustment has been made to exclude short-term claims. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community".

Series: Total Private Net, non-DAC donors (current US\$)

The transactions covered are those undertaken by residents of non-DAC Member countries. Net private aid is private transactions broken down into direct investment, portfolio investment and export credits (net). Private transactions are those undertaken by firms and individuals resident in the reporting country. Portfolio investment corresponds to bonds and equities. Inflows into emerging countries' stocks markets, are, however, heavily understated. Accordingly, the coverage of portfolio investment differs in these regards from the coverage of bank claims, which include indistinguishably export credit lending by banks. The bank claims data represent the net change in banks' claims after adjustment to eliminate the effect of changes in exchange rates. They are therefore a proxy for net flow data, but are not themselves a net flow figure. They differ in two further regards from other OECD data. First, they relate to loans by banks resident in countries which report quarterly to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). Secondly, no adjustment has been made to exclude short-term claims. Data are expressed in current U.S. dollars. Note: data for Sub-Saharan Africa include "South of Sahara Unallocated" and "East African Community".

Series: Total reserves (% of external debt)
International reserves to total external debt. (RES/EDT).

Series: Total reserves in months of imports
Total reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserves of IMF members held by the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued at year-end (December 31) London prices. This item shows reserves expressed in terms of the number of months of imports of goods and services which could be paid for.

Series: Total reserves in months of imports of goods and services
The number of months for which a country's reserves can sustain its imports. Gross international reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, the reserve position of members in the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component is valued at end-of-year London prices. Imports of goods, services and income is the sum of goods (merchandise) imports, imports of (nonfactor) services and income (factor) payments. Data are in current US dollars.

Series: Total reserves includes gold (current US\$)
Total reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserves of IMF members held by the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued at year-end (December 31) London prices. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Total reserves including gold valued at London gold price (current US\$)
Gross international reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, the reserve position of members in the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component is valued at end-of-year London prices.

Series: Total reserves minus gold (current US\$)

Total reserves minus gold comprise special drawing rights, reserves of IMF members held by the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. Gold holdings are excluded. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Total revenue (current LCU)

Current revenue includes all revenue from taxes and nonrepayable receipts (other than grants) from the sale of land, intangible assets, government stocks or fixed capital assets, or from capital transfers from nongovernmental sources. It also includes inheritance taxes and nonrecurrent levies on capital. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Total revenue (current US\$)

Current revenue includes all revenue from taxes and nonrepayable receipts (other than grants) from the sale of land, intangible assets, government stocks or fixed capital assets, or from capital transfers from nongovernmental sources. It also includes inheritance taxes and nonrecurrent levies on capital. Data are in current US dollar.

Series: Total revenue including current grants (current LCU)

Total revenue and grants equals the sum of government revenue and grants. Revenue includes all nonrepayable and nonrepaying government receipts other than grants. Grants are defined as unrequited, nonrepayable, noncompulsory receipts. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Total stock of arrears (principal and interest payments) (current US\$)

Principal and interest payments due but not paid.

Series: Trade identifying customs & trade regulations (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)

Percentage of firms that trade identifying customs & trade regulations as a major constraint. The computation of the indicator is based on the rating of the obstacle as a potential constraint to the current operations of the establishment.

Series: Trade in services (% of GDP)

Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Trademarks, nonresidents

Trademark applications filed are applications for registration of a trademark with a national or regional trademark office. Trademarks are distinctive signs that identify goods or services as those produced or provided by a specific person or enterprise. Trademarks protect owners of the mark by ensuring exclusive right to use it to identify goods or services or to authorize its use in return for payment.

Series: Trademarks, residents

Trademark applications filed are applications for registration of a trademark with a national or regional trademark office. Trademarks are distinctive signs that identify goods or services as those produced or provided by a specific person or enterprise. Trademarks protect owners of the mark by ensuring exclusive right to use it to identify goods or services or to authorize its use in return for payment.

Series: Trading across borders (rank)

This index ranks economies from 1 to 181, with first place being the best. This gives an equal weight to each of the topics in order for ranking (a) number of all documents required to export/import goods, (b) time and (c) cost. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Trading across borders, cost to export (US\$ per container)

Cost measures the fees levied on a 20-foot container in U.S. dollars. All the fees associated with completing the procedures to export or import the goods are included. These include costs for documents, administrative fees for customs clearance and technical control, terminal handling charges and inland transport. The cost measure does not include tariffs or trade taxes. Only official costs are recorded. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Trading across borders, cost to import (US\$ per container)

Cost measures the fees levied on a 20-foot container in U.S. dollars. All the fees associated with completing the procedures to export or import the goods are included. These include costs for documents, administrative fees for customs clearance and technical control, terminal handling charges and inland transport. The cost measure does not include tariffs or trade taxes. Only official costs are recorded. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Trading across borders, documents for export (number)

All documents required to export and import the goods are recorded. It is assumed that the contract has already been agreed upon and signed by both parties. Documents include bank documents, customs declaration and clearance documents, port filing documents, import licenses and other official documents exchanged between the concerned parties. Documents filed simultaneously are considered different documents but with the same time frame for completion. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Trading across borders, documents for import (number)

All documents required to export and import the goods are recorded. It is assumed that the contract has already been agreed upon and signed by both parties. Documents include bank documents, customs declaration and clearance documents, port filing documents, import licenses and other official documents exchanged between the concerned parties. Documents filed simultaneously are considered different documents but with the same time frame for completion. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Trading across borders, time for export (days)

Time is recorded in calendar days. The time calculation for a procedure starts from the moment it is initiated and runs until it is completed. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest legal procedure is chosen. It is assumed that neither the exporter nor the importer wastes time and that each commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. Procedures that can be completed in parallel are measured as simultaneous for the purpose of measuring time. The waiting time between procedures (for example, during unloading of the cargo) is included in the measure. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Trading across borders, time for import (days)

Time is recorded in calendar days. The time calculation for a procedure starts from the moment it is initiated and runs until it is completed. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest legal procedure is chosen. It is assumed that neither the exporter nor the importer wastes time and that each commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. Procedures that can be completed in parallel are measured as simultaneous for the purpose of measuring time. For more information, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys/>.

Series: Trained teachers in primary education (% of total teachers)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Trained teachers in primary education are the percentage of primary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching in their country.

Series: Trained teachers in primary education, female (% of female teachers)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Trained teachers in primary education are the percentage of primary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching in their country.

Series: Trained teachers in primary education, male (% of male teachers)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional. Trained teachers in primary education are the percentage of primary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching in their country.

Series: Transportation (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)

Percentage of firms identifying transport as a major constraint. The computation of the indicator is based on the rating of the obstacle as a potential constraint to the current operations of the establishment.

Series: Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)

DOTS detection rate is the percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the directly observed treatment, short course case detection and treatment strategy.

Series: Tuberculosis treatment success rate(% of cases registered)

Tuberculosis treatment success rate is the percentage of new, registered smear-positive (infectious) cases that were cured or in which a full course of treatment was completed.

Series: Under-fives using ITNs (%)

Percentage of children under five sleeping under ITNs for a given year (reported in a DHS, MICS, MIS or MoH survey).

Series: Under-fives with fever treated with an effective anti-malarial within 24 hours (%)

Percentage of children under five with fever in the two weeks prior to the survey who are reported to have accessed treatment with an effective anti-malarial within 24 hours of the onset of symptoms.

Series: Under-fives with fever treated with any antimalarial within 24 hours (%)

Percentage of children under five with fever in the two weeks prior to the survey who are reported to have received treatment with any anti-malarial; time period from onset of symptoms not specified.

Series: Unemployment with primary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).

Series: Unemployment with primary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).

Series: Unemployment with primary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).

Series: Unemployment with secondary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).

Series: Unemployment with secondary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).

Series: Unemployment with secondary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).

Series: Unemployment with tertiary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).

Series: Unemployment with tertiary education, female (% of female unemployment)
Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).

Series: Unemployment with tertiary education, male (% of male unemployment)
Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

Series: Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)

Unmet need for contraception is the percentage of fertile, married women of reproductive age who do not want to become pregnant and are not using contraception.

Series: Urban households with own telephone (% of urban households)
Households with own telephone is the percentage of urban households possessing a telephone.

Series: Urban informal sector employment, female (% of total urban female employment)
Informal sector employment covers persons who, during a given reference period, were employed in at least one informal enterprise, irrespective of their status in employment and whether it was their main or secondary job.

Series: Urban informal sector employment, male (% of total urban male employment)
Informal sector employment covers persons who, during a given reference period, were employed in at least one informal enterprise, irrespective of their status in employment and whether it was their main or secondary job.

Series: Urban informal sector employment, total (% of total urban employment)
Informal sector employment covers persons who, during a given reference period, were employed in at least one informal enterprise, irrespective of their status in employment and whether it was their main or secondary job.

Series: Urban population
Urban population is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations.

Series: Urban population (% of total population)
Urban population is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations.

Series: Urban population growth (annual %)
Urban population is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations.

Series: Value added, agriculture (% of GDP)
Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Series: Value added, agriculture (constant 2000 US\$)
Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or

depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, agriculture (constant LCU)

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, agriculture (current LCU)

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, agriculture (current US\$)

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, agriculture growth rate (%)

Annual growth rate for agricultural value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Series: Value added, banking (constant LCU)

Value added in banking is defined as the value of output of the banking industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Banking is a subset of

services, comprising financial intermediation (ISIC 65-67). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, banking (current LCU)

Value added in banking is defined as the value of output of the banking industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Banking is a subset of services, comprising financial intermediation (ISIC 65-67). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, banking (current US\$)

Value added in banking is defined as the value of output of the banking industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Banking is a subset of services, comprising financial intermediation (ISIC 65-67). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, construction (constant LCU)

Value added in construction is defined as the value of output of the construction industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Construction is a subset of industry (ISIC 45). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, construction (current LCU)

Value added in construction is defined as the value of output of the construction industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Construction is a subset of industry (ISIC 45). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, construction (current US\$)

Value added in construction is defined as the value of output of the construction industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Construction is a subset of industry (ISIC 45). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, discrepancy in GDP (constant LCU)

This is the discrepancy included in the value added of services, etc. Covered here are any discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from linking new and old series in the World Bank data base. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, discrepancy in GDP (current LCU)

This is the discrepancy included in the value added of services, etc. Covered here are any discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from linking new and old series in the World Bank data base. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, discrepancy in GDP (current US\$)

This is the discrepancy included in the value added of services, etc. Covered here are any discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from linking new and old series in the World Bank data base. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, gas, electricity and water (constant LCU)

Value added in gas, electricity and water is defined as the value of output of the 'Electricity, Gas and Water supply' industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Gas, electricity and water is a subset of industry (ISIC 40-41). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, gas, electricity and water (current LCU)

Value added in gas, electricity and water is defined as the value of output of the 'Electricity, Gas and Water supply' industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Gas, electricity and water is a subset of industry (ISIC 40-41). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, gas, electricity and water (current US\$)

Value added in gas, electricity and water is defined as the value of output of the 'Electricity, Gas and Water supply' industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Gas, electricity and water is a subset of industry (ISIC 40-41). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, industry (% of GDP)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Series: Value added, industry (constant 2000 US\$)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, industry (constant LCU)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, industry (current LCU)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, industry (current US\$)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, industry growth rate (%)

This is the annual rate of growth of value added in industry. Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Series: Value added, manufacturing (constant 2000 US\$)

Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are expressed constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, manufacturing (constant LCU)

Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, manufacturing (current LCU)

Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, manufacturing (current US\$)

Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, manufacturing growth rate (%)

This is the annual rate of growth of value added in manufacturing. Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, mining and quarrying (constant 2000 US\$)

Value added in mining and quarrying is defined as the value of output of the mining and quarrying industries less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Mining and quarrying is a subset of industry (ISIC 10-14). Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, mining and quarrying (constant LCU)

Value added in mining and quarrying is defined as the value of output of the mining and quarrying industries less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Mining and quarrying is a subset of industry (ISIC 10-14). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, mining and quarrying (current LCU)

Value added in mining and quarrying is defined as the value of output of the mining and quarrying industries less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Mining and quarrying is a subset of industry (ISIC 10-14). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, mining and quarrying (current US\$)

Value added in mining and quarrying is defined as the value of output of the mining and quarrying industries less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Mining and quarrying is a subset of industry (ISIC 10-14). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, other services (constant LCU)

Value added in other services is defined as the value of output of the 'other services' industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Other services is a subset of services, comprising real estate, renting and business activities (excluding services of owner occupied dwellings), education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities, private households with employed persons, and extra territorial organizations (ISIC 70-74, 80-99). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, other services (current LCU)

Value added in other services is defined as the value of output of the 'other services' industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Other services is a subset of services, comprising real estate, renting and business activities (excluding services of owner occupied dwellings), education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities, private households with employed persons, and extra territorial organizations (ISIC 70-74, 80-99). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, other services (current US\$)

Value added in other services is defined as the value of output of the 'other services' industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Other services is a subset of services, comprising real estate, renting and business activities (excluding services of owner occupied dwellings), education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities, private households with employed persons, and extra territorial organizations (ISIC 70-74, 80-99). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, ownership of dwellings (constant LCU)

Value added in dwellings is defined as the imputed value of output of owner occupied dwellings less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Dwellings is a subset of services (part of ISIC 70). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, ownership of dwellings (current LCU)

Value added in dwellings is defined as the imputed value of output of owner occupied dwellings less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Dwellings is a subset of services (part of ISIC 70). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, ownership of dwellings (current US\$)

Value added in dwellings is defined as the imputed value of output of owner occupied dwellings less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Dwellings is a subset of services (part of ISIC 70). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, public administration and defense (constant LCU)

Value added in public administration and defense is defined as the value of output of the public administration and defense industries less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Public administration and defense is a subset of services (ISIC 75). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, public administration and defense (current LCU)

Value added in public administration and defense is defined as the value of output of the public administration and defense industries less the value of intermediate

consumption (intermediate inputs). Public administration and defense is a subset of services (ISIC 75). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, public administration and defense (current US\$)

Value added in public administration and defense is defined as the value of output of the public administration and defense industries less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Public administration and defense is a subset of services (ISIC 75). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, services (constant 2000 US\$)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges and import duties. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, services (constant LCU)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges and import duties. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, services (current LCU)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges and import duties. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, services (current US\$)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges and import duties. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial

origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, services and etc (% of GDP)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Series: Value added, services and etc (constant 2000 US\$)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, services and etc (constant LCU)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, services and etc (current LCU)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies

arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator. Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, services and etc (current US\$)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, services and etc growth rate (%)

This is the annual rate of growth of value added in services. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Series: Value added, transport, storage and communication (constant LCU)

Value added in transport is defined as the value of output of the transport industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Transport is a subset of services, comprising transport, storage and communications (ISIC 60-64). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, transport, storage and communication (current LCU)

Value added in transport is defined as the value of output of the transport industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Transport is a subset of services, comprising transport, storage and communications (ISIC 60-64). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, transport, storage and communication (current US\$)

Value added in transport is defined as the value of output of the transport industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Transport is a subset of services, comprising transport, storage and communications (ISIC 60-64). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value added, wholesale and retail trade (constant LCU)

Value added in trade is defined as the value of output of the trade industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Trade is a subset of services, comprising wholesale and retail trade, and hotel and restaurants (ISIC 50-55). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Value added, wholesale and retail trade (current LCU)

Value added in trade is defined as the value of output of the trade industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Trade is a subset of services, comprising wholesale and retail trade, and hotel and restaurants (ISIC 50-55). Data are in current local currency.

Series: Value added, wholesale and retail trade (current US\$)

Value added in trade is defined as the value of output of the trade industry less the value of intermediate consumption (intermediate inputs). Trade is a subset of services, comprising wholesale and retail trade, and hotel and restaurants (ISIC 50-55). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Value lost due to power outages (% of Sales)

Value lost due to electrical outages is the percentage of sales lost due to power outages.

Series: Vehicles (per 1,000 people)

Motor vehicles include cars, buses, and freight vehicles but do not include two-wheelers. Population refers to midyear population in the year for which data are available.

Series: Vehicles (per km of road)

Vehicles per kilometer of road include cars, buses, and freight vehicles but do not include two-wheelers. Roads refer to motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other roads. A motorway is a road specially designed and built for motor traffic that separates the traffic flowing in opposite directions.

Series: Voice and Accountability (estimate)

Voice and accountability measures the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government and to enjoy freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. Further documentation and research using the World Governance Indicators (WGI) is available at www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance.

Series: Voice and Accountability (number of surveys/polls)

See definition GV.VOIC.AC.ES. This is the number of surveys/polls used to derive the GV.VOIC.AC.ES.

Series: Voice and Accountability (percentile rank 0-100)

See definition GV.VOIC.AC.ES. Country's percentile rank (percentile rank 0-100).

Series: Voice and Accountability (standard error)

See definition GV.VOIC.AC.ES. Inherent to all Governance Indicators is a margin of error, which might vary from country to country, normally attributable to two factors: (i) cross-country differences in the number of sources in which a country appears, and (ii) differences in the precision of the sources in which each country appears.

Series: Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)

Vulnerable employment is unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.

Series: Vulnerable employment, male (% of male employment)

Vulnerable employment is unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.

Series: Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)

Vulnerable employment is unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.

Series: Wage and salaried workers, female (% of females employed)

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as “paid employment jobs,” where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.

Series: Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employed)

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as “paid employment jobs,” where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.

Series: Wage and salary workers, male (% of males employed)

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as “paid employment jobs,” where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.

Series: Wages and salaries (current LCU)

Wages and salaries consist of all payments in cash, but not in kind, to employees in return for services rendered, before deduction of withholding taxes and employees contributions to social security and pension funds. Data are shown for central government and are in current local currency.

Series: Water productivity, total (constant 2000 US\$ GDP per cubic meter of total freshwater withdrawal)

Water productivity is calculated as GDP in constant prices divided by annual total water withdrawal.

Series: Water supply failure for firms receiving water (average days/year)

Water supply failure for firms receiving water is the average number of days per year that firms experienced insufficient water supply for production.

Series: Wholesale price index (base year varies by country)

Wholesale price index refers to a mix of agricultural and industrial goods at various stages of production and distribution, including import duties. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.

Series: Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, paid (current US\$)

Workers' remittances and compensation of employees comprise current transfers by migrant workers and wages and salaries earned by nonresident workers. Workers' remittances are classified as current private transfers from migrant workers who are residents of the host country to recipients in their country of origin. They include only transfers made by workers who have been living in the host country for more than a year, irrespective of their immigration status. Compensation of employees is the income of migrants who have lived in the host country for less than a year. Migrants' transfers are defined as the net worth of migrants who are expected to remain in the host country for more than one year that is transferred from one country to another at the time of migration.

Series: Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (% of GDP)

Workers' remittances and compensation of employees comprise current transfers by migrant workers and wages and salaries earned by nonresident workers. Workers' remittances are classified as current private transfers from migrant workers who are residents of the host country to recipients in their country of origin. They include only transfers made by workers who have been living in the host country for more than a year, irrespective of their immigration status. Compensation of employees is the income of migrants who have lived in the host country for less than a year. Migrants' transfers are defined as the net worth of migrants who are expected to remain in the host country for more than one year that is transferred from one country to another at the time of migration.

Series: Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (US\$)

Workers' remittances and compensation of employees comprise current transfers by migrant workers and wages and salaries earned by nonresident workers. Workers' remittances are classified as current private transfers from migrant workers who are residents of the host country to recipients in their country of origin. They include only transfers made by workers who have been living in the host country for more than a year, irrespective of their immigration status. Compensation of employees is the income of migrants who have lived in the host country for less than a year. Migrants' transfers are defined as the net worth of migrants who are expected to remain in the host country for more than one year that is transferred from one country to another at the time of migration.

Series: Workers' remittances, payments (BoP, current US\$)

Workers' remittances are current transfers by migrants who are employed or intend to remain employed for more than a year in another economy in which they are considered residents. Some developing countries classify workers' remittances as a factor income receipt (and thus as a component of GNI). The World Bank adheres to international guidelines in defining GNI, and its classification of workers' remittances

may therefore differ from national practices. This item shows payments by the reporting country. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: Workers' remittances, receipts (BoP, current US\$)

Workers' remittances are current transfers by migrants who are employed or intend to remain employed for more than a year in another economy in which they are considered residents. Some developing countries classify workers' remittances as a factor income receipt (and thus as a component of GNI). The World Bank adheres to international guidelines in defining GNI, and its classification of workers' remittances may therefore differ from national practices. This item shows receipts by the reporting country. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

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Source entries for selected countries and series
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Series: Access to an all-season road (% of rural population)
IDA-14 Results Measurement System (March 2006 vintage).

Series: Access to an all-season road (% rural population, AFTTR definition)
World Bank Africa Transport Sector.

Series: Access to finance (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Adjustment to Arrears
World Bank country economists

Series: Adjustments to foreign scheduled debt service (current LCU)
World Bank country economists

Series: Adjustments to foreign scheduled principal repayments (current LCU)
World Bank country economists

Series: Adjustments to scheduled debt service (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Adjustments to scheduled interest (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Age dependency ratio (dependents to working-age population)
World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Agricultural land (% of land area)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Agricultural land (sq. km)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Agricultural machinery, tractors
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 sq. km of arable land
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Agricultural methane emissions (% of total)
International Energy Agency.

Series: Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (% of total)
International Energy Agency.

Series: Agricultural population (FAO, numbers)
Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Series: Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)
World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Series: Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports)
World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Series: Agriculture productivity (constant 2000 US\$ agriculture value added per cubic meter of agriculture freshwater withdrawal)
World Resources Institute, supplemented by the FAO's AQUASTAT data, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Series: Agriculture value added per worker (constant 2000 US\$)
Derived from World Bank national accounts files and Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: AIDS deaths in adults and children
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: AIDS deaths in adults and children (high estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: AIDS deaths in adults and children (low estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: Air transport, freight (million ton-km)
International Civil Aviation Organization, Civil Aviation Statistics of the World and ICAO staff estimates.

Series: Air transport, passengers carried

International Civil Aviation Organization, Civil Aviation Statistics of the World and ICAO staff estimates.

Series: Air transport, registered carrier departures worldwide
International Civil Aviation Organization, Civil Aviation Statistics of the World and ICAO staff estimates.

Series: Animal species, threatened
United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Red List of Threatened Species.

Series: Annual freshwater withdrawals, agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal)
World Resources Institute, supplemented by the FAO's AQUASTAT data.

Series: Annual freshwater withdrawals, domestic (% of total freshwater withdrawal)
World Resources Institute, supplemented by the FAO's AQUASTAT data.

Series: Annual freshwater withdrawals, industry (% of total freshwater withdrawal)
World Resources Institute, supplemented by the FAO's AQUASTAT data.

Series: Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)
World Resources Institute, supplemented by the FAO's AQUASTAT data.

Series: Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (billion cubic meters)
World Resources Institute, supplemented by the FAO's AQUASTAT data.

Series: Annual investment for telephone service (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Arable land (% of land area)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Arable land (hectares per person)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Arable land (hectares)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Area under cereal production (hectares)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Arms exports (constant 1990 US\$)
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Yearbook: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security.

Series: Average duration of power outages (hours)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Average time to clear direct exports through customs (days)

World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Average time to clear imports from customs (days)

World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans (%)

International Monetary Fund, Global Financial Stability Report.

Series: Believing the court system is fair, impartial and uncorrupted (% of firms this as a major constraint)

World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Bird species threatened

United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Red List of Threatened Species.

Series: Births attended by skilled health staff (%)

UNICEF, State of the World's Children, Childinfo, and Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International.

Series: Bond interest rate (%)

International Monetary Fund.

Series: Broadband subscribers

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Broadband subscribers (per 1,000 people)

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Broadband subscribers (per 100 people)

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Budgetary investment (current LCU)

World Bank country economists

Series: Capital flows not elsewhere included (BoP, current US\$)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Capital goods imports (constant US\$)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Capital goods imports (current US\$)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Capital revenue (current LCU)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Capital transfers (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)
Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in the U.S. state of Tennessee.

Series: Carbon dioxide emissions, industrial ('000 metric tons)
Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in the U.S. state of Tennessee.

Series: Central bank intervention rate (%)
World Bank country economists

Series: Central government arrears on domestic debt (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Central government arrears on external debt (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Central government debt service, external (current LCU)
World Bank country economists

Series: Central government debt, monetary system credit (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Central government debt, other domestic (current LCU)
World Bank and Global Development Finance.

Series: Central government revenue excluding all grants (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Central government revenues, excluding all grants (% of GDP)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Cereal cropland (% of land area)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Cereal exports (FAO, current US\$)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Cereal exports (FAO, tonnes)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Cereal food aid shipments (FAO, tonnes)
From 1970/71 to 1990/91, data on food aid shipments was compiled by FAO from the information provided by donor countries, and complemented by data provided by the FAO Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal, the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Wheat Council, OECD, and other international

organizations. From 1990/91 to date, the information on food aid shipments has been provided to FAO exclusively by WFP.

Series: Cereal imports (FAO, current US\$)

Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Cereal imports (FAO, tonnes)

Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Cereal production (metric tons)

Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Cereal yield (kg per hectare)

Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Change in stocks (constant LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Change in stocks (current LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Change in stocks (current US\$)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Change in stocks public sector (current LCU)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Change in stocks public sector (current US\$)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Change in stocks, private sector (constant LCU)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Change in stocks, private sector (current LCU)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Change in stocks, private sector (current US\$)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Change in stocks, public sector (constant LCU)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Changes in net reserves (BoP, current US\$)

International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Child employment in agriculture (% of economically active children ages 7-14)

Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Child employment in agriculture, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Child employment in agriculture, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Child employment in manufacturing (% of economically active children ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Child employment in manufacturing, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Child employment in manufacturing, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Child employment in services (% of economically active children ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Child employment in services, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Child employment in services, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Claims on central government (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund

Series: Claims on central government, flow (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Claims on governments and other public entities (% of GDP)
International Monetary Fund.

Series: Claims on governments and other public entities (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Claims on governments, etc. (annual growth as % of M2)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Claims on nonmonetary financial institutions, flow (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund.

Series: Claims on other official entities, flow (current LCU)
World Bank country economists

Series: Claims on private sector (annual growth as % of M2) ..
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Claims on private sector and other financial institutions, flow (current LCU)
World Bank country economists

Series: Claims on private sector, flow (current LCU)
World Bank country economists

Series: Clean energy consumption (% of total)
International Energy Agency.

Series: Closing a business (rank)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Closing a business, cost (% of estate)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Closing a business, recovery rate (cents on the dollar)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Closing a business, time (years)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: CO2 emissions (kg per 2000 PPP \$ of GDP) ..
Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in the U.S. state of Tennessee. PPP data are from the World Bank.

Series: CO2 emissions (kg per 2000 US\$ of GDP)
Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in the U.S. state of Tennessee.

Series: CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)
Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in the U.S. state of Tennessee. PPP data are from the World Bank.

Series: CO2 emissions from solid fuel consumption (% of total)

Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in the U.S. state of Tennessee.

Series: Combined polity score
Center for Systemic Peace with reference to the Polity IV Web site at www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

Series: Combustible renewables and waste (% of total energy)
International Energy Agency.

Series: Combustible renewables and waste (metric tones of oil equivalent)
International Energy Agency.

Series: Commitments, IBRD (COM, current US\$)
World Bank.

Series: Commitments, IDA (COM, current US\$)
World Bank.

Series: Community health workers (per 1,000 people)
World Health Organization, OECD, TransMONEE, supplemented by country data.

Series: Consumer price index (base year varies by country)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Container port traffic (TEU: 20 foot equivalent units)
Containerisation International, Containerisation International Yearbook.

Series: Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)
Household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys by UNICEF.

Series: Contributing family workers, female (% of females employed)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Contributing family workers, male (% of males employed)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Contributing family workers, total (% of total employed)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Control of Corruption (estimate)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Control of Corruption (number of surveys/polls)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Control of Corruption (percentile rank 0-100)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Control of Corruption (standard error)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Corruption (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Corruption (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Corruption Perceptions Index (rank)
Transparency International.

Series: Corruption Perceptions Index (score)
Transparency International.

Series: Country has publicly endorsed the EITI principles (categorical)
This is based publicly-available information on the Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative <http://www.eitransparency.org/> website.

Series: Country production of an EITI report (categorical)
This is based publicly-available information on the Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative <http://www.eitransparency.org/> website.

Series: Courts (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Coverage of electricity, rural (% of rural population)
World Bank Project Appraisal Documents.

Series: Coverage of electricity, total (% of population)
World Bank Project Appraisal Documents.

Series: Coverage of electricity, urban (% of urban population)
World Bank Project Appraisal Documents.

Series: CPIA Economic Management - debt policy rating (1=low to 6=high)
World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Economic Management - fiscal policy rating (1=low to 6=high)
World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Economic Management - macroeconomic management rating (1=low to 6=high)
World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Economic Management cluster average (1=low to 6=high)
World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA overall rating - IDA resource allocation index (1=low to 6=high)
World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity - building human resources rating (1=low to 6=high)

World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity - equity of public resource use rating (1=low to 6=high)

World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity - gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)

World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity - policies & institutions for environmental sustainability rating (1=low to 6=high)

World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity - social protection and labor rating (1=low to 6=high)

World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity cluster average (1=low to 6=high)

World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Public Sector Management and Institutions - efficiency of revenue mobilisation rating (1=low to 6=high)

World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Public Sector Management and Institutions - property rights & rule-based governance rating (1=low to 6=high)

World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Public Sector Management and Institutions - quality of budgetary & financial management rating (1=low to 6=high)

World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Public Sector Management and Institutions - quality of public administration rating (1=low to 6=high)

World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Public Sector Management and Institutions - transparency, accountability & corruption rating (1=low to 6=high)

World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Public Sector Management and Institutions cluster average (1=low to 6=high)

World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Structural Policies - business regulatory environment rating (1=low to 6=high)

World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Structural Policies - financial sector rating (1=low to 6=high)
World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Structural Policies - trade rating (1=low to 6=high)
World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: CPIA Structural Policies cluster average (1=low to 6=high)
World Bank Group, CPIA database (<http://www.worldbank.org/ida>).

Series: Crime (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Crime, theft and disorder (% of firms identifying this as major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Crop production index (1999-2001 = 100)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Crude birth rate, interpolated (per 1,000 population)
World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Current account balance (% of GDP)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Series: Current account balance (% of GNP)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Current account balance excluding net official capital grants (% of GDP)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Current account balance, excluding net official capital grants (Net, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Current budget balance, including grants (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Current expenditure, total (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Current private transfers receipts (Credit, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Current revenue, excluding grants (current LCU)
World Bank country economists

Series: Current transfers, payments (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Current transfers, receipts (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Customs and other import duties (% of tax revenue)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Customs and other import duties (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Daily newspapers (per 1,000 people)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Dealing with construction permits (rank)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Dealing with construction permits, cost (% of income per capita)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Dealing with construction permits, time (days)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Dealing with construction, procedures (number)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)
World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Debt forgiveness or reduction (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt on Concessional terms (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt on Concessional terms to export ratio (% of exports)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt on Concessional terms to GDP (% of GDP)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt on Non-concessional terms (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt on Non-concessional terms to export ratio (% of exports)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt on Non-concessional terms to GDP (% of GDP)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Long-term debt including IMF credit (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG and PNG private creditors (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Bilateral (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Bilateral on concessional terms (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Bilateral on nonconcessional terms (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Bonds (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG IBRD (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG IDA (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Multilateral (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Multilateral on concessional terms (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Multilateral on nonconcessional terms (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Official creditors (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG private Commercial banks (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, PPG Private creditors total (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Private nonguaranteed (PNG) long-term debt (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Short term (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Total (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Total long-term debt (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Total per capita (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Total to GDP (% of GDP)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt outstanding and disbursed, Use of IMF credit (DOD, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service not paid (BoP, current US\$)

World Bank country economists

Series: Debt Service not paid: Arrears Accumulation (BoP, current US\$)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Debt service to export ratio, ex-post (%)

World Bank, Global Development Finance and International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

Series: Debt service, IMF repurchases and charges (TDS, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, PPG and PNG private creditors (TDS, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, PPG Bilateral (TDS, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, PPG Bonds (TDS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, PPG IBRD (TDS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, PPG IDA (TDS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, PPG Multilateral (% of public and publicly guaranteed debt service)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, PPG Multilateral (TDS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, PPG Multilateral on concessional terms (TDS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, PPG Official creditors total (TDS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, PPG private Commercial banks (TDS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, PPG Private creditors total (TDS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, Private nonguaranteed (PNG) long-term debt (TDS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (% of exports)
World Bank.

Series: Debt service, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (% of GNI)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (TDS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, reduction in arrears/prepayments (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, Total (% of exports of goods, services and income)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, Total (% of GNI)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, Total (TDS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Debt service, Total long-term debt (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: DEC alternative conversion factor (LCU per US\$)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, supplemented by
World Bank staff estimates.

Series: Defense expenditure (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Delay in obtaining a mainline telephone connection (days)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Delay in obtaining a water connections (days)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Delay in obtaining an electrical connection (days)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Demand deposits (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund.

Series: Deposit interest rate (%)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Direct taxes (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Disbursements, Bilateral (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, Bilateral on concessional terms (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, Bilateral on nonconcessional terms (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, IMF purchases (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, Long-term debt including IMF credit (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, PPG Bonds (DIS, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, PPG and PNG private creditors (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, PPG IBRD (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, PPG IDA (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, PPG Multilateral creditors (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, PPG Multilateral creditors concessional (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, PPG Multilateral creditors nonconcessional (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, PPG Official creditors (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, PPG private Commercial banks (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, PPG Private creditors total (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, Private nonguaranteed (PNG) long-term debt (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, Short-term (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, Total (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Disbursements, Total long-term debt (DIS, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Discrepancy in expenditure estimate of GDP (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Discrepancy in expenditure estimate of GDP (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Discrepancy in expenditure estimate of GDP (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Series: Domestic financing, monetary system credit (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Duration of phone outages (hrs)
World Bank Investment Climate Assessments.

Series: Ease of Doing Business Rank
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Economic density (current US\$/sq km)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files and Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Economically active children, female (% of female children ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Economically active children, male (% of male children ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Economically active children, study and work (% of economically active children, ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Economically active children, study and work, female (% of female economically active children, ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Economically active children, study and work, male (% of male economically active children, ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Economically active children, total (% of children ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Economically active children, work only (% of economically active children, ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Economically active children, work only, female (% of female economically active children, ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Economically active children, work only, male (% of male economically active children, ages 7-14)
Understanding Children's Work project based on data from ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Series: Economically active female population in agriculture (FAO, numbers)
Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Series: Economically active male population in agriculture (FAO, numbers)
Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Series: Economically active population in agriculture (FAO, numbers)
Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Series: Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)
International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries and Energy Statistics of OECD Countries.

Series: Electric power consumption (kWh)
International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries and Energy Statistics of OECD Countries.

Series: Electric power transmission and distribution losses (% of output)
International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries and Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, and United Nations, Energy Statistics Yearbook.

Series: Electric power transmission and distribution losses (kWh)
International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries and Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, and United Nations, Energy Statistics Yearbook.

Series: Electricity (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Electricity (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Electricity production (kWh)

International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, and Energy Balances of OECD Countries.

Series: Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)

International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, and Energy Balances of OECD Countries.

Series: Electricity production from coal sources (kwh)

International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, and Energy Balances of OECD Countries.

Series: Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)

International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, and Energy Balances of OECD Countries.

Series: Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (kwh)

International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, and Energy Balances of OECD Countries.

Series: Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)

International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, and Energy Balances of OECD Countries.

Series: Electricity production from natural gas sources (kwh)

International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, and Energy Balances of OECD Countries.

Series: Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)

International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, and Energy Balances of OECD Countries.

Series: Electricity production from nuclear sources (kwh)

International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, and Energy Balances of OECD Countries.

Series: Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)

International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, and Energy Balances of OECD Countries.

Series: Electricity production from oil sources (kwh)

International Energy Agency, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, and Energy Balances of OECD Countries.

Series: Employees, agriculture, female (% of female employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Employees, agriculture, male (% of male employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Employees, industry, female (% of female employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Employees, industry, male (% of male employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Employees, services, female (% of female employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Employees, services, male (% of male employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Employing workers (rank)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Employing workers, difficulty of firing index
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Employing workers, difficulty of hiring index
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Employing workers, firing costs (weeks of wages)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Employing workers, rigidity of employment index (0=less rigid to 100=more rigid)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Employing workers, rigidity of hours index
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Employment in industry (% of total employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Employment in services (% of total employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Endemic malaria risk (% population)
Mapping Malaria Risk in Africa (MARA) (<http://www.mara.org.za>); percentage at risk as reported in The Africa Malaria Report 2003 (WHO/UNICEF).

Series: Energy imports (kt of oil equivalent)
International Energy Agency and United Nations, Energy Statistics Yearbook.

Series: Energy imports, net (% of energy use)
International Energy Agency and United Nations, Energy Statistics Yearbook.

Series: Energy production (kt of oil equivalent)
International Energy Agency.

Series: Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)
International Energy Agency.

Series: Energy use (kt of oil equivalent)
International Energy Agency.

Series: Enforcing contracts (rank)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Enforcing contracts, cost (% of debt)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Enforcing contracts, procedures (number)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Enforcing contracts, time (days)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Epidemic malaria risk (% population)

Mapping Malaria Risk in Africa (MARA) (<http://www.mara.org.za>); percentage at risk as reported in The Africa Malaria Report 2003 (WHO/UNICEF).

Series: Errors and omissions (Net, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Expense (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Export diversification index
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Series: Export price index, (nonfactor) services
World Bank country economists.

Series: Export quantum/quantity index (2000 = 100)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Handbook of Statistics, and
International Monetary, International Financial Statistics.

Series: Export value index (2000=100)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Export volume index, (nonfactor) services
World Bank country economists.

Series: Export volume index, manufactures
World Bank country economists.

Series: Export volume index, other primary commodities
World Bank country economists.

Series: Exports as a capacity to import (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Exports of commodity 1 (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Exports of commodity 1 (current US\$)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Exports of commodity 1 (volume index)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Exports of commodity 2 (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Exports of commodity 2 (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Exports of commodity 2 (volume index)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Exports of commodity 3 (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Exports of commodity 3 (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Exports of commodity 3 (volume index)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Exports of commodity 4 (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Exports of commodity 4 (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Exports of commodity 4 (volume index)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Exports of goods and non-financial services, growth (% , constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Exports of goods and services (annual growth %)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Exports of goods and services (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Exports of goods and services (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Exports of goods and services (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Exports of goods and services (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Exports of goods and services (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Exports of goods, services and income (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Exports of goods, services, income and workers' remittances (BoP, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: External borrowing, net (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: External capital grants (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: External debt, end year (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: External debt, end year (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Fertility rate, total (births per woman)
World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Fertilizer consumption (100 grams per hectare of arable land)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Fertilizer consumption (metric tons)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Final consumption expenditure (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Final consumption expenditure (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Final consumption expenditure (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Final consumption expenditure (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Final consumption expenditure plus discrepancy (% of GDP)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Final consumption expenditure plus discrepancy (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Final consumption expenditure plus discrepancy (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Final consumption expenditure plus discrepancy (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Final consumption expenditure plus discrepancy (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Final consumption expenditure plus discrepancy, per capita (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files. Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates. Source: World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Final consumption expenditure, etc. (annual % growth)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Finance (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Financing, including external capital grants (current LCU)
World Bank country economists

Series: Firms that share or own their own generator (% of firms)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Fiscal balance, cash surplus/deficit (% of GDP)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Series: Fiscal balance, cash surplus/deficit (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Fiscal balance, cash surplus/deficit (current US\$)

International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Food exports (% of merchandise exports)
World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Series: Food exports excluding fish (FAO, current US\$)
Food and Agricultural Organisation

Series: Food imports (% of merchandise imports)
World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Series: Food imports (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Food imports (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Food imports excluding fish (FAO, current US\$)
Food and Agriculture Organisation

Series: Food production index (1999-2001 = 100)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Foreign direct investment (% of GDP)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Forest area (% of land area)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Global Forest Resources Assessment.

Series: Forest area (sq. km)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Global Forest Resources Assessment.

Series: Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)
International Energy Agency.

Series: Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)
World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Series: Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports)
World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Series: Functioning of the courts (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: GDFI - central government (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - central government (constant LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - central government (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - central government (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - general government (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - general government (constant LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - general government (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - general government (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - private (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - private sector (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - private sector (constant LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - private sector (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GDFI - public enterprises (constant LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - public enterprises (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - public enterprises (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - public sector (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - public sector (constant LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - public sector (current LCU)

World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - public sector (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - state and local government (constant LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - state and local government (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDFI - state and local government (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDP at factor cost (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GDP at factor cost (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GDP at factor cost (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GDP at factor cost (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GDP at market prices (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GDP at market prices (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GDP at market prices (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GDP at market prices (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GDP at market prices, annual growth (%)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDP deflator (base year varies by country)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GDP deflator, end period (base year varies by country)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDP deflator, index (2000=100; US\$ series)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDP deflator, period average (LCU index 2000=100)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDP growth (annual %)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GDP per capita (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GDP per capita (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GDP per capita growth (annual %)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2000 international \$)
World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)
World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP annual growth (%)
World Bank, International Comparison Programme database.

Series: GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP \$)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: GDP per person employed, index (1980 = 100)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2000 PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)
International Energy Agency, and World Bank PPP data.

Series: GDP per unit of energy use (PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent)
International Energy Agency, and World Bank PPP data.

Series: GDP, PPP (constant 2005 international \$)
World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

Series: GDP, PPP (current international \$)
World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

Series: General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: General government final consumption expenditure (annual % growth)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: General government final consumption expenditure (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: General government final consumption expenditure (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: General government final consumption expenditure (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: General government final consumption expenditure (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: General wages index (1987 = 100)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Getting credit (rank)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Getting credit, credit information availability index (0=less info to 6=more info)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Getting credit, legal rights index
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Getting credit, private credit bureau coverage (% of adults)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Getting credit, public credit registry coverage (% of adults)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: GINI index
World Bank staff estimates based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/index.jsp>).

Series: GNI (constant LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GNI (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GNI (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GNI (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GNI growth (annual %)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GNI per capita (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GNI per capita growth, Atlas method (annual %)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GNI per capita growth, constant 2000\$ (annual %)
World Bank country economists.

Series: GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)
World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

Series: GNI, Atlas method (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: GNI, PPP (current international \$)
World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

Series: Gold, valued at year-end London prices (current US\$)
International Monetary Fund.

Series: Goods exports (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Goods imports (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Government consumption (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Government Effectiveness (estimate)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Government Effectiveness (number of surveys/polls)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Government Effectiveness (percentile rank 0-100)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Government Effectiveness (standard error)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Grants (disbursements) from new commitments (BoP, current US\$)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Grants and other revenue (current LCU)

International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Grants and other revenue, CN (current LCU)

International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Grants, excluding technical cooperation (current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for action related to debt, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for administrative costs of donors, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for agriculture, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for all sectors and functions, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for banking & financial services, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for basic education, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for basic health, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for business & other services, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for commodity and general program assistance, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for communications, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for conflict, peace and security, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for construction, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for developmental food aid/food security assistance, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for disaster prevention & preparedness, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for economic infrastructure, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for education (level unspecified), DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for education, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for emergency assistance and reconstruction, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for energy, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for fishing, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for forestry, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for general budget support, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for general environment protection, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for general government and civil society, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for general health, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for government & civil society, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for health, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for industry, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for industry, mining and construction, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for mining, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for multisector, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for other commodity assistance, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for other emergency and distress relief, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for other multisector initiatives, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for other social infrastructure & services sector, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for population programmes, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for post-secondary education, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for production sectors, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for reconstruction relief, DAC donors total (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for refugees in donor countries, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for secondary education, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for social infrastructure & services, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for support to non-governmental organizations, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for total sector allocable, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for tourism sector, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for trade policy and regulations, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for transport and storage, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for unallocated/unspecified support, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for unknown non-defined sectors, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for water supply and sanitation, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross aid disbursement for women in development, DAC donors total (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Gross domestic fixed investment (constant 2000 US\$)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross domestic fixed investment (constant LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross domestic fixed investment (current LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross domestic fixed investment (current US\$)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross domestic income (constant LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross domestic investment (% of GDP)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross domestic investment (constant 2000 US\$)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross domestic investment (constant LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross domestic investment (current LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross domestic investment (current US\$)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross domestic savings (constant LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross domestic savings, private (constant LCU)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross domestic savings, private (current LCU)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross domestic savings, private (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross domestic savings, public (constant LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross domestic savings, public (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross domestic savings, public (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross domestic savings, total (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross domestic savings, total (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross domestic savings, total (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross national disposable income (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross national expenditure (% of GDP)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross national expenditure (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross national expenditure (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross national expenditure (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross national expenditure (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross national income (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross national savings, including net current transfers (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross national savings, including net current transfers (constant LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross national savings, including net current transfers (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross national savings, including net current transfers (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross national savings, including net transfers (% of GDP)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross national savings, private (constant LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross national savings, private (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross national savings, private (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross national savings, public (constant LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross national savings, public (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross national savings, public (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Gross private investment (% of GDP)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Gross public investment (% of GDP)
World Bank country economists

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)
World Health Organization, World Health Report and updates and from the OECD for its member countries, supplemented by World Bank poverty assessments and country and sector studies.

Series: Health expenditure, private (% of GDP)
World Health Organization, World Health Report and updates and from the OECD for its member countries, supplemented by World Bank poverty assessments and country and sector studies, and household surveys conducted by governments or by statistical or international organizations.

Series: Health expenditure, private (% of total health expenditure)
World Health Organization, World Health Report and updates and from the OECD for its member countries, supplemented by World Bank poverty assessments and country and sector studies, and household surveys conducted by governments or by statistical or international organizations.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)
World Health Organization, World Health Report and updates and from the OECD for its member countries, supplemented by World Bank poverty assessments and country and sector studies.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)
World Health Organization, World Health Report and updates and from the OECD for its member countries, supplemented by World Bank poverty assessments and country and sector studies.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)
World Health Organization, World Health Report and updates and from the OECD for its member countries, supplemented by World Bank poverty assessments and country and sector studies.

Series: Highest marginal tax rate, corporate rate (%)
PricewaterhouseCoopers, Corporate Taxes: Worldwide Summaries, by permission of John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

Series: HIPC initiative debt relief, committed (current US\$)
World Bank HIPC team.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%; high estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%; low estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%; high estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%; low estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years (%; high estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years (%; low estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure growth (annual %)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure per capita (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure per capita growth (annual %)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (% of GDP)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (annual % growth)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, PPP (constant 2005 international \$)
World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, PPP (current international \$)
World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

Series: Households own at least one ITN (%)
DHS, MICS, MIS or MoH surveys.

Series: Households with own telephone (% of households)
World Bank.

Series: Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)
World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund.

Series: Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)
World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund.

Series: Import price index, (nonfactor) services
World Bank country economists.

Series: Import quantum/quantity index (2000 = 100)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Handbook of Statistics, and
International Monetary, International Financial Statistics

Series: Import value index (2000=100)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Import volume index, (nonfactor) services
World Bank country economists.

Series: Import volume index, capital goods
World Bank country economists.

Series: Import volume index, food
World Bank country economists.

Series: Import volume index, intermediate goods
World Bank country economists.

Series: Import volume index, manufactures
World Bank country economists.

Series: Import volume index, other consumer goods
World Bank country economists.

Series: Import volume index, POL and other energy
World Bank country economists.

Series: Import volume index, primary goods
World Bank country economists.

Series: Imports of total services (Debit, current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Imports of goods and non-financial services (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Imports of goods and non-financial services (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Imports of goods and services (annual growth %)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Imports of goods and services (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Imports of goods and services (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Imports of goods and services (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Imports of goods, services and income (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)
World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund, Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target.

Series: Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)
World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund, Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target.

Series: Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)
World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund, Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target.

Series: Improved water source (% of population with access)
World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund, Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target.

Series: Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)
World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund, Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target.

Series: Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)
World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund, Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and Sanitation Target.

Series: Incidence of drought (1 = drought)
Southern Africa Flood and Drought Network and East Africa Drought (CE).

Series: Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)
World Health Organization, Global Tuberculosis Control Report.

Series: Income payments (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Income receipts (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%
World Bank staff estimates based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/index.jsp>).

Series: Income share held by highest 10%
World Bank staff estimates based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/index.jsp>).

Series: Income share held by highest 20%
World Bank staff estimates based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/index.jsp>).

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%
World Bank staff estimates based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/index.jsp>).

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%
World Bank staff estimates based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/index.jsp>).

Series: Income share held by second 20%
World Bank staff estimates based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more information and methodology, please see PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/index.jsp>).

Series: Income share held by third 20%
World Bank staff estimates based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. For more

information and methodology, please see PovcalNet
(<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/index.jsp>).

Series: Indirect taxes (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Indirect taxes (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Indirect taxes (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Industrial methane emissions (% of total)
International Energy Agency.

Series: Industrial nitrous oxide emissions (% of total)
International Energy Agency.

Series: Industry productivity (constant 2000 US\$ industry value added per cubic meter of industry freshwater withdrawal)
World Resources Institute, supplemented by the FAO's AQUASTAT data, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Series: Inflation, consumer price index (% change)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Information and communication technology expenditure (% of GDP)
World Information Technology and Services Alliance, Digital Planet: The Global Information Economy, and Global Insight, Inc.

Series: Information and communication technology expenditure (current US\$)
World Information Technology and Services Alliance, Digital Planet: The Global Information Economy, and Global Insight, Inc.

Series: Information and communication technology expenditure per capita (US\$)
World Information Technology and Services Alliance, Digital Planet: The Global Information Economy, and Global Insight, Inc.

Series: Institutionalized autocracy
Center for Systemic Peace with reference to the Polity IV Web site at
www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

Series: Institutionalized democracy
Center for Systemic Peace with reference to the Polity IV Web site at
www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

Series: Interest arrears, total public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest due, total long-term and short term, including IMF per BOP (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest forgiven, total public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest on domestic debt (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Interest on external debt (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Interest payments (% of revenue)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Interest payments, IMF charges (INT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, Long-term debt including IMF credit (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, PPG and PNG Private creditors (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, PPG Bilateral (INT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, PPG Bonds (INT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, PPG IBRD (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, PPG IDA (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, PPG Multilateral (INT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, PPG Official creditors (INT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, PPG private Commercial banks (INT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, PPG Private creditors total (INT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, Private nonguaranteed (PNG) long-term debt (INT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (INT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, Short-term (INT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, Total (INT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest payments, Total long-term debt (INT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Interest rate spread (lending rate minus deposit rate)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Intermediate goods imports, manufactures (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Intermediate goods imports, manufactures (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Intermediate goods imports, primary (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Intermediate goods imports, primary (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Intermediate goods imports, total (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Intermediate goods imports, total (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Internal freshwater resources per capita (cubic meters)
World Resources Institute, supplemented by the FAO's AQUASTAT data.

Series: International interest rate, implicit (%)
World Bank country economists

Series: International Internet bandwidth (bits per person)

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: International Internet bandwidth (Mbps)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: International migrant stock (% of population)
United Nations Population Division, Trends in Total Migrant Stock.

Series: International migrant stock, total
United Nations Population Division, Trends in Total Migrant Stock.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)
World Tourism Organization, Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, Compendium of Tourism Statistics and data files, and IMF and World Bank imports estimates.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
World Tourism Organization, Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, Compendium of Tourism Statistics and data files.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
World Tourism Organization, Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, Compendium of Tourism Statistics and data files.

Series: International tourism number of departures
World Tourism Organization, Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, Compendium of Tourism Statistics and data files.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)
World Tourism Organization, Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, Compendium of Tourism Statistics and data files, and IMF and World Bank exports estimates.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
World Tourism Organization, Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, Compendium of Tourism Statistics and data files.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
World Tourism Organization, Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, Compendium of Tourism Statistics and data files, and IMF and World Bank exports estimates.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
World Tourism Organization, Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, Compendium of Tourism Statistics and data files.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
World Tourism Organization, Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, Compendium of Tourism Statistics and data files.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

World Tourism Organization, Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, Compendium of Tourism Statistics and data files.

Series: Internet users

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Internet users (per 1,000 people)

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Internet users (per 100 people)

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Investment in energy with private participation (current US\$)

World Bank, Private Participation in Infrastructure Project Database (<http://ppi.worldbank.org>).

Series: Investment in telecoms with private participation (current US\$)

World Bank, Private Participation in Infrastructure Project Database (<http://ppi.worldbank.org>).

Series: Investment in transport with private participation (current US\$)

World Bank, Private Participation in Infrastructure Project Database (<http://ppi.worldbank.org>).

Series: Investment in water and sanitation with private participation (current US\$)

World Bank, Private Participation in Infrastructure Project Database (<http://ppi.worldbank.org>).

Series: Irrigated land (% of crop land)

Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Labor force (15+ years), female (% of total labor force)

International Labour Organization.

Series: Labor force (15+ years), male (% of total labor force)

International Labour Organization.

Series: Labor force (15+ years), total

International Labour Organization, using World Bank population estimates.

Series: Labor force (15-24 years), female (% of total labor force)

International Labour Organization.

Series: Labor force (15-24 years), total

International Labour Organization, using World Bank population estimates.

Series: Labor force (15-25 years), male (% of total labor force)

International Labour Organization.

Series: Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-24)
International Labour Organization, Estimates and Projections of the Economically Active Population database.

Series: Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-64)
International Labour Organization, Estimates and Projections of the Economically Active Population database.

Series: Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15-24)
International Labour Organization, Estimates and Projections of the Economically Active Population database.

Series: Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15-64)
International Labour Organization, Estimates and Projections of the Economically Active Population database.

Series: Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-24)
International Labour Organization, Estimates and Projections of the Economically Active Population database.

Series: Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-64)
International Labour Organization, Estimates and Projections of the Economically Active Population database.

Series: Labor force with primary education (% of total)
International Labour Organization.

Series: Labor force with secondary education (% of total)
International Labour Organization.

Series: Labor force with tertiary education (% of total)
International Labour Organization.

Series: Labor participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)
International Labour Organization, Estimates and Projections of the Economically Active Population database.

Series: Labor participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15+)
International Labour Organization, Estimates and Projections of the Economically Active Population database.

Series: Labor participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+)
International Labour Organization, Estimates and Projections of the Economically Active Population database.

Series: Labor regulations (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Labor regulations (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Labor skill level (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Labor skills (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Labour force, female
International Labour Organization, using World Bank population estimates.

Series: Labour force, male
International Labour Organization, using World Bank population estimates.

Series: Land area (sq. km)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Lending interest rate (%)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Life expectancy at birth, female (years)
World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Life expectancy at birth, male (years)
World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Life expectancy at birth, total (years)
World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Listed domestic companies (total)
Standard & Poor's, Emerging Stock Markets Factbook and supplemental S&P data.

Series: Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Livestock production index (1999-2001 = 100)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Long-term unemployment, female (% of female unemployment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Long-term unemployment, male (% of male unemployment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Low-birthweight babies (% of births)
World Health Organization, World Health Report, and United Nations Children's
Fund, State of the World's Children.

Series: LT Principal due per balance of payments account (BoP, current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Malaria mortality (annual, per 100,000 population)
United Nations Statistics Division (WHO estimates).

Series: Malaria prevention, use of insecticide-treated bed nets in population under-
five (%)
UNICEF, State of the World's Children, Childinfo, and Demographic and Health
Surveys by Macro International.

Series: Malaria treatment (% of children under-five with fever being treated with anti-
malarial drugs)
UNICEF, State of the World's Children, Childinfo, and Demographic and Health
Surveys by Macro International.

Series: Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (% of children under 5)
World Health Organization, Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition.

Series: Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under-five)
World Health Organization, Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition.

Series: Manufactured exports unit value (MUV) index (% change)
World Bank, IECAP.

Series: Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)
World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Series: Manufactures exports (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Manufactures exports (current US\$)
World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Series: Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports)
World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Series: Manufactures value index
World Bank, IECAP

Series: Manufacturing (% of GDP)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Marine protected areas (sq. km)
United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

Series: Marine protected areas, (% of surface area)
United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

Series: Market capitalization of listed companies (% of GDP)
Standard & Poor's, Emerging Stock Markets Factbook and supplemental S&P data, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Series: Market capitalization of listed companies (current US\$)
Standard & Poor's, Emerging Stock Markets Factbook and supplemental S&P data.

Series: Maternal mortality ratio, modeled estimate (per 100,000 live births)
The data are estimated with a regression model using information on fertility, birth attendants, and HIV prevalence. "Maternal Mortality in 2005: Estimates Developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank" (2007).

Series: Maternal mortality ratio, national estimate (per 100,000 live births)
UNICEF, State of the World's Children, Childinfo, and Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International.

Series: Merchandise export price index (1987 = 100)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Merchandise export volume index
World Bank country economists.

Series: Merchandise exports (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Merchandise exports (current US\$)
World Trade Organization.

Series: Merchandise exports, WB (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Merchandise import price index
World Bank country economists.

Series: Merchandise import volume index
World Bank country economists.

Series: Merchandise imports (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Merchandise imports (current US\$)
World Trade Organization.

Series: Merchandise imports, WB (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Merchandise Terms of Trade (1987 = 100)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Merchandise Terms of Trade (2000 = 100)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Handbook of Statistics, and
International Monetary, International Financial Statistics.

Series: Merchandise trade (% of GDP)
World Trade Organization, and World Bank GDP estimates.

Series: Merchandise trade to GDP ratio (%)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Methane emissions (kt of CO2 equivalent) ..
International Energy Agency.

Series: Midwives (per 1,000 people)
World Health Organization, OECD, TransMONEE, supplemented by country data.

Series: Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Yearbook: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security.

Series: Military expenditure (% of GDP)

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Yearbook: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security.

Series: Military expenditure (current LCU)

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Yearbook: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security.

Series: Military personnel (% of total labor force)

International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance.

Series: Military personnel, total

International Institute for Strategic Studies, The Military Balance.

Series: Mobile cellular - price of 3-minute local call (off-peak rate - LCU)

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Mobile cellular - price of 3-minute local call (off-peak rate - US\$)

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Mobile cellular - price of 3-minute local call (peak rate - LCU)

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Mobile cellular - price of 3-minute local call (peak rate - US\$)

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Mobile cellular connection charge (current LCU)

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Mobile cellular connection charge (current US\$)

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Mobile communication investment (current LCU)

World Bank country economists

Series: Mobile communication investment (current US\$)

World Bank country economists

Series: Mobile phone subscribers

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Mobile phone subscribers (per 100 people)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Money (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Money and quasi money (M2) (% of GDP)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Series: Money and quasi money (M2), flow (current LCU)
World Bank country economists

Series: Money and Quasimoney, stock (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Money market rate (%)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

Series: Mortality rate, female (per 1,000)
Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International.

Series: Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)
Harmonized estimates of the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and the World Bank, based mainly on household surveys, censuses, and vital registration, supplemented by World Bank estimates based on household surveys and vital registration.

Series: Mortality rate, male (per 1,000)
Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International.

Series: Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)
Harmonized estimates of the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and the World Bank, based mainly on household surveys, censuses, and vital registration, supplemented by World Bank estimates based on household surveys and vital registration.

Series: Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000) female
Harmonized estimates of the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and the World Bank, based mainly on household surveys, censuses, and vital registration, supplemented by World Bank estimates based on household surveys and vital registration.

Series: Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000) male

Harmonized estimates of the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and the World Bank, based mainly on household surveys, censuses, and vital registration, supplemented by World Bank estimates based on household surveys and vital registration.

Series: Nationally protected areas (% of total area)
United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

Series: Nationally protected areas (sq. km)
United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre.

Series: Negligible malaria risk (% population)
Mapping Malaria Risk in Africa (MARA) (<http://www.mara.org.za>); percentage at risk as reported in The Africa Malaria Report 2003 (WHO/UNICEF).

Series: Net aid from all donors (% of recipient central government expenditure)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and IMF government expenditures estimates.

Series: Net capital account (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Net current transfers (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Net current transfers from abroad (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Net current transfers from abroad (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Net current transfers from abroad (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Australia (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Austria (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Belgium (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Canada (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Denmark (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, European Commission (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Finland (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, France (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Germany (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Greece (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Ireland (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients,

Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database.
Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Italy (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database.
Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Japan (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database.
Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Luxembourg (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database.
Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Netherlands (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database.
Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, New Zealand (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database.
Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Norway (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database.
Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Portugal (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database.
Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Spain (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database.
Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Sweden (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, Switzerland (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, United Kingdom (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net DAC donor flows, United States (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net domestic credit to government, flow (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund.

Series: Net domestic credit to other official entities, stock (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund.

Series: Net domestic credit to other private financial institutions, stock (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund.

Series: Net domestic credit to private sector, stock (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund.

Series: Net domestic credit to rest of economy, stock (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund.

Series: Net domestic credit, flow (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund

Series: Net domestic credit, stock (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Net financial flows on debt, Total long-term and short-term including IMF repurchases (NFL, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Net financial flows on debt, Total long-term debt (NFL, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG Bilateral (NFL, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG Bonds (NFL, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG IBRD (NFL, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG IDA (NFL, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG Multilateral (NFL, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG Official creditors (NFL, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG private Commercial banks (NFL, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Net financial flows, PPG Private creditors total (NFL, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Net financial flows, Private nonguaranteed (PNG) long-term debt (NFL,
current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Net financial flows, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt
(NFL, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Net financial flows, Short term (NFL, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Net foreign assets (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Net foreign assets (current US\$)
International Monetary Fund.

Series: Net foreign assets, flow (current LCU)
World Bank country economists

Series: Net income (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Net income from abroad (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Net income from abroad (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Net income from abroad (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Net long-term borrowing (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Net migration
United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

Series: Net ODA from all donors (% of gross capital formation)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and World Bank GCF estimates.

Series: Net ODA from all donors (% of recipient's GDI)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients and Development Cooperation Report, and World Bank GNI estimates.

Series: Net ODA from all donors (% of recipient's GDP)
Organization for Cooperation and Economic Development, Development Assistance Committee. The North Africa aggregate includes "North of Sahara unspecified", and the Africa aggregate is the sum of North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa. Source: Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and World Bank GDP estimates.

Series: Net ODA from all donors (% of recipient's GNP)
World Bank country economists and Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Net ODA from all donors (% recipient exports and imports)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and World Bank imports of goods and services estimates.

Series: Net ODA from all donors (constant US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients and Development Cooperation Report.

Series: Net ODA from bilateral donors (constant US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Net ODA from bilateral donors (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Net ODA from DAC donors (% of recipient's GDI)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and World Bank GDI estimates.

Series: Net ODA from DAC donors (% of recipient's GDP)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and World Bank GDP estimates.

Series: Net ODA from DAC donors (constant US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database.

Series: Net ODA from DAC donors (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Net ODA from multilateral donors (% of recipient's GDI)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and World Bank GDI estimates.

Series: Net ODA from multilateral donors (% of recipient's GDP)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and World Bank GDP estimates.

Series: Net ODA from multilateral donors (constant US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database.
Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net ODA from multilateral donors (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database.
Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net ODA from non-DAC bilateral donors (% of recipient's GDI)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database,, and World Bank country economists

Series: Net ODA from non-DAC bilateral donors (% of recipient's GDP)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients,

Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database, and World Bank GNI estimates.

Series: Net ODA from non-DAC bilateral donors (constant US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net ODA from non-DAC bilateral donors (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database. Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Net ODA per capita (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and World Bank population estimates.

Series: Net ODA per capita from DAC donors (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and World Bank population estimates.

Series: Net ODA per capita from multilateral donors (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database, and World Bank population estimates.

Series: Net ODA per capita, from all donors (current US\$)

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients and Development Cooperation Report, and World Bank population estimates.

Series: Net trade in goods (BoP, current US\$)

International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Net trade in goods and services (BoP, current US\$)

International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Net transfers, PPG IDA (current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Net transfers, PPG IRBD (current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Nitrous oxide emissions (metric tons of CO₂ equivalent) ..

International Energy Agency.

Series: Non-agricultural population (FAO, numbers)

Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Series: Nontax receipts (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Number of power outages in a typical month
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Nurses (per 1,000 people)
World Health Organization, OECD, TransMONEE, supplemented by country data.

Series: Nurses and midwives (per 1,000 people)
World Health Organization, OECD, TransMONEE, supplemented by country data.

Series: Official current transfers receipts (Credit, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Official current transfers, net (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Official current transfers, payments (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Official development assistance and official aid (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Official exchange rate (LCU per US\$, end period)
World Bank country economists

Series: Official exchange rate (LCU per US\$, period average)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

Series: Official transfers, current and capital (Credit, current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)
World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Series: Ores and metals imports (% of merchandise imports)
World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Series: Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions (kg per day)
1998 study by Hemamala Hettige, Muthukumara Mani, and David Wheeler, "Industrial Pollution in Economic Development: Kuznets Revisited" (available at www.worldbank.org/nipr). The data were updated through 2004 by the World Bank's Development Research Group using the same methodology as the initial study.

Series: Orphans 0-17 years currently living
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: Orphans 0-17 years currently living (high estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: Orphans 0-17 years currently living (low estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: Other capital flows, net (BoP, current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Other consumer goods imports (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Other consumer goods imports (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Other current transfers (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Other domestic borrowing (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Other greenhouse gas emissions, HFC, PFC and SF6 (thousand metric tons of CO2 equivalent)
International Energy Agency.

Series: Other income payments (BoP, current US\$)
World Bank country economists

Series: Other liabilities excluding M2 (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund.

Series: Other liabilities excluding M2, flow (current LCU)
World Bank country economists

Series: Other long-term inflows, net (BoP, current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Other primary commodities exports (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Other primary commodities exports (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Other taxes (% of revenue)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Other taxes (current LCU)

International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Other wages (urban, manufacturing, etc.) index (1987 = 100)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)
World Health Organization, OECD, and World Bank surveys.

Series: Overall budget balance, including grants (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Overall surplus/deficit, excluding all grants (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Overall surplus/deficit, excluding current grants (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Passenger cars (per 1,000 people)
International Road Federation, World Road Statistics and data files.

Series: Patent applications, nonresidents
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), WIPO Patent Report: Statistics on Worldwide Patent Activity. The International Bureau of WIPO assumes no responsibility with respect to the transformation of these data.

Series: Patent applications, residents
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), WIPO Patent Report: Statistics on Worldwide Patent Activity. The International Bureau of WIPO assumes no responsibility with respect to the transformation of these data.

Series: Paying taxes (rank)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Paying taxes, labor tax and contributions (%)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Paying taxes, other taxes (%)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Paying taxes, payments (number)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Paying taxes, profit tax (%)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Paying taxes, time (hours)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Paying taxes, total tax rate (% profit)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: PDI-1 Country with operational national development strategies (rating)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: PDI-10a Donor missions coordinated (percent)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: PDI-10b Country-analysis coordinated (percent)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: PDI-11 Existence of a monitorable performance assessment framework (rating)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: PDI-12 Existence of a mutual accountability review (rating)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: PDI-2a Country financial management systems reliability (rating)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: PDI-2b Country procurement systems reliability (rating)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: PDI-3 Government budget estimates comprehensive and realistic (percent)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: PDI-4 Technical assistance aligned and coordinated with country programmes (percent)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: PDI-5a Aid for government sectors uses country public financial management systems (percent)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: PDI-5b Aid for government sectors uses country procurement systems (percent)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: PDI-6 Project implementation units parallel to country structures (number)

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: PDI-7 Aid disbursements on schedule and recorded by government (percent)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: PDI-8 Bilateral aid that is untied (percent)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: PDI-9 Aid provided in the framework of programme-based approaches (%)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/monitoring).

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, adults 15+ years
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, adults 15+ years (high estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, adults 15+ years (low estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, children 0-14 years
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, children 0-14 years (high estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, children 0-14 years (low estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, total
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, total (high estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, total (low estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, women 15+ years
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, women 15+ years (high estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: People living with HIV/AIDS, women 15+ years (low estimate)
UNAIDS and the WHO's Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic.

Series: Permanent cropland (% of land area)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Persistence to grade 5, female (% of cohort)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Persistence to grade 5, male (% of cohort)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Persistence to grade 5, total (% of cohort)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Persistence to last grade of primary, female (% of cohort)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Persistence to last grade of primary, male (% of cohort)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Personal computers
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development
Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Personal computers (per 1,000 people)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development
Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Personal computers (per 100 people)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development
Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Pesticides exports (FAO, current US\$)
Food and Agricultural Organisation

Series: Pesticides imports (FAO, current US\$)
Food and Agricultural Organisation

Series: Physicians (per 1,000 people)
World Health Organization, OECD, TransMONEE, supplemented by country data.

Series: Plant species (higher) threatened

United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Red List of Threatened Species.

Series: PM10 country level (micrograms per cubic meter)

Kiren Dev Pandey, David Wheeler, Bart Ostro, Uwe Deichmann, Kirk Hamilton, and Katherine Bolt. "Ambient Particulate Matter Concentrations in Residential and Pollution Hotspot Areas of World Cities: New Estimates Based on the Global Model of Ambient Particulates (GMAPS)," World Bank, Development Research Group and Environment Department (2006).

Series: POL and other energy imports (constant US\$)

World Bank country economists.

Series: POL and other energy imports (current US\$)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Policy uncertainty (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)

World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Political Stability/No Violence (estimate)

World Bank Institute.

Series: Political Stability/No Violence (number of surveys/polls)

World Bank Institute.

Series: Political Stability/No Violence (percentile rank 0-100)

World Bank Institute.

Series: Political Stability/No Violence (standard error)

World Bank Institute.

Series: Population 0-14 (% of total population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population 0-24 (% of total population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population 15-64 (% of total population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 0-14, female

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 0-14, female (% of total population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 0-14, male

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 0-14, male (% of total population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 0-14, total

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 0-4, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 0-4, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 10-14, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 15-19, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 15-19, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 15-64, female

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 15-64, female (% of total population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 15-64, male

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 15-64, male (% of total population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 15-64, total

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 20-24, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 20-24, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 25-29, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 25-29, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 30-34, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 30-34, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 35-39, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 35-39, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 40-44, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 40-44, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 45-49, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 45-49, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 5-9, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 5-9, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 50-54, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 50-54, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 50-64, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 50-64, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 55-59, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 55-59, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 65 and above, female

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 65 and above, female (% of total population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 65 and above, male

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 65 and above, male (% of total population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 65 and above, total

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 65-69, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 65-69, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 70-74, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 70-74, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 75-79, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 75-79, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 80 and above, female (% of female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 80 and above, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population ages 10-14, male (% of male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population density (people per sq. km)

Food and Agriculture Organization and World Bank population estimates.

Series: Population growth (annual %)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Statistics Division's Population and Vital Statistics Report, country statistical offices, and Demographic and Health Surveys from national sources and Macro International.

Series: Population in the largest city

United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects.

Series: Population in the largest city (% of urban population)

United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects.

Series: Population in urban agglomerations > 1 million

United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects.

Series: Population in urban agglomerations > 1 million (% of total population)

United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects.

Series: Population using solid fuels, rural (% of rural population)

World Bank Project Appraisal Documents

Series: Population using solid fuels, total (% of population)

World Bank Project Appraisal Documents

Series: Population using solid fuels, urban (% of urban population)

World Bank Project Appraisal Documents

Series: Population, female

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population, female (% of total female population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population, male

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population, male (% of total male population)

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Population, total

World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.

Series: Portfolio equity flows (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Portfolio investment, excluding LCFAR (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Poverty gap at national poverty line (%)
World Bank staff estimates based on the World Bank's country poverty assessments.

Series: Poverty gap at rural poverty line (%)
World Bank staff estimates based on the World Bank's country poverty assessments.

Series: Poverty gap at urban poverty line (%)
World Bank staff estimates based on the World Bank's country poverty assessments.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)
World Bank staff estimates based on the World Bank's country poverty assessments.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)
World Bank staff estimates based on the World Bank's country poverty assessments.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)
World Bank staff estimates based on the World Bank's country poverty assessments.

Series: PPP conversion factor (GDP) to market exchange rate ratio
World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

Series: PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

Series: PPP conversion factor, private consumption (LCU per international \$)
World Bank, International Comparison Program database.

Series: Pregnant women receive IPT (2 doses; %)
DHS, MICS, MIS or MoH surveys.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Present value to nominal value of debt (%)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Prevalence of overweight (% of children under 5)

World Health Organization, Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Food and Agriculture Organization

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (population)
Food and Agricultural Organization

Series: Price basket for Internet (current US\$ per month)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database.

Series: Price of a 3-minute fixed telephone local call (off-peak rate - LCU)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Price of a 3-minute fixed telephone local call (off-peak rate - US\$)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Price of a 3-minute fixed telephone local call (peak rate - LCU)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Price of a 3-minute fixed telephone local call (peak rate - US\$)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Primary balance, excluding interest (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Primary commodities exports (constant US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Primary commodities exports (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Primary education, duration (years)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Primary education, pupils
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Primary education, pupils (% female)

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Primary education, teachers
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Primary education, teachers (% female)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Primary school starting age (years)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Principal arrears on Long-term debt outstanding and disbursed (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Principal repayments, IMF repurchases (AMT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Principal repayments, Long-term debt including IMF credit (AMT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG and PNG private creditors (AMT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG Bilateral (AMT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG Bonds (AMT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG IBRD (AMT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG IDA (AMT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG Multilateral (AMT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG Official creditors (AMT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG private Commercial banks (AMT, current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Principal repayments, PPG Private creditors total (AMT, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Principal repayments, Private non-guaranteed (PNG) long-term debt (AMT, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Principal repayments, Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) long-term debt (AMT, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Principal repayments, Total (current US\$)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Principal repayments, Total long-term debt (AMT, current US\$)

World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Private capital flows, total (% of GDP)

International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Series: Private capital flows, total (BoP, current US\$)

International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Private current transfers, net (BoP, current US\$)

International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Private current transfers, payments (BoP, current US\$)

International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)

United Nations, Women's Indicators and Statistics database.

Series: Protecting investors (rank)

World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Protecting investors, director liability index

World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Protecting investors, disclosure Index (0=less disclosure to 10=more disclosure)

World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Protecting investors, investor protection index

World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Protecting investors, shareholder suits index

World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Public current education expenditure (% of total education expenditure)

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Public current education expenditure, primary (% of current education expenditure)

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Public current education expenditure, secondary (% of current education expenditure)

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Public current education expenditure, tertiary (% of current education expenditure)

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Public spending on education, total (% of GDP)

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Public spending on education, total (% of government expenditure)

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Pump price for diesel fuel (US\$ per liter)

German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ).

Series: Pump price for gasoline (US\$ per liter)

German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ).

Series: Pupil-teacher ratio, primary

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Rail lines (total route-km)

World Bank, Transportation, Water, and Urban Development Department, Transport
Division.

Series: Railways, goods transported (million ton-km)

World Bank, Transportation, Water, and Urban Development Department, Transport Division.

Series: Railways, passengers carried (million passenger-km)

World Bank, Transportation, Water, and Urban Development Department, Transport Division.

Series: Ratio of female to male enrollments in tertiary education

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

Series: Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

Series: Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

Series: Real manufacturing GDP growth rate (%)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Real agricultural GDP growth rates (%)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Real agricultural GDP per capita growth rate (%)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Real deposit interest rate (%)

International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files using World Bank data on the GDP deflator.

Series: Real effective exchange rate index (2000 = 100)

International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

Series: Real effective exchange rate index (line rec, 2000 = 100)

International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

Series: Real gross national income (constant LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Real industrial GDP growth rate (%)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Real interest on time deposit (%)

International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

Series: Real interest rate (%)

International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files using World Bank data on the GDP deflator.

Series: Real services GDP growth rate (%)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Refugee population by country or territory of asylum
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Statistical Yearbook.

Series: Refugee population by country or territory of origin
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Statistical Yearbook.

Series: Registering property (rank)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Registering property, cost (% of property value)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Registering property, procedures (number)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Registering property, time (days)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Regulatory Quality (estimate)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Regulatory Quality (number of surveys/polls)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Regulatory Quality (percentile rank 0-100)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Regulatory Quality (standard error)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Renewable internal freshwater resources, total (billion cubic meters)
World Resources Institute, supplemented by the FAO's AQUASTAT data.

Series: Residential telephone connection charge (current LCU)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Residential telephone connection charge (current US\$)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Resource balance (% of GDP)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Resource balance (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Resource balance (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Resource balance (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Series: Revenue, excluding grants (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Revenue, excluding grants (current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Risk premium on lending (%)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics database.

Series: Road density (km of road per 100 sq. km of land area)
International Road Federation, World Road Statistics, supplemented by World Bank staff estimates.

Series: Road to arable land density (road km/1000 ha arable land)
International Road Federation, World Road Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Road to total land density (road km/1000 sq. km of land area)
International Road Federation, World Road Statistics.

Series: Roads in good and fair condition (%)
World Bank Africa Transport Sector.

Series: Roads, goods transported (million ton-km)
International Road Federation, World Road Statistics, supplemented by World Bank staff estimates.

Series: Roads, passengers carried (million passenger-km)
International Road Federation, World Road Statistics, supplemented by World Bank staff estimates.

Series: Roads, paved (% of total roads)
International Road Federation, World Road Statistics, supplemented by World Bank staff estimates.

Series: Roads, total network (km)
International Road Federation, World Road Statistics, supplemented by World Bank staff estimates.

Series: Royalty and license fees, payments (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Royalty and license fees, receipts (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Rule of Law (estimate)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Rule of Law (number off surveys/polls)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Rule of Law (percentile rank 0-100)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Rule of Law (standard error)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Rural households with own telephone (% of rural households)
World Bank.

Series: Rural population
The data on urban population shares used to estimate rural population come from the United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects. Total population figures are World Bank estimates.

Series: Rural population (% of total population)
The data on urban population shares used to estimate rural population come from the United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects. Total population figures are World Bank estimates.

Series: Rural population density (rural population per sq. km of arable land)
Food and Agriculture Organization and World Bank population estimates.

Series: Rural population growth (annual %)
The data on urban population shares used to estimate rural population come from the United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects. Total population figures are World Bank estimates.

Series: School enrollment, primary (% gross)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, primary (% net)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, primary, female (% net)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, primary, male (% net)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, secondary (% gross)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, secondary (% net)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, female (% net)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, male (% gross)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, male (% net)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, tertiary, female (% gross)

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: School enrollment, tertiary, male (% gross)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Scientific and technical journal articles
National Science Foundation, Science and Engineering Indicators.

Series: Secondary education, duration (years)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Secondary education, pupils
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Secondary education, pupils (% female)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Secondary education, teachers
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Secondary education, teachers (% female)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Secondary school starting age (years)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Secure Internet servers
Netcraft (<http://www.netcraft.com/>).

Series: Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people)
Netcraft (<http://www.netcraft.com/>) and World Bank population estimates.

Series: Self-employed, female (% of females employed)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Self-employed, male (% of males employed)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Self-employed, total (% of total employed)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Senior Management time spent in dealing with requirements of Government regulation (% of management time)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Service exports (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Service imports (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Share of public expenditure for primary education (% of public education expenditure)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Share of public expenditure for secondary education (% of public education expenditure)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Social contributions (% of revenue)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Spending on teaching materials, primary (% of primary expenditure)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Spending on teaching materials, secondary (% of secondary expenditure)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Starting a business (rank)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Starting a business, cost (% of income per capita)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Starting a business, minimum capital (% of income per capita)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Starting a business, procedures (number)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Starting a business, time (days)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Stocks traded, turnover ratio (%)
Standard & Poor's, Emerging Stock Markets Factbook and supplemental S&P data.

Series: Subsidies (current LCU; from SNA)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Subsidies (current US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Subsidies (GFS, current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Surface area (sq. km)
Food and Agriculture Organization, Production Yearbook and data files.

Series: Tariff barriers, binding coverage rate, all products (%)
World Bank staff using the World Integrated Trade Solution system.

Series: Tariff barriers, share of lines international peaks, all products (%)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD) and the World Trade Organization

Series: Tariff barriers, share of lines with specific rates, all products (%)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD) and the World Trade Organization.

Series: Tariff barriers, simple mean bound rate, all products (%)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD) and the World Trade Organization.

Series: Tariff barriers, simple mean tariff, all products (%)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD) and the World Trade Organization.

Series: Tariff barriers, simple mean tariff, manufactured products (%)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD) and the World Trade Organization.

Series: Tariff barriers, simple mean tariff, primary products (%)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD) and the World Trade Organization.

Series: Tariff barriers, weighted mean tariff, all products (%)
World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Series: Tariff barriers, weighted mean tariff, manufactured products (%)
World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Series: Tariff barriers, weighted mean tariff, primary products (%)
World Bank staff estimates from the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Series: Tax rates (% of firms identifying this as major constraint)
<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>

Series: Tax rates (% of managers surveyed ranking this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Tax revenue (% of GDP)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Series: Tax revenue (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Taxes on exports (% of tax revenue)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Taxes on exports (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Taxes on goods and services (% of revenue)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Taxes on goods and services (% value added of industry and services)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD value added estimates.

Series: Taxes on goods and services (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Taxes on goods and services, GB (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Taxes on income profits and capital gains (% of revenue)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Taxes on income profits and capital gains (% of total taxes)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Taxes on income profits and capital gains (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Taxes on international trade (% of revenue)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Taxes on international trade (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Taxes on international trade, GB (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Taxes on production, net (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Taxes on production, net (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Taxes on production, net (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Teachers salaries (% of current education expenditure)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Teenage mothers (% of women ages 15-19 who have had children or are currently pregnant)
Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro International.

Series: Telecommunication equipment - export (US\$)
The United Nations.

Series: Telecommunication equipment - import (US\$)
The United Nations.

Series: Telecommunications investment (% of revenue)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Telecommunications investment (current LCU)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Telecommunications investment (current US\$)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Telecommunications revenue (% GDP)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Telecommunications revenue (current LCU)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Telecommunications revenue (current US\$)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Telephone (mainlines and mobile phone) subscribers
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Telephone (mainlines and mobile phone) subscribers (per 1,000 people)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Telephone (mainlines and mobile phone) subscribers (per 100 people)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Telephone average cost of call to US (US\$ per three minutes)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Telephone faults (per 100 mainlines)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Telephone mainlines
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 people)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Telephone mainlines (per 100 people)
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.

Series: Terms of trade (goods and services, 2000 = 100)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Terms of trade adjustment (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Terms of trade index (2000=100)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Time deposits (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund.

Series: Time deposits interest rate (%)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics.

Series: Time required to build a warehouse (days)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Time to resolve insolvency (years)
World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Total agricultural exports (FAO, current US\$)
Food and Agricultural Organisation

Series: Total agricultural imports (FAO, current US\$)
Food and Agriculture Organisation

Series: Total assets (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund

Series: Total assets, flow (current LCU)
World Bank country economists

Series: Total capital expenditure and net lending (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Total current grants (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Total current revenues including current grants (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Total employment, female (ages 15+)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Total employment, male (ages 15+)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Total employment, total (ages 15+)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Total enrollment, primary (% net)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Total enrollment, primary, female (% net)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Total enrollment, primary, male (% net)
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Institute for Statistics.

Series: Total expenditure and net lending (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Total government debt (current LCU)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Total Private Net, all donors (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Series: Total Private Net, DAC donors (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database

Series: Total Private Net, non-DAC donors (current US\$)
Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients, Development Cooperation Report, and International Development Statistics database.
Data are available online at: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.

Series: Total reserves (% of external debt)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Total reserves in months of imports
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Total reserves in months of imports of goods and services
International Monetary Fund, World Bank country economists.

Series: Total reserves includes gold (current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Total reserves including gold valued at London gold price (current US\$)
International Monetary Fund

Series: Total reserves minus gold (current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Total revenue (current LCU)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Total revenue (current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Total revenue including current grants (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Total stock of arrears (principal and interest payments) (current US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Trade identifying customs & trade regulations (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Trade in services (% of GDP)

International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Series: Trademarks, nonresidents

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), WIPO Patent Report: Statistics on Worldwide Patent Activity. The International Bureau of WIPO assumes no responsibility with respect to the transformation of these data.

Series: Trademarks, residents

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), WIPO Patent Report: Statistics on Worldwide Patent Activity. The International Bureau of WIPO assumes no responsibility with respect to the transformation of these data.

Series: Trading across borders (rank)

World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Trading across borders, cost to export (US\$ per container)

World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Trading across borders, cost to import (US\$ per container)

World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Trading across borders, documents for export (number)

World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Trading across borders, documents for import (number)

World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Trading across borders, time for export (days)

World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Trading across borders, time for import (days)

World Bank, Doing Business project (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/>).

Series: Trained teachers in primary education (% of total teachers)

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, special data collection for the Education for All Initiative.

Series: Trained teachers in primary education, female (% of female teachers)

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, special data collection for the Education for All Initiative.

Series: Trained teachers in primary education, male (% of male teachers)

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, special data collection for the Education for All Initiative.

Series: Transportation (% of firms identifying this as a major constraint)

World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)
World Health Organization, Global Tuberculosis Control Report.

Series: Tuberculosis treatment success rate(% of cases registered)
World Health Organization, Global Tuberculosis Control Report.

Series: Under-fives using ITNs (%)
DHS, MICS, MIS, and MoH surveys.

Series: Under-fives with fever treated with an effective anti-malarial within 24 hours (%)
DHS, MICS, MIS or MoH surveys.

Series: Under-fives with fever treated with any antimalarial within 24 hours (%)
DHS, MICS, MIS or MoH surveys.

Series: Unemployment with primary education (% of total unemployment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unemployment with primary education, female (% of female unemployment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unemployment with primary education, male (% of male unemployment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unemployment with secondary education (% of total unemployment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unemployment with secondary education, female (% of female unemployment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unemployment with secondary education, male (% of male unemployment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unemployment with tertiary education (% of total unemployment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unemployment with tertiary education, female (% of female unemployment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unemployment with tertiary education, male (% of male unemployment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)
Household surveys, including Demographic and Health Surveys by Macro
International and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys by UNICEF.

Series: Urban households with own telephone (% of urban households)
World Bank.

Series: Urban informal sector employment, female (% of total urban female employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 4th edition.

Series: Urban informal sector employment, male (% of total urban male employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 4th edition.

Series: Urban informal sector employment, total (% of total urban employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 4th edition.

Series: Urban population
United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects.

Series: Urban population (% of total population)
United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects.

Series: Urban population growth (annual %)
World Bank staff estimates using United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects.

Series: Value added, agriculture (% of GDP)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, agriculture (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, agriculture (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, agriculture (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, agriculture (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, agriculture growth rate (%)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, banking (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, banking (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, banking (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, construction (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, construction (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, construction (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, discrepancy in GDP (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, discrepancy in GDP (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, discrepancy in GDP (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, gas, electricity and water (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, gas, electricity and water (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, gas, electricity and water (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, industry (% of GDP)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, industry (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, industry (constant LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, industry (current LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, industry (current US\$)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, industry growth rate (%)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, manufacturing (constant 2000 US\$)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, manufacturing (constant LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, manufacturing (current LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, manufacturing (current US\$)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, manufacturing growth rate (%)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Value added, mining and quarrying (constant 2000 US\$)

World Bank country economists.

Series: Value added, mining and quarrying (constant LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, mining and quarrying (current LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, mining and quarrying (current US\$)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, other services (constant LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, other services (current LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, other services (current US\$)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, ownership of dwellings (constant LCU)

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, ownership of dwellings (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, ownership of dwellings (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, public administration and defense (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, public administration and defense (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, public administration and defense (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, services (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Value added, services (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, services (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, services (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, services and etc (% of GDP)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, services and etc (constant 2000 US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, services and etc (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, services and etc (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, services and etc (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, services and etc growth rate (%)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, transport, storage and communication (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, transport, storage and communication (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, transport, storage and communication (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, wholesale and retail trade (constant LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, wholesale and retail trade (current LCU)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value added, wholesale and retail trade (current US\$)
World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

Series: Value lost due to power outages (% of Sales)
World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (<http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/>).

Series: Vehicles (per 1,000 people)
International Road Federation, World Road Statistics and data files.

Series: Vehicles (per km of road)
International Road Federation, World Road Statistics and data files.

Series: Voice and Accountability (estimate)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Voice and Accountability (number of surveys/polls)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Voice and Accountability (percentile rank 0-100)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Voice and Accountability (standard error)
World Bank Institute.

Series: Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Vulnerable employment, male (% of male employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Wage and salaried workers, female (% of females employed)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employed)
International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Wage and salary workers, male (% of males employed)

International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Series: Wages and salaries (current LCU)
World Bank country economists.

Series: Water productivity, total (constant 2000 US\$ GDP per cubic meter of total freshwater withdrawal)
World Resources Institute, supplemented by the FAO's AQUASTAT data, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Series: Water supply failure for firms receiving water (average days/year)
World Bank Investment Climate Surveys.

Series: Wholesale price index (base year varies by country)
International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files.

Series: Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, paid (current US\$)
World Bank staff estimates based on IMF balance of payments data.

Series: Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (% of GDP)
World Bank, Global Development Finance, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.

Series: Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (US\$)
World Bank, Global Development Finance.

Series: Workers' remittances, payments (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

Series: Workers' remittances, receipts (BoP, current US\$)
International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook and data files.

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Footnote entries for selected countries, series and periods
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Country: Eritrea
Data prior to 1992 are included in Ethiopia for the following categories: national accounts, balance of payments, trade, government finance, monetary indicators, and external debt.

Country: Ethiopia
Data prior to 1992 include Eritrea for the following categories: national accounts, balance of payments, trade, government finance, monetary indicators, and external debt.

Country: Tanzania

Economic data cover mainland Tanzania only.

Series: Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)
Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Series: Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)
Country: Botswana
Included with South Africa.

Series: Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)
Country: Lesotho
Included with South Africa.

Series: Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)
Country: Namibia
Included with South Africa.

Series: Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)
Country: South Africa
Data refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Series: Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)
Country: Swaziland
Included with South Africa.

Series: Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports)
Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Series: Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports)
Country: Botswana
Included with South Africa.

Series: Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports)
Country: Lesotho
Included with South Africa.

Series: Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports)
Country: Namibia
Included with South Africa.

Series: Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports)
Country: South Africa
Data refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Series: Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports)
Country: Swaziland
Included with South Africa.

Series: Arms exports (constant 1990 US\$)

Data for some countries are based on partial or uncertain data or rough estimates.

Series: Broadband subscribers

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Broadband subscribers (per 100 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Child employment in agriculture (% of economically active children ages 7-14)

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1998

Children ages 10-14.

Series: Child employment in agriculture (% of economically active children ages 7-14)

Country: Cameroon

Period: 2001

Children ages 10-14.

Series: Child employment in agriculture, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)

Country: Morocco

Period: 1999

Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Child employment in agriculture, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)

Country: Cameroon

Period: 2001

Data are for children ages 10-14.

Series: Child employment in agriculture, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2006

Data are for 2005-06.

Series: Child employment in agriculture, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)

Country: Morocco

Period: 1999

Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Child employment in agriculture, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)

Country: Cameroon

Period: 2001
Data are for children ages 10-14.

Series: Child employment in agriculture, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2006
Data are for 2005-06.

Series: Child employment in manufacturing (% of economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 1998
Children ages 10-14.

Series: Child employment in manufacturing (% of economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Children ages 10-14.

Series: Child employment in manufacturing, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Child employment in manufacturing, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Data are for children ages 10-14.

Series: Child employment in manufacturing, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2006
Data are for 2005-06.

Series: Child employment in manufacturing, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Child employment in manufacturing, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Data are for children ages 10-14.

Series: Child employment in manufacturing, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2006
Data are for 2005-06.

Series: Child employment in services (% of economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 1998
Children ages 10-14.

Series: Child employment in services (% of economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Children ages 10-14.

Series: Child employment in services, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Child employment in services, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Data are for children ages 10-14.

Series: Child employment in services, female (% of female economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2006
Data are for 2005-06.

Series: Child employment in services, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Child employment in services, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Data are for children ages 10-14.

Series: Child employment in services, male (% of male economically active children ages 7-14)
Country: Uganda

Period: 2006
Data are for 2005-06.

Series: Ease of Doing Business Rank
Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Economically active children, female (% of female children ages 7-14)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Economically active children, female (% of female children ages 7-14)
Country: Sudan
Period: 2000
Northern Sudan only.

Series: Economically active children, female (% of female children ages 7-14)
Country: Angola
Period: 2001
Covers only Angola-secured territory.

Series: Economically active children, female (% of female children ages 7-14)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Data are for children ages 10-14.

Series: Economically active children, female (% of female children ages 7-14)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2006
Data are for 2005-06.

Series: Economically active children, male (% of male children ages 7-14)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Economically active children, male (% of male children ages 7-14)
Country: Sudan
Period: 2000
Northern Sudan only.

Series: Economically active children, male (% of male children ages 7-14)
Country: Angola
Period: 2001
Covers only Angola-secured territory.

Series: Economically active children, male (% of male children ages 7-14)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Data are for children ages 10-14.

Series: Economically active children, male (% of male children ages 7-14)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2006
Data are for 2005-06.

Series: Economically active children, study and work (% of economically active children, ages 7-14)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Economically active children, study and work (% of economically active children, ages 7-14)
Country: Sudan
Period: 2000
Northern Sudan only.

Series: Economically active children, study and work (% of economically active children, ages 7-14)
Country: Angola
Period: 2001
Covers only Angola-secured territory.

Series: Economically active children, study and work (% of economically active children, ages 7-14)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Data are for children ages 10-14.

Series: Economically active children, study and work (% of economically active children, ages 7-14)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2006
Data are for 2005-06.

Series: Economically active children, study and work, female (% of female economically active children, ages 7-14)
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 1998
Children ages 10-14.

Series: Economically active children, study and work, female (% of female economically active children, ages 7-14)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Children ages 10-14.

Series: Economically active children, study and work, male (% of male economically active children, ages 7-14)

Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 1998
Children ages 10-14.

Series: Economically active children, study and work, male (% of male economically active children, ages 7-14)

Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Children ages 10-14.

Series: Economically active children, total (% of children ages 7-14)

Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Economically active children, total (% of children ages 7-14)

Country: Sudan
Period: 2000
Northern Sudan only.

Series: Economically active children, total (% of children ages 7-14)

Country: Angola
Period: 2001
Covers only Angola-secured territory.

Series: Economically active children, total (% of children ages 7-14)

Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Data are for children ages 10-14.

Series: Economically active children, total (% of children ages 7-14)

Country: Uganda
Period: 2006
Data are for 2005-06.

Series: Economically active children, work only (% of economically active children, ages 7-14)

Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Economically active children, work only (% of economically active children, ages 7-14)

Country: Sudan
Period: 2000
Northern Sudan only.

Series: Economically active children, work only (% of economically active children, ages 7-14)

Country: Angola

Period: 2001
Covers only Angola-secured territory.

Series: Economically active children, work only (% of economically active children, ages 7-14)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Data are for children ages 10-14.

Series: Economically active children, work only (% of economically active children, ages 7-14)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2006
Data are for 2005-06.

Series: Economically active children, work only, female (% of female economically active children, ages 7-14)
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 1998
Children ages 10-14.

Series: Economically active children, work only, female (% of female economically active children, ages 7-14)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Children ages 10-14.

Series: Economically active children, work only, male (% of male economically active children, ages 7-14)
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 1998
Children ages 10-14.

Series: Economically active children, work only, male (% of male economically active children, ages 7-14)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Children ages 10-14.

Series: Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)
Shares may not sum to 100 percent because other sources of generated electricity (such as geothermal, solar, and wind) are not shown.

Series: Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)
Shares may not sum to 100 percent because other sources of generated electricity (such as geothermal, solar, and wind) are not shown.

Series: Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)
Shares may not sum to 100 percent because other sources of generated electricity (such as geothermal, solar, and wind) are not shown.

Series: Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)
Shares may not sum to 100 percent because other sources of generated electricity (such as geothermal, solar, and wind) are not shown.

Series: Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)
Shares may not sum to 100 percent because other sources of generated electricity (such as geothermal, solar, and wind) are not shown.

Series: Employing workers, rigidity of employment index (0=less rigid to 100=more rigid)
Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Enforcing contracts, procedures (number)
Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Enforcing contracts, time (days)
Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita)
Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita)
Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita)
Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Food exports (% of merchandise exports)
Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Series: Food exports (% of merchandise exports)
Country: Botswana
Included with South Africa.

Series: Food exports (% of merchandise exports)
Country: Lesotho
Included with South Africa.

Series: Food exports (% of merchandise exports)
Country: Namibia
Included with South Africa.

Series: Food exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: South Africa

Data refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Series: Food exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: Swaziland

Included with South Africa.

Series: Food imports (% of merchandise imports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Series: Food imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Botswana

Included with South Africa.

Series: Food imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Lesotho

Included with South Africa.

Series: Food imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Namibia

Included with South Africa.

Series: Food imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: South Africa

Data refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Series: Food imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Swaziland

Included with South Africa.

Series: Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Series: Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: Botswana

Included with South Africa.

Series: Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: Lesotho

Included with South Africa.

Series: Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: Namibia

Included with South Africa.

Series: Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: South Africa

Data refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Series: Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: Swaziland

Included with South Africa.

Series: Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Series: Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Botswana

Included with South Africa.

Series: Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Lesotho

Included with South Africa.

Series: Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Namibia

Included with South Africa.

Series: Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: South Africa

Data refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Series: Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Swaziland

Included with South Africa.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2000 international \$)

Country: Algeria

Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2000 international \$)

Country: Eritrea

Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2000 international \$)

Country: Libya

Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2000 international \$)

Country: Seychelles

Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)

Country: Algeria

Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Eritrea
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Libya
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Seychelles
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP, PPP (constant 2005 international \$)
Country: Algeria
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP, PPP (constant 2005 international \$)
Country: Eritrea
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP, PPP (constant 2005 international \$)
Country: Libya
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP, PPP (constant 2005 international \$)
Country: Seychelles
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Algeria
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Eritrea
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Libya
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GDP, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Seychelles
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: Getting credit, credit information availability index (0=less info to 6=more info)
Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Getting credit, private credit bureau coverage (% of adults)

Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Getting credit, public credit registry coverage (% of adults)

Data are as of June 2007.

Series: GINI index

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1980

Estimated from Enquête Budget des ménages ruraux, 1980, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1982

Estimated from Rural Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 1981/82, 1981-82, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1985, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Morocco

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête sur la consommation et les dépenses des ménages, 11/1984 - 11/1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur le Budget et la Consommation des Ménages - Milieu urbain, 10/1984 - 01/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1985

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Botswana

Period: 1986

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 06/1985 - 08/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1986

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1986, 1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1986

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1985 - 03/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1987, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1987

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 09/1986 - 10/1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages 1, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Algeria

Period: 1988

Estimated from Household Consumption Survey (Enquête sur les Dépenses de Consommation des Ménages), 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1988

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1988, 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Ghana

Period: 1988

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 1, 09/1987 - 08/1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Ghana

Period: 1989

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 2, 09/1988 - 08/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Mali
Period: 1989
Estimated from Enquête Budget et Consommation , 06/1988-05/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Uganda
Period: 1989
Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Sierra Leone
Period: 1990
Estimated from Household Expenditure and Economic Activities Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Tunisia
Period: 1990
Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1990, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 1991
Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 09/1990-08/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Morocco
Period: 1991
Estimated from Enquête Nationale des Conditions de Vie, 10/1990 - 11/9191, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Senegal
Period: 1991
Estimated from Enquête sur les Priorités, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Tanzania
Period: 1991
Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Zambia

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1991

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 07/19/90 - 06/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Burundi

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête sur les dépenses de consommation des ménages de Bujumbura, 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1992

Estimated from Household Economic Survey, 11/92 - 03/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Ghana

Period: 1992

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 3, 09/1991 - 08/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Kenya

Period: 1992

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey I, 11/1992 - 12/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Niger

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête budget et consommation des ménages "Phase rurale", 11/92 - 11/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Uganda

Period: 1992

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey, 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Botswana

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1993 - 01/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Central African Republic

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire sur les conditions de vie des ménages (EPI), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête Prioritaire, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 1993

Estimated from Inquerito ao consumo e orçamentos familiares, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête permanente auprès des ménages, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête sur les priorités 2, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Namibia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1993, national coverage, income based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1993

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1992 - 03/1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: South Africa

Period: 1993

Estimated from KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Zambia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1994

Estimated from Etude sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Kenya

Period: 1994

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 06/1994 - 09/1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Mali

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête Malienne de conjoncture économique et sociale, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Niger

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 03/94 - 05/94, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Algeria

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur la Mesure des Niveaux de Vie des Ménages Algériens, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête sur le Niveau de Vie, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1995

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 1995

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey - 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Lesotho
Period: 1995

Estimated from National Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Niger
Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 11/95 - 12/95, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Senegal
Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise auprès des ménages, 03/1994 - 05/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: South Africa
Period: 1995

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure Survey 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Swaziland
Period: 1995

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1994 - 10/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Tunisia
Period: 1995

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1995

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Cameroon
Period: 1996
Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise auprès des Ménages, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Mauritania
Period: 1996
Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 10/1995 - 05/1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Nigeria
Period: 1996
Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1996 - 03/1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Uganda
Period: 1996
Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Zambia
Period: 1996
Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey I, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Kenya
Period: 1997
Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Madagascar
Period: 1997
Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Mozambique
Period: 1997
Estimated from National household survey , 1996-97, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Burundi

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire - Etude nationale sur les conditions de vie des populations, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire 1998, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1998

Estimated from National Household Poverty Survey, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Ghana

Period: 1998

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 4, 04/1998-03/1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Morocco

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Study, 1998-99, national coverage, income based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Zambia

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1999

Estimated from Income, Consumption, and Expenditure Survey, 1999-00, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1999

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Uganda

Period: 1999

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1999-2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Mauritania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages 2000-2001, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête Intégrale des Conditions de Vie, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: South Africa

Period: 2000

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure 1999/2000, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2000

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey , 2000-01, national coverage, income based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2000-01, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Tunisia

Period: 2000

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Cameroon

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise Auprès des Ménages II, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Budget-Consommation, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Madagascar

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Mali

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Malienne sur l'Evaluation de la Pauvreté (EMEP), 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Senegal

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise Auprès des Ménages , 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2002

Estimated from Enquête niveau de vie des ménages (ENV), 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2002

Estimated from National Household Survey, 2002-03, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Uganda

Period: 2002

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index

Country: Benin

Period: 2003

Estimated from Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 2003
Estimated from Enquête burkinabè sur les conditions de vie des ménages , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Gambia, The
Period: 2003
Estimated from Household Survey, 2003-04, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Guinea
Period: 2003
Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Nigeria
Period: 2003
Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Sierra Leone
Period: 2003
Estimated from Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 2004
Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Malawi
Period: 2004
Estimated from Integrated Household Survey 2, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GINI index
Country: Zambia
Period: 2004
Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2004, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Algeria
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Eritrea
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Libya
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Seychelles
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GNI, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Algeria
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GNI, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Eritrea
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GNI, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Libya
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: GNI, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Seychelles
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)
The latest updates on these data are accessible in WHO's National Health Accounts (NHA) website (<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>).

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)
Country: Angola
Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)
Country: Botswana
For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)
Country: Burundi
Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)
Country: Cameroon
For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Comoros

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Gabon

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Ghana

Adjustments for currency change were made for the entire series.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Kenya

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Liberia

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Libya

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Adjustments for currency change were made for the entire series.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Mauritius

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Sierra Leone

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Somalia

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Swaziland

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)

Country: Zimbabwe

The exchange rate used for Syrian Arab Republic is the rate for non-commercial transactions from the Central Bank of Syria.

Series: Health expenditure, private (% of GDP)

The latest updates on these data are accessible in WHO's National Health Accounts (NHA) website (<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>).

Series: Health expenditure, private (% of total health expenditure)

The latest updates on these data are accessible in WHO's National Health Accounts (NHA) website (<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>).

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

The latest updates on these data are accessible in WHO's National Health Accounts (NHA) website (<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>).

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Angola

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Botswana

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Burundi

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Cameroon

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Comoros

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Gabon

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Ghana

Adjustments for currency change were made for the entire series.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Kenya

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Liberia

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Libya

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Madagascar

Adjustments for currency change were made for the entire series.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Malawi

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Mauritania

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Mauritius

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Sierra Leone

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Somalia

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Swaziland

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Tanzania

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Uganda

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Country: Zimbabwe

The exchange rate used for Syrian Arab Republic is the rate for non-commercial transactions from the Central Bank of Syria.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

The latest updates on these data are accessible in WHO's National Health Accounts (NHA) website (<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>).

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Angola

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Botswana

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Burundi

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Cameroon

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Comoros

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Gabon

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Ghana

Adjustments for currency change were made for the entire series.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Kenya

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Liberia

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Libya

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Madagascar

Adjustments for currency change were made for the entire series.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Malawi

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Mauritania

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Mauritius

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Sierra Leone

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Somalia

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Swaziland

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Tanzania

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Uganda

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

Country: Zimbabwe

The exchange rate used for Syrian Arab Republic is the rate for non-commercial transactions from the Central Bank of Syria.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

The latest updates on these data are accessible in WHO's National Health Accounts (NHA) website (<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>).

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Angola

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Botswana

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Burundi

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Cameroon

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Comoros

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Gabon

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Ghana

Adjustments for currency change were made for the entire series.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Kenya

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Liberia

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Libya

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Madagascar

Adjustments for currency change were made for the entire series.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Malawi

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Mauritania

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Mauritius

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Sierra Leone

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Somalia

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Swaziland

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Tanzania

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Uganda

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

Country: Zimbabwe

The exchange rate used for Syrian Arab Republic is the rate for non-commercial transactions from the Central Bank of Syria.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)

Country: Mali

Period: 2001

Enquete Demographique et de Sante 2001, ENDSM-III.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)

Country: South Africa

Period: 2002

HH survey 2002.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)

Country: Zambia

Period: 2002

DHS 2001-02.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 2003

DHS 2003.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)

Country: Comoros
Period: 2003
Less than 0.1.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 2003
Less than 0.1.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)
Country: Ghana
Period: 2003
DHS 2003.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)
Country: Kenya
Period: 2003
DHS 2003.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)
Country: Libya
Period: 2003
Less than 0.2. This is estimate range instead of actual estimate.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)
Country: Lesotho
Period: 2004
DHS 2004.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)
Country: Tanzania
Period: 2004
HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey 2003-04.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)
Country: Comoros
Period: 2005
Less than 0.1.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 2005
Less than 0.1.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 2005
DHS 2005.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)

Country: Libya

Period: 2005

Less than 0.2. This is estimate range instead of actual estimate.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2005

DHS2005.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)

Country: Senegal

Period: 2005

DHS 2005.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2005

HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey 2004-05.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, adult 15-49 years (%)

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 2006

DHS 2005-06.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%)

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 2003

DHS 2003.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%)

Country: Ghana

Period: 2003

DHS 2003.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%)

Country: Cameroon

Period: 2004

DHS 2004.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%)

Country: Comoros

Period: 2005

Less than 0.1.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2005

DHS 2005.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%)

Country: Guinea
Period: 2005
Guinee Enquete Demographique et de Sante 2005.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%)
Country: Rwanda
Period: 2005
DHS 2005.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%)
Country: Senegal
Period: 2005
DHS 2005.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2005
Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey 2004-05.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young men 15-24 years (%)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 2006
DHS 2005-06.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years
Country: Ghana
Period: 2003
DHS 2003.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2004
DHS 2004.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years
Country: Lesotho
Period: 2004
DHS 2004.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years
Country: Comoros
Period: 2005
Less than 0.1.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 2005
DHS 2005.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years

Country: Guinea
Period: 2005
Euinee Enquete Demographic et de Sante 2005.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years
Country: Rwanda
Period: 2005
DHS 2005.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years
Country: Senegal
Period: 2005
DHS 2005.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years
Country: Uganda
Period: 2005
Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey 2004-05.

Series: HIV prevalence rate, young women 15-24 years
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 2006
DHS 2005-2006.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, PPP (constant 2005 international \$)
Country: Algeria
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, PPP (constant 2005 international \$)
Country: Eritrea
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, PPP (constant 2005 international \$)
Country: Libya
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, PPP (constant 2005 international \$)
Country: Seychelles
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Algeria
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Eritrea
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, PPP (current international \$)
Country: Libya

Estimates are based on regression.

Series: Household final consumption expenditure, PPP (current international \$)

Country: Seychelles

Estimates are based on regression.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1980

Estimated from Enquête Budget des ménages ruraux, 1980, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1982

Estimated from Rural Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 1981/82, 1981-82, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1985, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête sur la consommation et les dépenses des ménages, 11/1984 - 11/1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur le Budget et la Consommation des Ménages - Milieu urbain, 10/1984 - 01/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1985

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Botswana

Period: 1986

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 06/1985 - 08/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1986

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1986, 1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1986

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1985 - 03/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1987, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1987

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 09/1986 - 10/1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages 1, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Algeria

Period: 1988

Estimated from Household Consumption Survey (Enquête sur les Dépenses de Consommation des Ménages), 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1988

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1988, 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1988

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 1, 09/1987 - 08/1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1989

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 2, 09/1988 - 08/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Mali

Period: 1989

Estimated from Enquête Budget et Consommation , 06/1988-05/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1989

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 1990

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Economic Activities Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1990

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1990, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 09/1990-08/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1991

Estimated from Enquête Nationale des Conditions de Vie, 10/1990 - 11/9191, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Senegal

Period: 1991

Estimated from Enquête sur les Priorités, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1991

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 07/19/90 - 06/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Burundi

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête sur les dépenses de consommation des ménages de Bujumbura, 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1992

Estimated from Household Economic Survey, 11/92 - 03/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1992

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 3, 09/1991 - 08/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1992

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey I, 11/1992 - 12/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête budget et consommation des ménages "Phase rurale", 11/92 - 11/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1992

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Botswana

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1993 - 01/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Central African Republic

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire sur les conditions de vie des ménages (EPI), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête Prioritaire, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 1993

Estimated from Inquerito ao consumo e orçamentos familiares, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête permanente auprès des ménages, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête sur les priorités 2, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Namibia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1993, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1993

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1992 - 03/1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 1993

Estimated from KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1994

Estimated from Etude sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1994

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 06/1994 - 09/1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Mali

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête Malienne de conjoncture économique et sociale, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 03/94 - 05/94, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Algeria

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur la Mesure des Niveaux de Vie des Ménages Algériens, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête sur le Niveau de Vie, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1995

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1995

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey - 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1995

Estimated from National Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 11/95 - 12/95, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Senegal

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise auprès des ménages, 03/1994 - 05/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 1995

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure Survey 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Swaziland

Period: 1995

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1994 - 10/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1995

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1995

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Cameroon

Period: 1996

Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise auprès des Ménages, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1996

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 10/1995 - 05/1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1996

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1996 - 03/1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1996

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1996

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey I, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1997

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1997

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1997

Estimated from National household survey , 1996-97, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Burundi

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire - Etude nationale sur les conditions de vie des populations, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire 1998, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1998

Estimated from National Household Poverty Survey, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1998

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 4, 04/1998-03/1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Study, 1998-99, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1999

Estimated from Income, Consumption, and Expenditure Survey, 1999-00, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1999

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1999

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1999-2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages 2000-2001, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête Intégrale des Conditions de Vie, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 2000

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure 1999/2000, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2000

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey , 2000-01, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2000-01, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 2000

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Cameroon

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise Auprès des Ménages II, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Budget-Consommation, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Mali

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Malienne sur l'Evaluation de la Pauvreté (EMEP), 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Senegal

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise Auprès des Ménages , 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2002

Estimated from Enquête niveau de vie des ménages (ENV), 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2002

Estimated from National Household Survey, 2002-03, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 2002

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Benin

Period: 2003

Estimated from Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 2003

Estimated from Enquête burkinabè sur les conditions de vie des ménages , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 2003

Estimated from Household Survey, 2003-04, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Guinea

Period: 2003

Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 2003

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 2003

Estimated from Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2004

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Malawi

Period: 2004

Estimated from Integrated Household Survey 2, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by fourth 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 2004

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2004, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1980

Estimated from Enquête Budget des ménages ruraux, 1980, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1982

Estimated from Rural Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 1981/82, 1981-82, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1985, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête sur la consommation et les dépenses des ménages, 11/1984 - 11/1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur le Budget et la Consommation des Ménages - Milieu urbain, 10/1984 - 01/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1985

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Botswana

Period: 1986

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 06/1985 - 08/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1986

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1986, 1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1986

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1985 - 03/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1987, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1987

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 09/1986 - 10/1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages 1, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Algeria

Period: 1988

Estimated from Household Consumption Survey (Enquête sur les Dépenses de Consommation des Ménages), 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1988

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1988, 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1988

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 1, 09/1987 - 08/1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1989

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 2, 09/1988 - 08/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Mali

Period: 1989

Estimated from Enquête Budget et Consommation, 06/1988-05/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1989

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 1990

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Economic Activities Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1990

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1990, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 09/1990-08/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1991

Estimated from Enquête Nationale des Conditions de Vie, 10/1990 - 11/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Senegal

Period: 1991

Estimated from Enquête sur les Priorités, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1991

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 07/19/90 - 06/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Burundi

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête sur les dépenses de consommation des ménages de Bujumbura, 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1992

Estimated from Household Economic Survey, 11/92 - 03/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1992

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 3, 09/1991 - 08/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1992

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey I, 11/1992 - 12/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Niger

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête budget et consommation des ménages "Phase rurale", 11/92 - 11/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1992

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Botswana

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1993 - 01/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Central African Republic

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire sur les conditions de vie des ménages (EPI), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête Prioritaire, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 1993

Estimated from Inquerito ao consumo e orçamentos familiares, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête permanente auprès des ménages, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête sur les priorités 2, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Namibia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1993, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1993

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1992 - 03/1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: South Africa

Period: 1993

Estimated from KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1994

Estimated from Etude sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1994

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 06/1994 - 09/1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Mali

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête Malienne de conjoncture économique et sociale, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Niger

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 03/94 - 05/94, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Algeria

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur la Mesure des Niveaux de Vie des Ménages Algériens, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête sur le Niveau de Vie, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1995

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1995

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey - 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1995

Estimated from National Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Niger

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 11/95 - 12/95, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Senegal

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise auprès des ménages, 03/1994 - 05/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: South Africa

Period: 1995

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure Survey 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Swaziland

Period: 1995

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1994 - 10/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1995

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1995

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Cameroon

Period: 1996

Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise auprès des Ménages, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1996

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 10/1995 - 05/1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1996

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1996 - 03/1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1996

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1996

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey I, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1997

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1997

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1997

Estimated from National household survey , 1996-97, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Burundi

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire - Etude nationale sur les conditions de vie des populations, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire 1998, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1998

Estimated from National Household Poverty Survey, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1998

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 4, 04/1998-03/1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Study, 1998-99, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1999

Estimated from Income, Consumption, and Expenditure Survey, 1999-00, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1999

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1999

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1999-2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages 2000-2001, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête Intégrale des Conditions de Vie, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: South Africa

Period: 2000

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure 1999/2000, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2000

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2000-01, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2000-01, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 2000

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Cameroon

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise Auprès des Ménages II, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Budget-Consommation, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Mali

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Malienne sur l'Evaluation de la Pauvreté (EMEP), 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Senegal

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise Auprès des Ménages , 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2002

Estimated from Enquête niveau de vie des ménages (ENV), 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2002

Estimated from National Household Survey, 2002-03, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Uganda

Period: 2002

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Benin

Period: 2003

Estimated from Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 2003

Estimated from Enquête burkinabè sur les conditions de vie des ménages , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%
Country: Gambia, The
Period: 2003
Estimated from Household Survey, 2003-04, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%
Country: Guinea
Period: 2003
Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%
Country: Nigeria
Period: 2003
Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%
Country: Sierra Leone
Period: 2003
Estimated from Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 2004
Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%
Country: Malawi
Period: 2004
Estimated from Integrated Household Survey 2, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 10%
Country: Zambia
Period: 2004
Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2004, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%
Country: Madagascar
Period: 1980
Estimated from Enquête Budget des ménages ruraux, 1980, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 1982

Estimated from Rural Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 1981/82, 1981-82, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1985, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête sur la consommation et les dépenses des ménages, 11/1984 - 11/1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur le Budget et la Consommation des Ménages - Milieu urbain, 10/1984 - 01/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1985

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Botswana

Period: 1986

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 06/1985 - 08/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1986

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1986, 1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1986

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1985 - 03/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1987, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1987

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 09/1986 - 10/1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages 1, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Algeria

Period: 1988

Estimated from Household Consumption Survey (Enquête sur les Dépenses de Consommation des Ménages), 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1988

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1988, 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1988

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 1, 09/1987 - 08/1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1989

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 2, 09/1988 - 08/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Mali

Period: 1989

Estimated from Enquête Budget et Consommation , 06/1988-05/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1989

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 1990

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Economic Activities Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1990

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1990, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 09/1990-08/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1991

Estimated from Enquête Nationale des Conditions de Vie, 10/1990 - 11/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Senegal

Period: 1991

Estimated from Enquête sur les Priorités, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1991

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 07/1990 - 06/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Burundi

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête sur les dépenses de consommation des ménages de Bujumbura, 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1992

Estimated from Household Economic Survey, 11/92 - 03/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1992

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 3, 09/1991 - 08/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1992

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey I, 11/1992 - 12/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête budget et consommation des ménages "Phase rurale", 11/92 - 11/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1992

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Botswana

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1993 - 01/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Central African Republic

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire sur les conditions de vie des ménages (EPI), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête Prioritaire, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 1993

Estimated from Inquerito ao consumo e orçamentos familiares, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête permanente auprès des ménages, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête sur les priorités 2, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Namibia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1993, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1993

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1992 - 03/1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 1993

Estimated from KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1994

Estimated from Etude sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1994

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 06/1994 - 09/1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Mali

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête Malienne de conjoncture économique et sociale, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 03/94 - 05/94, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Algeria

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur la Mesure des Niveaux de Vie des Ménages Algériens, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête sur le Niveau de Vie, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1995

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1995

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey - 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1995

Estimated from National Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 11/95 - 12/95, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Senegal

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise auprès des ménages, 03/1994 - 05/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 1995

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure Survey 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Swaziland

Period: 1995

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1994 - 10/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1995

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1995

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Cameroon

Period: 1996

Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise auprès des Ménages, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1996

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 10/1995 - 05/1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1996

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1996 - 03/1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1996

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1996

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey I, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1997

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1997

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1997

Estimated from National household survey , 1996-97, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Burundi

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire - Etude nationale sur les conditions de vie des populations, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire 1998, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1998

Estimated from National Household Poverty Survey, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1998

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 4, 04/1998-03/1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Study, 1998-99, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1999

Estimated from Income, Consumption, and Expenditure Survey, 1999-00, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1999

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1999

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1999-2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages 2000-2001, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête Intégrale des Conditions de Vie, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 2000

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure 1999/2000, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2000

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey , 2000-01, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2000-01, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 2000

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Cameroon

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise Auprès des Ménages II, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Budget-Consommation, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Mali

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Malienne sur l'Evaluation de la Pauvreté (EMEP), 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Senegal

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise Auprès des Ménages , 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2002

Estimated from Enquête niveau de vie des ménages (ENV), 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2002

Estimated from National Household Survey, 2002-03, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 2002

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Benin

Period: 2003

Estimated from Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 2003

Estimated from Enquête burkinabè sur les conditions de vie des ménages , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 2003

Estimated from Household Survey, 2003-04, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Guinea

Period: 2003

Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 2003

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 2003

Estimated from Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2004

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Malawi

Period: 2004

Estimated from Integrated Household Survey 2, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by highest 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 2004

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2004, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1980

Estimated from Enquête Budget des ménages ruraux, 1980, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1982

Estimated from Rural Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 1981/82, 1981-82, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1985, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête sur la consommation et les dépenses des ménages, 11/1984 - 11/1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur le Budget et la Consommation des Ménages - Milieu urbain, 10/1984 - 01/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1985

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Botswana

Period: 1986

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 06/1985 - 08/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1986

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1986, 1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1986

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1985 - 03/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1987, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1987

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 09/1986 - 10/1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages 1, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Algeria

Period: 1988

Estimated from Household Consumption Survey (Enquête sur les Dépenses de Consommation des Ménages), 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1988

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1988, 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1988

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 1, 09/1987 - 08/1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1989

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 2, 09/1988 - 08/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Mali

Period: 1989

Estimated from Enquête Budget et Consommation , 06/1988-05/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1989

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 1990

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Economic Activities Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1990

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1990, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 09/1990-08/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1991

Estimated from Enquête Nationale des Conditions de Vie, 10/1990 - 11/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Senegal

Period: 1991

Estimated from Enquête sur les Priorités, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1991

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 07/1990 - 06/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Burundi

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête sur les dépenses de consommation des ménages de Bujumbura, 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1992

Estimated from Household Economic Survey, 11/92 - 03/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1992

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 3, 09/1991 - 08/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1992

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey I, 11/1992 - 12/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Niger

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête budget et consommation des ménages "Phase rurale", 11/92 - 11/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1992

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Botswana

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1993 - 01/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Central African Republic

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire sur les conditions de vie des ménages (EPI), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête Prioritaire, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 1993

Estimated from Inquerito ao consumo e orcamentos familiares, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête permanente auprès des ménages, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête sur les priorités 2, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Namibia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1993, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1993

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1992 - 03/1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: South Africa

Period: 1993

Estimated from KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1994

Estimated from Etude sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1994

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 06/1994 - 09/1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Mali

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête Malienne de conjoncture économique et sociale, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Niger

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 03/94 - 05/94, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Algeria

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur la Mesure des Niveaux de Vie des Ménages Algériens, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête sur le Niveau de Vie, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1995

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1995

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey - 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1995

Estimated from National Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Niger

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 11/95 - 12/95, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Senegal

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise auprès des ménages, 03/1994 - 05/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: South Africa

Period: 1995

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure Survey 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Swaziland

Period: 1995

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1994 - 10/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1995

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1995

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Cameroon

Period: 1996

Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise auprès des Ménages, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1996

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 10/1995 - 05/1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1996

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1996 - 03/1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1996

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1996

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey I, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1997

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1997

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1997

Estimated from National household survey , 1996-97, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Burundi

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire - Etude nationale sur les conditions de vie des populations, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire 1998, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1998

Estimated from National Household Poverty Survey, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1998

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 4, 04/1998-03/1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Study, 1998-99, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1999

Estimated from Income, Consumption, and Expenditure Survey, 1999-00, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1999

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1999

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1999-2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages 2000-2001, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête Intégrale des Conditions de Vie, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: South Africa

Period: 2000

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure 1999/2000, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2000

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey , 2000-01, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2000-01, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 2000

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Cameroon

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise Auprès des Ménages II, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Budget-Consommation, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Mali

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Malienne sur l'Evaluation de la Pauvreté (EMEP), 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Senegal

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise Auprès des Ménages , 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2002

Estimated from Enquête niveau de vie des ménages (ENV), 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2002

Estimated from National Household Survey, 2002-03, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Uganda

Period: 2002

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Benin

Period: 2003

Estimated from Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 2003

Estimated from Enquête burkinabè sur les conditions de vie des ménages , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 2003

Estimated from Household Survey, 2003-04, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Guinea

Period: 2003

Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 2003

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 2003

Estimated from Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2004

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Malawi

Period: 2004

Estimated from Integrated Household Survey 2, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 10%

Country: Zambia

Period: 2004

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2004, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1980

Estimated from Enquête Budget des ménages ruraux, 1980, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1982

Estimated from Rural Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 1981/82, 1981-82, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1985, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête sur la consommation et les dépenses des ménages, 11/1984 - 11/1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur le Budget et la Consommation des Ménages - Milieu urbain, 10/1984 - 01/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1985

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Botswana

Period: 1986

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 06/1985 - 08/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1986

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1986, 1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1986

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1985 - 03/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1987, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1987

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 09/1986 - 10/1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages 1, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Algeria

Period: 1988

Estimated from Household Consumption Survey (Enquête sur les Dépenses de Consommation des Ménages), 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1988

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1988, 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1988

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 1, 09/1987 - 08/1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1989

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 2, 09/1988 - 08/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Mali

Period: 1989

Estimated from Enquête Budget et Consommation , 06/1988-05/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1989

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 1990

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Economic Activities Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1990

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1990, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 09/1990-08/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1991

Estimated from Enquête Nationale des Conditions de Vie, 10/1990 - 11/9191, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Senegal

Period: 1991

Estimated from Enquête sur les Priorités, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1991

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 0719/90 - 06/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Burundi

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête sur les dépenses de consommation des ménages de Bujumbura, 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1992

Estimated from Household Economic Survey, 11/92 - 03/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1992

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 3, 09/1991 - 08/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1992

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey I, 11/1992 - 12/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête budget et consommation des ménages "Phase rurale", 11/92 - 11/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1992

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Botswana

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1993 - 0119/95, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Central African Republic

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire sur les conditions de vie des ménages (EPI), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête Prioritaire, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 1993

Estimated from Inquerito ao consumo e orcamentos familiares, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête permanente auprès des ménages, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête sur les priorités 2, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Namibia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1993, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1993

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1992 - 03/1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 1993

Estimated from KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1994

Estimated from Etude sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1994

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 06/1994 - 09/1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Mali

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête Malienne de conjoncture économique et sociale, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 03/94 - 05/94, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Algeria

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur la Mesure des Niveaux de Vie des Ménages Algériens, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête sur le Niveau de Vie, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1995

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1995

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey - 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1995

Estimated from National Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 11/95 - 12/95, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Senegal

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise auprès des ménages, 03/1994 - 05/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 1995

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure Survey 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Swaziland

Period: 1995

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1994 - 10/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1995

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1995

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Cameroon

Period: 1996

Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise auprès des Ménages, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1996

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 10/1995 - 05/1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1996

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1996 - 03/1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1996

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1996

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey I, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1997

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1997

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1997

Estimated from National household survey , 1996-97, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Burundi

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire - Etude nationale sur les conditions de vie des populations, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire 1998, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1998

Estimated from National Household Poverty Survey, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1998

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 4, 04/1998-03/1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Study, 1998-99, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1999

Estimated from Income, Consumption, and Expenditure Survey, 1999-00, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1999

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1999

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1999-2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages 2000-2001, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête Intégrale des Conditions de Vie, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 2000

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure 1999/2000, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2000

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey , 2000-01, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2000-01, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 2000

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Cameroon

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise Auprès des Ménages II, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Budget-Consommation, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Mali

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Malienne sur l'Evaluation de la Pauvreté (EMEP), 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Senegal

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise Auprès des Ménages , 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2002

Estimated from Enquête niveau de vie des ménages (ENV), 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2002

Estimated from National Household Survey, 2002-03, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 2002

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Benin

Period: 2003

Estimated from Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 2003

Estimated from Enquête burkinabè sur les conditions de vie des ménages , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 2003

Estimated from Household Survey, 2003-04, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Guinea

Period: 2003

Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 2003

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 2003

Estimated from Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2004

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Malawi

Period: 2004

Estimated from Integrated Household Survey 2, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by lowest 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 2004

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2004, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1980

Estimated from Enquête Budget des ménages ruraux, 1980, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1982

Estimated from Rural Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 1981/82, 1981-82, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1985, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête sur la consommation et les dépenses des ménages, 11/1984 - 11/1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur le Budget et la Consommation des Ménages - Milieu urbain, 10/1984 - 01/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1985

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Botswana

Period: 1986

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 06/1985 - 08/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1986

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1986, 1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1986

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1985 - 03/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1987, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1987

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 09/1986 - 10/1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages 1, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Algeria

Period: 1988

Estimated from Household Consumption Survey (Enquête sur les Dépenses de Consommation des Ménages), 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1988

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1988, 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1988

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 1, 09/1987 - 08/1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1989

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 2, 09/1988 - 08/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Mali

Period: 1989

Estimated from Enquête Budget et Consommation , 06/1988-05/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1989

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 1990

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Economic Activities Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1990

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1990, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 09/1990-08/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1991

Estimated from Enquête Nationale des Conditions de Vie, 10/1990 - 11/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Senegal

Period: 1991

Estimated from Enquête sur les Priorités, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1991

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 07/19/90 - 06/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Burundi

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête sur les dépenses de consommation des ménages de Bujumbura, 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1992

Estimated from Household Economic Survey, 11/92 - 03/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1992

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 3, 09/1991 - 08/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1992

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey I, 11/1992 - 12/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête budget et consommation des ménages "Phase rurale", 11/92 - 11/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1992

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Botswana

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1993 - 0119/95, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Central African Republic

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire sur les conditions de vie des ménages (EPI), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête Prioritaire, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 1993

Estimated from Inquerito ao consumo e orcamentos familiares, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête permanente auprès des ménages, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête sur les priorités 2, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Namibia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1993, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1993

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1992 - 03/1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 1993

Estimated from KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1994

Estimated from Etude sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1994

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 06/1994 - 09/1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Mali

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête Malienne de conjoncture économique et sociale, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 03/94 - 05/94, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Algeria

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur la Mesure des Niveaux de Vie des Ménages Algériens, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête sur le Niveau de Vie, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1995

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1995

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey - 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1995

Estimated from National Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 11/95 - 12/95, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Senegal

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise auprès des ménages, 03/1994 - 05/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 1995

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure Survey 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Swaziland

Period: 1995

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1994 - 10/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1995

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1995

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Cameroon

Period: 1996

Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise auprès des Ménages, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1996

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 10/1995 - 05/1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1996

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1996 - 03/1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1996

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1996

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey I, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1997

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1997

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1997

Estimated from National household survey , 1996-97, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Burundi

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire - Etude nationale sur les conditions de vie des populations, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire 1998, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1998

Estimated from National Household Poverty Survey, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1998

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 4, 04/1998-03/1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Study, 1998-99, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1999

Estimated from Income, Consumption, and Expenditure Survey, 1999-00, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1999

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1999

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1999-2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages 2000-2001, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête Intégrale des Conditions de Vie, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 2000

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure 1999/2000, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2000

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey , 2000-01, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%
Country: Tanzania
Period: 2000
Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2000-01, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%
Country: Tunisia
Period: 2000
Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise Auprès des Ménages II, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%
Country: Cape Verde
Period: 2001
Estimated from Enquête Budget-Consommation, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%
Country: Madagascar
Period: 2001
Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%
Country: Mali
Period: 2001
Estimated from Enquête Malienne sur l'Evaluation de la Pauvreté (EMEP), 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%
Country: Senegal
Period: 2001
Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise Auprès des Ménages , 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%
Country: Cote d'Ivoire
Period: 2002
Estimated from Enquête niveau de vie des ménages (ENV), 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%
Country: Mozambique

Period: 2002

Estimated from National Household Survey, 2002-03, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 2002

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Benin

Period: 2003

Estimated from Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 2003

Estimated from Enquête burkinabè sur les conditions de vie des ménages , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 2003

Estimated from Household Survey, 2003-04, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Guinea

Period: 2003

Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 2003

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 2003

Estimated from Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2004

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Malawi

Period: 2004

Estimated from Integrated Household Survey 2, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by second 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 2004

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2004, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1980

Estimated from Enquête Budget des ménages ruraux, 1980, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1982

Estimated from Rural Household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 1981/82, 1981-82, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1985, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête sur la consommation et les dépenses des ménages, 11/1984 - 11/1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1985

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur le Budget et la Consommation des Ménages - Milieu urbain, 10/1984 - 01/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1985

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1985, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Botswana

Period: 1986

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 06/1985 - 08/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1986

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1986, 1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1986

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1985 - 03/1986, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1987, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1987

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 09/1986 - 10/1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1987

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages 1, 1987, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Algeria

Period: 1988

Estimated from Household Consumption Survey (Enquête sur les Dépenses de Consommation des Ménages), 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1988

Estimated from Enquête Permanente auprès des Ménages 1988, 1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1988

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 1, 09/1987 - 08/1988, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1989

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 2, 09/1988 - 08/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Mali

Period: 1989

Estimated from Enquête Budget et Consommation , 06/1988-05/1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1989

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 1990

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Economic Activities Survey, 1989, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1990

Estimated from Household Budget and Consumption Survey, 1990, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 09/1990-08/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1991

Estimated from Enquête Nationale des Conditions de Vie, 10/1990 - 11/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Senegal

Period: 1991

Estimated from Enquête sur les Priorités, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1991

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1991

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 07/19/90 - 06/1991, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Burundi

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête sur les dépenses de consommation des ménages de Bujumbura, 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1992

Estimated from Household Economic Survey, 11/92 - 03/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1992

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 3, 09/1991 - 08/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1992

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey I, 11/1992 - 12/1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1992

Estimated from Enquête budget et consommation des ménages "Phase rurale", 11/92 - 11/93, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1992

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1992, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Botswana

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1993 - 0119/95, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Central African Republic

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire sur les conditions de vie des ménages (EPI), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête Prioritaire, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 1993

Estimated from Inquerito ao consumo e orcamentos familiares, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête permanente auprès des ménages, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1993

Estimated from Enquête sur les priorités 2, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Namibia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1993, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1993

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1992 - 03/1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 1993

Estimated from KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS), 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1993

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 1993, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1994

Estimated from Etude sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1994

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 06/1994 - 09/1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Mali

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête Malienne de conjoncture économique et sociale, 1994, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1994

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 03/94 - 05/94, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Algeria

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Nationale sur la Mesure des Niveaux de Vie des Ménages Algériens, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête sur le Niveau de Vie, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1995

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1995

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey - 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1995

Estimated from National Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Niger

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale, 11/95 - 12/95, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Senegal

Period: 1995

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise auprès des ménages, 03/1994 - 05/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 1995

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure Survey 1995/96, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Swaziland

Period: 1995

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 11/1994 - 10/1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 1995

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1995

Estimated from Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey, 1995, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Cameroon

Period: 1996

Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise auprès des Ménages, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1996

Estimated from Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages, 10/1995 - 05/1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1996

Estimated from National Consumer Survey, 04/1996 - 03/1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1996

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1996

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey I, 1996, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Kenya

Period: 1997

Estimated from Welfare Monitoring Survey III, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1997

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1997, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1997

Estimated from National household survey , 1996-97, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Burundi

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire - Etude nationale sur les conditions de vie des populations, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1998

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire 1998, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1998

Estimated from National Household Poverty Survey, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Ghana

Period: 1998

Estimated from Ghana Living Standards Survey 4, 04/1998-03/1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Morocco

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Study, 1998-99, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 1998

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II, 1998, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1999

Estimated from Income, Consumption, and Expenditure Survey, 1999-00, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1999

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 1999

Estimated from National Integrated Household Survey , 1999, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1999-2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Mauritania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages 2000-2001, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Estimated from Enquête Intégrale des Conditions de Vie, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: South Africa

Period: 2000

Estimated from October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure 1999/2000, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2000

Estimated from Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey , 2000-01, national coverage, income based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2000

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2000-01, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Tunisia

Period: 2000

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2000, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Cameroon

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Camerounaise Auprès des Ménages II, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Budget-Consommation, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Madagascar

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages, 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Mali

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Malienne sur l'Evaluation de la Pauvreté (EMEP), 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Senegal

Period: 2001

Estimated from Enquête Sénégalaise Auprès des Ménages , 2001, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2002

Estimated from Enquête niveau de vie des ménages (ENV), 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2002

Estimated from National Household Survey, 2002-03, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Uganda

Period: 2002

Estimated from Household Budget Survey, 2002, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Benin

Period: 2003

Estimated from Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 2003

Estimated from Enquête burkinabè sur les conditions de vie des ménages , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 2003

Estimated from Household Survey, 2003-04, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Guinea

Period: 2003

Estimated from Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Nigeria

Period: 2003

Estimated from Living Standards Survey, 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 2003

Estimated from Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey , 2003, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2004

Estimated from Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Malawi

Period: 2004

Estimated from Integrated Household Survey 2, 2004-05, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: Income share held by third 20%

Country: Zambia

Period: 2004

Estimated from Living Conditions Monitoring Survey, 2004, national coverage, expenditure based.

Series: International Internet bandwidth (bits per person)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: International Internet bandwidth (Mbps)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Angola

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Benin

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Botswana

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Burkina Faso

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Cameroon

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Cape Verde

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Comoros

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Djibouti

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Equatorial Guinea

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Gabon

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Gambia, The

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Ghana

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Guinea

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Lesotho

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Libya

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Madagascar

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Mali

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Mauritania

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Mauritius

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Morocco

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Namibia

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Niger

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Nigeria

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Sao Tome and Principe

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Senegal

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Seychelles

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Sierra Leone

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: South Africa

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Sudan

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Swaziland

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Togo

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Tunisia

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Zambia

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Burundi

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Kenya

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Burundi

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Kenya

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Burundi

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Kenya

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Burundi

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Kenya

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Burundi

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Kenya

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Burundi

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Kenya

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Burundi

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Kenya

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Burundi

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Kenya

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Burundi

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Kenya

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Burundi

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Kenya

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Burundi

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Kenya

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Burundi

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Kenya

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (% of total imports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Algeria

Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Angola

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Benin

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Botswana

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Burkina Faso

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Cameroon

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Cape Verde

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Central African Republic

Compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Chad

Compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Djibouti

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Equatorial Guinea

Compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Gabon

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Gambia, The

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Ghana

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Libya

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mali

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mauritius

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Morocco

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Namibia

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Nigeria

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Sao Tome and Principe

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Senegal
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Seychelles
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Sierra Leone
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: South Africa
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Sudan
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Swaziland
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Togo
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Tunisia
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Zambia
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Zimbabwe
Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Burundi

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Comoros

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Kenya

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Burundi

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Kenya

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Burundi

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Kenya

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Burundi

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Kenya

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Burundi

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Kenya

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Burundi

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Kenya

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Burundi

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Kenya

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Burundi

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Kenya

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Burundi

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Comoros

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Kenya

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Burundi

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Comoros

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Kenya

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania
Period: 2004
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2004
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Burundi
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Comoros
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Congo, Rep.
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Cote d'Ivoire
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Kenya
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Mozambique
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Rwanda
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Tanzania
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Burundi
Period: 2006
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)
Country: Comoros
Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Kenya

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism expenditures (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Algeria

Refers to arrivals of non-resident visitors at national borders. Includes nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Angola

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Botswana

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Burkina Faso

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Burundi

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Cameroon

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Central African Republic

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals by air to Bangui only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Chad

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Comoros

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals by air only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Congo, Rep.

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Djibouti

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Eritrea

Refers to arrivals of non-resident visitors at national borders. Includes nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Gabon

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes only arrivals at Libreville airport.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Gambia, The

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes charter tourists only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Ghana

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals by air only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Kenya

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Lesotho
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Libya
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Madagascar
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals by air only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Malawi
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Based on data on departures.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Mali
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments. Includes arrivals by air only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Mauritania
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Mauritius
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Morocco
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Mozambique
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Namibia
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Niger
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Nigeria

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Sao Tome and Principe

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Senegal

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Seychelles

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Sierra Leone

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals by air only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: South Africa

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Excludes arrivals by work and contract workers.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Tanzania

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Togo

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Tunisia

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Excludes nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Uganda

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Zambia

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Zimbabwe

Refers to arrivals of non-resident visitors at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Benin
Period: 1995
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Cape Verde
Period: 1995
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals by air only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.
Period: 1995
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 1995
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals to Bole airport only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Sudan
Period: 1995
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Swaziland
Period: 1995
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Benin
Period: 1996
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Cape Verde
Period: 1996
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals by air only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.
Period: 1996
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1996

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals to Bole airport only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Guinea

Period: 1996

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Data include arrivals by air at Conakry airport only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Sudan

Period: 1996

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Swaziland

Period: 1996

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Benin

Period: 1997

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 1997

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals by air only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.

Period: 1997

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1997

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals through all ports of entry; including nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Guinea

Period: 1997

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Data include arrivals by air at Conakry airport only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Sudan

Period: 1997

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Swaziland

Period: 1997

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Benin

Period: 1998

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 1998

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals by air only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.

Period: 1998

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1998

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals through all ports of entry; including nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Guinea

Period: 1998

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Data include arrivals by air at Conakry airport only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Sudan

Period: 1998

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Swaziland

Period: 1998

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Benin

Period: 1999

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 1999

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals by air only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.

Period: 1999

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1999

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals through all ports of entry; including nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Guinea

Period: 1999

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Data include arrivals by air at Conakry airport only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Sudan

Period: 1999

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Swaziland

Period: 1999

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Benin

Period: 2000

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 2000

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.

Period: 2000

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2000

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals through all ports of entry; including nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Guinea

Period: 2000

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Data include arrivals by air at Conakry airport only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Sudan

Period: 2000

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2000

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Benin

Period: 2001

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 2001

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.

Period: 2001

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2001

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals through all ports of entry; including nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Guinea

Period: 2001

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2001

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Covers only January through November.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Sudan

Period: 2001

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2001

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Benin

Period: 2002

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 2002

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.

Period: 2002

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals by air only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2002

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals through all ports of entry; including nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Guinea

Period: 2002

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Sudan

Period: 2002

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Swaziland
Period: 2002
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Benin
Period: 2003
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Data are country estimates.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Cape Verde
Period: 2003
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.
Period: 2003
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals by air only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 2003
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals through all ports of entry; including nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Guinea
Period: 2003
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Data include arrivals by air at Conakry airport only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Sudan
Period: 2003
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Swaziland
Period: 2003
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals
Country: Benin
Period: 2004
Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Data are country estimates.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 2004

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.

Period: 2004

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals by air only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2004

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals through all ports of entry; including nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Guinea

Period: 2004

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Sudan

Period: 2004

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2004

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Benin

Period: 2005

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Data are country estimates.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 2005

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.

Period: 2005

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals by air only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2005

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals through all ports of entry; including nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Guinea

Period: 2005

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Data include arrivals by air at Conakry airport only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Sudan

Period: 2005

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Data include nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2005

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Benin

Period: 2006

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Data are country estimates.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Cape Verde

Period: 2006

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2006

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Includes arrivals through all ports of entry; including nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Guinea

Period: 2006

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Data include arrivals by air at Conakry airport only.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Sudan

Period: 2006

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Data include nationals residing abroad.

Series: International tourism number of arrivals

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2006

Refers to arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Angola

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Botswana

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Burkina Faso

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Burundi

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Cameroon

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Cape Verde

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Comoros

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Djibouti

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)
Country: Equatorial Guinea
Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)
Country: Eritrea
Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)
Country: Ethiopia
Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)
Country: Gabon
Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)
Country: Ghana
Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)
Country: Kenya
Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)
Country: Libya
Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)
Country: Madagascar
Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)
Country: Mali
Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)
Country: Mauritania
Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Mauritius

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Morocco

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Nigeria

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Sao Tome and Principe

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Senegal

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Seychelles

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Sierra Leone

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: South Africa

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Sudan

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Swaziland

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Tunisia

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Zambia

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Benin

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Namibia

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Niger

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Togo

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1995

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Benin

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Namibia

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Niger

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Togo

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1996

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Benin

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Namibia

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Niger

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Togo

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1997

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Benin

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Namibia

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Niger

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Togo

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1998

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Benin

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Namibia

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Niger

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Togo

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1999

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Benin

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Namibia

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Niger

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Togo

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2000

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Benin

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Namibia

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Niger

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Togo

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2001

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Benin

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Namibia

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Niger

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Togo

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2002

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Benin

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Namibia

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Niger

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Togo

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2003

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Benin

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Namibia

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Niger

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Togo

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2004

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Benin

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Namibia

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Niger

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Togo

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2005

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Namibia

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (% of total exports)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2006

Data for the numerator are compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Algeria

Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Angola

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Botswana

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Burkina Faso

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Burundi

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Cameroon

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Cape Verde

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Central African Republic

Compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Chad
Compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Comoros
Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Djibouti
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Equatorial Guinea
Compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Eritrea
Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Ethiopia
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Gabon
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Ghana
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Kenya
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Libya

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mauritius

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Morocco

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Nigeria

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Sao Tome and Principe

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Senegal

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Seychelles

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Sierra Leone

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: South Africa
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Sudan
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Swaziland
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Tunisia
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Zambia
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Zimbabwe
Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Benin
Period: 1995
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Congo, Rep.
Period: 1995
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)
Country: Cote d'Ivoire
Period: 1995
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mali

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Namibia

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Togo

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Benin

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mali

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Namibia

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Togo

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Benin

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mali

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Namibia

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Togo

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Benin

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mali

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Namibia

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Togo

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1998

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Benin

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mali

Period: 1999

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Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Namibia

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Togo

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Benin

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mali

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Namibia

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Togo

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Benin

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mali

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Namibia

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Togo

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Benin

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mali

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Namibia

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Togo

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Benin

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mali

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Namibia

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Togo

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Benin

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mali

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Namibia

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Togo

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Benin

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mali

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Namibia

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Togo

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Gambia, The

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mali

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Namibia

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database. Refers to expenditures for travel items only, excludes passenger transport items.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism receipts (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Angola

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Benin

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Botswana

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Burkina Faso

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Burundi

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Cameroon

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Cape Verde

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Comoros

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Djibouti

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Ethiopia

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Gabon

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Gambia, The

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Ghana

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Kenya

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Libya

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Mali

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Mauritania

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Mauritius

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Morocco

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Mozambique

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Nigeria

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Rwanda

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Sao Tome and Principe

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Senegal

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Seychelles

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Sierra Leone

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: South Africa

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Swaziland

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Togo

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Tunisia

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Zambia

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Niger
Period: 1995
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 1996
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 1996
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 1997
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 1997
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 1998
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 1998
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 1999
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi
Period: 2004
Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 2004
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 2006
Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 2006
Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Angola
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Benin
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Botswana
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Burkina Faso
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Burundi
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Cameroon
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Cape Verde
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Comoros
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Congo, Rep.
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Cote d'Ivoire
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Djibouti
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Ethiopia
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Gabon
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Gambia, The
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Ghana
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Guinea
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Guinea-Bissau
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Kenya
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Lesotho
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Libya
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Madagascar
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Mali
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Mauritius
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Morocco
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Mozambique
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Namibia
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Nigeria
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Rwanda
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Sao Tome and Principe
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Senegal
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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Seychelles
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Sierra Leone
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: South Africa
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Sudan
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Swaziland
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Tanzania
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Togo
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Tunisia
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Uganda
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Zambia
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 1995
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Mauritania
Period: 1995
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Niger

Period: 1995

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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1996

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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1996

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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1996

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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1997

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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1997

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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1997

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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1998

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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1998

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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1998

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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1999

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Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 2002
Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 2002
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 2003
Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 2003
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 2004
Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 2004
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 2006
Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, expenditures for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Niger
Period: 2006
Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Angola
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Benin
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Botswana
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Burkina Faso
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Burundi
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Cameroon
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Cape Verde
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Congo, Rep.
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Cote d'Ivoire
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Ethiopia
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Gabon
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Gambia, The
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Ghana
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Guinea
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Guinea-Bissau
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Kenya
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Lesotho
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Libya
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Mali
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Mauritius
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Morocco
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Mozambique
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Namibia
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Rwanda
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)
Country: Senegal
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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Seychelles

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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: South Africa

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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Swaziland

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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Togo

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Tunisia

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1996

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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1997

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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

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Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2004

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2005

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, receipts for passenger transport items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2006

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Benin

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Botswana

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Burkina Faso

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Burundi

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Country: Cameroon

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Cape Verde

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

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Country: Djibouti

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Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Ethiopia

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Gabon

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Gambia, The

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Country: Ghana

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Kenya

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Lesotho

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Libya

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

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Country: Mali

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Country: Mauritius

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Morocco

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

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Country: Rwanda

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Senegal

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Country: Seychelles

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Sierra Leone

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Country: South Africa

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Sudan

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Swaziland

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

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Country: Togo

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Country: Tunisia

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Country: Uganda

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Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Zambia

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Angola

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1995

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Angola

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1996

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Angola

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1997

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Mauritania
Period: 1997
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 1997
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Angola
Period: 1998
Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 1998
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Mauritania
Period: 1998
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 1998
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Sao Tome and Principe
Period: 1998
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Angola
Period: 1999
Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Sao Tome and Principe

Period: 1999

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Angola

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Sao Tome and Principe

Period: 2000

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Angola

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Sao Tome and Principe

Period: 2001

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Angola

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Sao Tome and Principe

Period: 2002

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Angola

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Period: 2003

Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 2003
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Sao Tome and Principe
Period: 2003
Compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Angola
Period: 2004
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 2004
Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 2004
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Sao Tome and Principe
Period: 2004
Compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Angola
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Sao Tome and Principe
Period: 2005
Compiled from data reported by the Central Bank.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Angola
Period: 2006
Compiled from data reported in the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Statistics database.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Malawi
Period: 2006
Compiled from data reported by the Reserve Bank of Malawi.

Series: International tourism, receipts for travel items (current US\$)
Country: Niger
Period: 2006
Compiled from data reported by the country.

Series: Internet users
Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Internet users (per 100 people)
Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)
Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are preliminary.

Series: Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)
Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are preliminary.

Series: Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)
Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)
Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are preliminary.

Series: Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are preliminary.

Series: Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are preliminary.

Series: Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Series: Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: Botswana

Included with South Africa.

Series: Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: Lesotho

Included with South Africa.

Series: Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: Namibia

Included with South Africa.

Series: Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: South Africa

Data refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Series: Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: Swaziland

Included with South Africa.

Series: Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Series: Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Botswana

Included with South Africa.

Series: Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Lesotho

Included with South Africa.

Series: Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Namibia

Included with South Africa.

Series: Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: South Africa

Data refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Series: Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Swaziland

Included with South Africa.

Series: Merchandise exports (current US\$)

Country: South Africa

Data prior to 1998 refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Series: Merchandise imports (current US\$)

Country: South Africa

Data prior to 1998 refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Series: Merchandise trade (% of GDP)

Country: South Africa

Data refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Series: Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)

Data for some countries are based on partial or uncertain data or rough estimates.

Series: Military expenditure (% of GDP)

Data for some countries are based on partial or uncertain data or rough estimates.

Series: Military expenditure (current LCU)

Data for some countries are based on partial or uncertain data or rough estimates.

Series: Military personnel (% of total labor force)

Data for some countries are based on partial or uncertain data or rough estimates.

Series: Military personnel, total

Data for some countries are based on partial or uncertain data or rough estimates.

Series: Mobile phone subscribers

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Mobile phone subscribers (per 100 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Mortality rate, female (per 1,000)

Country: Senegal

Period: 1993

Data are for 1992-93.

Series: Mortality rate, female (per 1,000)
Country: Central African Republic
Period: 1995
Data are for 1994-95.

Series: Mortality rate, female (per 1,000)
Country: Mali
Period: 1996
Data are for 1995-96.

Series: Mortality rate, female (per 1,000)
Country: Benin
Period: 2006
DHS 2006 final report, p207, table 13.4.

Series: Mortality rate, female (per 1,000)
Country: Sudan
Period: 2006
Country data Sudan Household Health Survey 2006.

Series: Mortality rate, female (per 1,000)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 2006
Data are for 2005-06.

Series: Mortality rate, male (per 1,000)
Country: Senegal
Period: 1993
Data are for 1992-93.

Series: Mortality rate, male (per 1,000)
Country: Central African Republic
Period: 1995
Data are for 1994-95.

Series: Mortality rate, male (per 1,000)
Country: Mali
Period: 1996
Data are for 1995-96.

Series: Mortality rate, male (per 1,000)
Country: Benin
Period: 2006
DHS 2006 final report p207, table 13.4.

Series: Mortality rate, male (per 1,000)
Country: Sudan
Period: 2006
Country data, Sudan Household Health Survey 2006.

Series: Mortality rate, male (per 1,000)

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 2006

Data are for 2005/06.

Series: Net ODA from all donors (% of gross capital formation)

Country: Sub-Saharan Africa

Include data for economies not specified elsewhere.

Series: Net ODA from all donors (% recipient exports and imports)

Country: Sub-Saharan Africa

Include data for economies not specified elsewhere.

Series: Net ODA per capita (current US\$)

Country: Sub-Saharan Africa

Include data for economies not specified elsewhere.

Series: Official development assistance and official aid (current US\$)

Country: Sub-Saharan Africa

Include data for economies not specified elsewhere.

Series: Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Series: Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: Botswana

Included with South Africa.

Series: Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: Lesotho

Included with South Africa.

Series: Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: Namibia

Included with South Africa.

Series: Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: South Africa

Data refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Series: Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)

Country: Swaziland

Included with South Africa.

Series: Ores and metals imports (% of merchandise imports)

Components may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade.

Series: Ores and metals imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Botswana

Included with South Africa.

Series: Ores and metals imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Lesotho

Included with South Africa.

Series: Ores and metals imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Namibia

Included with South Africa.

Series: Ores and metals imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: South Africa

Data refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Series: Ores and metals imports (% of merchandise imports)

Country: Swaziland

Included with South Africa.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)

The latest updates on these data are accessible in WHO's National Health Accounts (NHA) website (<http://www.who.int/nha/en/>).

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)

Country: Angola

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)

Country: Botswana

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)

Country: Burundi

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)

Country: Cameroon

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)

Country: Comoros

Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)
Country: Gabon
Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)
Country: Ghana
Adjustments for currency change were made for the entire series.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)
Country: Kenya
For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)
Country: Liberia
Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)
Country: Libya
Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)
Country: Madagascar
Adjustments for currency change were made for the entire series.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)
Country: Malawi
For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)
Country: Mauritania
Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)
Country: Mauritius
For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)
Country: Sierra Leone
Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)
Country: Somalia
Estimates should be read with caution as these are derived from scarce data.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)
Country: Swaziland

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)

Country: Tanzania

For countries with a July to June fiscal year, the beginning year is used as the reporting year.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)

Country: Uganda

For countries with July to June fiscal year, the ending year is used as the reporting year. e.g. Data for 2006 is for fiscal year 2005-06.

Series: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)

Country: Zimbabwe

The exchange rate used for Syrian Arab Republic is the rate for non-commercial transactions from the Central Bank of Syria.

Series: Patent applications, nonresidents

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1999

Total for residents and nonresidents.

Series: Patent applications, residents

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1997

Total for residents and nonresidents.

Series: Paying taxes, payments (number)

Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Paying taxes, time (hours)

Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Paying taxes, total tax rate (% profit)

Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Persistence to grade 5, female (% of cohort)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Persistence to grade 5, male (% of cohort)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Persistence to grade 5, total (% of cohort)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Personal computers

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Personal computers (per 100 people)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Togo

Period: 1989

Data are for 1987-89.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1991

Data are for 1990-91.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Morocco

Period: 1991

Data are for 1990-91.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1991

Data are for 1990-91.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Niger

Period: 1993

Data are for 1989-93.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1993

Data are for 1992-93.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Eritrea

Period: 1994

Data are for 1993-94.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Chad

Period: 1996

Data are for 1995-96.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1996

Data are for 1995-96.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1996

Data are for 1995-96.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1996

Data are for 1995-96.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1997

Data are for 1996-97.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1998

Data are for 1997-98.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Ghana

Period: 1999

Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Morocco

Period: 1999

Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2000

Data are for 1999-2000.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2000

Data are for 1999-2000.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Data are for 1999-2000.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2000

Data are for 1999-2000.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2001

Data are for 2000-01.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2001

Data are for 2000-01.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2003

Data are for 2002-03.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2003

Data are for 2002-03.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 2004

Data are for 2003-04.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

Country: Ghana

Period: 2006

Data are for 2005-06.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Morocco

Period: 1991

Data are for 1990-91.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1991

Data are for 1990-91.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Niger

Period: 1993

Data are for 1989-93.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1993

Data are for 1992-93.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Chad

Period: 1996

Data are for 1995-96.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1996

Data are for 1995-96.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1996

Data are for 1995-96.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1996

Data are for 1995-96.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1997

Data are for 1996-97.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1998

Data are for 1997-98.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Ghana

Period: 1999

Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Morocco

Period: 1999

Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 2000

Data are for 1999-2000.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Rwanda

Period: 2000

Data are for 1999-2000.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2000

Data are for 1999-2000.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Swaziland

Period: 2001

Data are for 2000-01.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Tanzania

Period: 2001

Data are for 2000-01.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 2003

Data are for 2002-03.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Uganda

Period: 2003

Data are for 2002-03.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 2004

Data are for 2003-04.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

Country: Ghana

Period: 2006

Data are for 2005-06.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)

Country: Morocco

Period: 1991

Data are for 1990-91.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1991

Data are for 1990-91.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)

Country: Niger

Period: 1993

Data are for 1989-93.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)

Country: Nigeria

Period: 1993

Data are for 1992-93.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)

Country: Chad

Period: 1996

Data are for 1995-96.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1996

Data are for 1995-96.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1996

Data are for 1995-96.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)

Country: Zimbabwe

Period: 1996

Data are for 1995-96.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)

Country: Mozambique

Period: 1997

Data are for 1996-97.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)

Country: Malawi

Period: 1998

Data are for 1997-98.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)

Country: Ghana

Period: 1999

Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)

Country: Morocco

Period: 1999

Data are for 1998-99.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 2000
Data are for 1999-2000.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)
Country: Rwanda
Period: 2000
Data are for 1999-2000.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2000
Data are for 1999-2000.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)
Country: Tanzania
Period: 2001
Data are for 2000-01.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)
Country: Mozambique
Period: 2003
Data are for 2002-03.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2003
Data are for 2002-03.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)
Country: Sierra Leone
Period: 2004
Data are for 2003-04.

Series: Poverty headcount ratio at urban poverty line (% of urban population)
Country: Ghana
Period: 2006
Data are for 2005-06.

Series: PPP conversion factor (GDP) to market exchange rate ratio
Country: Algeria
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: PPP conversion factor (GDP) to market exchange rate ratio
Country: Eritrea
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: PPP conversion factor (GDP) to market exchange rate ratio
Country: Libya
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: PPP conversion factor (GDP) to market exchange rate ratio
Country: Seychelles
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
Country: Algeria
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
Country: Eritrea
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
Country: Libya
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
Country: Seychelles
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: PPP conversion factor, private consumption (LCU per international \$)
Country: Algeria
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: PPP conversion factor, private consumption (LCU per international \$)
Country: Eritrea
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: PPP conversion factor, private consumption (LCU per international \$)
Country: Libya
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: PPP conversion factor, private consumption (LCU per international \$)
Country: Seychelles
Estimates are based on regression.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)
Country: Benin
Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)
Country: Burkina Faso

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Burundi

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Cameroon

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Central African Republic

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Chad

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Eritrea

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Ethiopia

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Gambia, The

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Ghana

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Guinea

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Liberia

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Madagascar

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Malawi

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Mali

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Mauritania

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Mozambique

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Niger

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Rwanda

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Sao Tome and Principe

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Senegal

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Sierra Leone

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Sudan

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Tanzania

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Togo

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Uganda

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP)

Country: Zambia

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Benin

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Burkina Faso

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Burundi

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Cameroon

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Central African Republic

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Chad

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Congo, Rep.

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Eritrea

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Ethiopia

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Gambia, The

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Ghana

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Guinea

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Guinea-Bissau

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Liberia

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Madagascar

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Malawi

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Mali

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Mauritania

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Mozambique

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Niger

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Rwanda

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Sao Tome and Principe

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Senegal

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Sierra Leone

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Sudan

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Tanzania

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Togo

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Uganda

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Present value of debt (current US\$)

Country: Zambia

Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)

Country: Algeria

Period: 1971

Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)

Country: Angola

Period: 1971

Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)

Country: Benin

Period: 1971

Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)

Country: Botswana

Period: 1971

Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)

Country: Burkina Faso

Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Burundi
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Central African Republic
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Chad
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Comoros
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Congo, Rep.
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Cote d'Ivoire
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Djibouti
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Gabon
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Gambia, The
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Ghana
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Guinea
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Guinea-Bissau
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Kenya
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Lesotho
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Liberia
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Libya
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Madagascar

Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Malawi
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mali
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mauritania
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mauritius
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mozambique
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Namibia
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Niger
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Nigeria
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Rwanda

Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sao Tome and Principe
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Senegal
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Seychelles
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sierra Leone
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: South Africa
Period: 1971
Less than 2.5, data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sudan
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Swaziland
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Tanzania
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Togo
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Tunisia

Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Uganda
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Zambia
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1971
Data are for 1969-1971.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Algeria
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Angola
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Benin
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Burundi
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Cameroon

Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Central African Republic
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Chad
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Comoros
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Congo, Rep.
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Cote d'Ivoire
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Djibouti
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Gabon
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Gambia, The

Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Ghana
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Guinea
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Guinea-Bissau
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Kenya
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Lesotho
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Liberia
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Libya
Period: 1981
Less than 2.5, data are for 1979 - 1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Madagascar
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Malawi
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mali

Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mauritania
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mauritius
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mozambique
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Namibia
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Niger
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Nigeria
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Rwanda
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sao Tome and Principe
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Senegal

Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Seychelles
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sierra Leone
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: South Africa
Period: 1981
Less than 2.5, data are for 1979 - 1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sudan
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Swaziland
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Tanzania
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Togo
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Tunisia
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Uganda
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Zambia

Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1981
Data are for 1979-1981.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Algeria
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Angola
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Benin
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Burundi
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Central African Republic
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Chad

Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Comoros
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Congo, Rep.
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Cote d'Ivoire
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Djibouti
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Gabon
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Gambia, The
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Ghana
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Guinea

Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Guinea-Bissau
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Kenya
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Lesotho
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Liberia
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Libya
Period: 1992
Less than 2.5, data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Madagascar
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Malawi
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mali
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mauritania
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mauritius

Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mozambique
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Namibia
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Niger
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Nigeria
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Rwanda
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sao Tome and Principe
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Senegal
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Seychelles
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: South Africa
Period: 1992
Less than 2.5, data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sudan
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Swaziland
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Tanzania
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Togo
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Tunisia
Period: 1992
Less than 2.5, data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Uganda
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Zambia
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1992
Data are for 1990-1992.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Eritrea

Period: 1995
Data are for 1993-1995.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 1995
Data are for 1993-1995.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Algeria
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Angola
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Benin
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Burundi
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Central African Republic
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Chad

Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Comoros
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Congo, Rep.
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Cote d'Ivoire
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Djibouti
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Gabon
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Gambia, The
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Ghana
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Guinea

Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Guinea-Bissau
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Kenya
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Lesotho
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Liberia
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

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Country: Libya
Period: 1997
Less than 2.5, data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Madagascar
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Malawi
Period: 1997
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Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mali
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mauritania
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mauritius

Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mozambique
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Namibia
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Niger
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Nigeria
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Rwanda
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sao Tome and Principe
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Senegal
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Seychelles
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: South Africa
Period: 1997
Less than 2.5, data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sudan
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Swaziland
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Tanzania
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Togo
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Tunisia
Period: 1997
Less than 2.5, data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Uganda
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Zambia
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1997
Data are for 1995-1997.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Algeria

Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Angola
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Benin
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Botswana
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Burundi
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Central African Republic
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Chad
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Comoros
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.

Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Congo, Rep.
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Cote d'Ivoire
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Djibouti
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Eritrea
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Gabon
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Gambia, The
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Ghana
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Guinea

Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Guinea-Bissau
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Kenya
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Lesotho
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Liberia
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Libya
Period: 2003
Less than 2.5, data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Madagascar
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Malawi
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mali
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mauritania
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mauritius

Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Morocco
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mozambique
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Namibia
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Niger
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Nigeria
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Rwanda
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sao Tome and Principe
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Senegal
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Seychelles
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: South Africa
Period: 2003
Less than 2.5, data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sudan
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Swaziland
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Tanzania
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Togo
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Tunisia
Period: 2003
Less than 2.5, data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Zambia
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 2003
Data are for 2001-2003, provisional data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Algeria

Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Angola
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Benin
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Botswana
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Burundi
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Central African Republic
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Chad
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Comoros
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Congo, Dem. Rep.

Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Congo, Rep.
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Cote d'Ivoire
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Djibouti
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Eritrea
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Gabon
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Gambia, The
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Ghana
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Guinea

Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Guinea-Bissau
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Kenya
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Lesotho
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Liberia
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Libya
Period: 2004
Less than 2.5, data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Madagascar
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Malawi
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mali
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mauritania
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mauritius

Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Morocco
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Mozambique
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Namibia
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Niger
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Nigeria
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Rwanda
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sao Tome and Principe
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Senegal
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Seychelles
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Sierra Leone

Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: South Africa
Period: 2004
Less than 2.5, data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

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Country: Sudan
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Swaziland
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Tanzania
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Togo
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Tunisia
Period: 2004
Less than 2.5, data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Zambia
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 2004
Data are for 2002-2004, preliminary data.

Series: Price basket for Internet (current US\$ per month)

Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Primary education, duration (years)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Primary education, pupils

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Primary education, pupils (% female)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Primary education, teachers

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Primary education, teachers (% female)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)

Country: Sao Tome and Principe

Four women were elected on 26 March 2006. However, after the formation of the new government on 21 April 2006, the total number of women parliamentarians decreased to one (1.82 percent).

Series: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)

Country: South Africa

The figures on the distribution of seats do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats.

Series: Protecting investors, disclosure Index (0=less disclosure to 10=more disclosure)

Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Public spending on education, total (% of GDP)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Public spending on education, total (% of government expenditure)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Pupil-teacher ratio, primary

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Rail lines (total route-km)

Country: Tanzania

Excludes Tazara railway.

Series: Rail lines (total route-km)

Country: Zambia

Excludes Tazara railway.

Series: Railways, goods transported (million ton-km)

Country: Tanzania

Excludes Tazara railway.

Series: Railways, goods transported (million ton-km)

Country: Zambia

Excludes Tazara railway.

Series: Railways, passengers carried (million passenger-km)

Country: Tanzania

Excludes Tazara railway.

Series: Railways, passengers carried (million passenger-km)

Country: Zambia

Excludes Tazara railway.

Series: Ratio of female to male enrollments in tertiary education

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are preliminary.

Series: Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

Country: Algeria

According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Saharawi refugees in the Tindouf camps.

Series: Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2002

Figure includes an estimated 70,000 Palestinian refugees residing in the country.

Series: Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2003

Figure includes an estimated 70,000 Palestinian refugees residing in the country.

Series: Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2004

Figure includes an estimated 70,000 Palestinian refugees residing in the country.

Series: Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2005

Figure includes an estimated 70,000 Palestinian refugees residing in the country.

Series: Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.

Period: 2006

The decision to apply prima facie status to Iraqis originating from south and central Iraq was taken in January 2007. As a consequence, UNHCR estimates on Iraqi refugees at end-2006 do not take into account the total number of Iraqis in the asylum country. Estimates for the number of Iraqis in Egypt at end-2006 are not available. Include an estimated 70,000 Palestinian refugees residing in the country.

Series: Registering property, procedures (number)

Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Registering property, time (days)

Data are as of June 2007.

Series: School enrollment, primary (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, primary (% net)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, primary, female (% net)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, primary, male (% net)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, secondary (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, secondary (% net)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, female (% net)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, male (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, male (% net)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, tertiary, female (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: School enrollment, tertiary, male (% gross)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Secondary education, pupils

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Secondary education, pupils (% female)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Secondary education, teachers

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Secondary education, teachers (% female)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Secure Internet servers

Data are as of December 2007.

Series: Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people)

Data are as of December 2007.

Series: Starting a business, cost (% of income per capita)
Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Starting a business, procedures (number)
Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Starting a business, time (days)
Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Telecommunications investment (% of revenue)
Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Telecommunications investment (current LCU)
Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Telecommunications revenue (% GDP)
Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Telecommunications revenue (current LCU)
Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Telephone (mainlines and mobile phone) subscribers
Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Telephone (mainlines and mobile phone) subscribers (per 100 people)
Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Telephone average cost of call to US (US\$ per three minutes)
Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Telephone faults (per 100 mainlines)
Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Telephone mainlines
Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Telephone mainlines (per 100 people)
Please cite the International Telecommunication Union for third-party use of these data.

Series: Time required to build a warehouse (days)

Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Time to resolve insolvency (years)

Data are as of June 2007.

Series: Trained teachers in primary education (% of total teachers)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Trained teachers in primary education, female (% of female teachers)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Trained teachers in primary education, male (% of male teachers)

Break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED76) to ISCED97. Recent data are provisional.

Series: Unemployment with primary education (% of total unemployment)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1991

Break in series.

Series: Unemployment with primary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1991

Break in series.

Series: Unemployment with primary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1991

Break in series.

Series: Unemployment with secondary education (% of total unemployment)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1991

Break in series.

Series: Unemployment with secondary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1991

Break in series.

Series: Unemployment with secondary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Country: Ethiopia

Period: 1991

Break in series.

Series: Unemployment with tertiary education (% of total unemployment)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 1991
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment with tertiary education, female (% of female unemployment)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 1991
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment with tertiary education, male (% of male unemployment)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 1991
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1987
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Zambia
Period: 1990
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1991
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Zambia
Period: 1991
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Seychelles
Period: 1992
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1994
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Namibia
Period: 1994
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1996
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Rwanda
Period: 1996
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Lesotho
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Mali
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Swaziland
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 1998
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Malawi
Period: 1998
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1999
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Namibia
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: South Africa
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Tanzania
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: South Africa
Period: 2002
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 2002
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 2003
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 2003
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2003
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Mauritius
Period: 2004
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: South Africa
Period: 2004
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Algeria
Period: 2005
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 2005
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1987
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Zambia
Period: 1990
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1991
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Zambia
Period: 1991
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Seychelles
Period: 1992
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1994
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Namibia
Period: 1994
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1996
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Rwanda
Period: 1996
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Lesotho
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Mali
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Swaziland
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 1998
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Malawi
Period: 1998
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1999
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Namibia
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: South Africa
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Tanzania
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: South Africa
Period: 2002
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 2002
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 2003
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 2003
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2003
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Mauritius
Period: 2004
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: South Africa
Period: 2004
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Algeria
Period: 2005
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 2005
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1987
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Zambia
Period: 1990
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1991
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Zambia
Period: 1991
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Seychelles
Period: 1992
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1994
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 1994
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Namibia
Period: 1994
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1996
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Rwanda
Period: 1996
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Lesotho
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Mali
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Swaziland
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Burkina Faso
Period: 1998
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Malawi
Period: 1998
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Kenya
Period: 1999
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1999
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Cameroon
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Namibia
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: South Africa
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Tanzania
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: South Africa
Period: 2002
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 2002
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Botswana
Period: 2003
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Egypt, Arab Rep.
Period: 2003
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Uganda
Period: 2003
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Mauritius
Period: 2004
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: South Africa
Period: 2004
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Algeria
Period: 2005
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 2005
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1987
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1991
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1994
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Namibia
Period: 1994
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1996
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Rwanda
Period: 1996
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Swaziland
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1999
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Botswana
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 2002
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 2005
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1987
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1991
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1994
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Namibia
Period: 1994
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1996
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Rwanda
Period: 1996
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Swaziland
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1999
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Botswana
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 2002
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 2005
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1987
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1991
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1994
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Namibia
Period: 1994
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Botswana
Period: 1996
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Rwanda
Period: 1996
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Swaziland
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1997
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Morocco
Period: 1999
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 1999
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Botswana
Period: 2001
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Zimbabwe
Period: 2002
Break in series.

Series: Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Country: Ethiopia
Period: 2005
Break in series.