World Bank Development Indicators, 2001

Series: Age dependency ratio (dependents to working-age population) (SP.POP.DPND)

Age dependency ratio is calculated as the ratio of dependents--the population under age 15 and above age 65--to the working-age population--those aged 15-64. For example, 0.7 means there are 7 dependents for every 10 working-age people. For more information, see WDI table 2.1.

Series: Agricultural machinery, tractors (AG.AGR.TRAC.NO)

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. For more information, see WDI table 3.2.

Series: Agricultural machinery, tractors per hectare of arable land (AG.LND.TRAC.ZS)

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 not included. For more information, see WDI table 3.2.

Series: Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports) (TX.VAL.AGRI.ZS.UN)

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). For more information, see WDI table 4.5.

Series: Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports) (TM.VAL.AGRI.ZS.UN)

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). For more information, see WDI table 4.6.

Series: Agriculture value added per hectare of agricultural land (constant 1995 US$) (EA.PRD.LAND.KD)

Agriculture value added per hectare of agricultural land 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 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI tables 3.3, 4.1, and 4.2.

Series: Agriculture value added per worker (constant 1995 US$) (EA.PRD.AGRI.KD)

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 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI tables 3.3, 4.1, and 4.2.

Series: Agriculture, value added (% of GDP) (NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS)

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. 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 2. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Agriculture, value added (annual % growth) (NV.AGR.TOTL.KD.ZG)

Annual growth rate for agricultural value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. 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. 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 2. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Agriculture, value added (constant 1995 US$) (NV.AGR.TOTL.KD)

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. 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 2. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Agriculture, value added (constant LCU) (NV.AGR.TOTL.KN)

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. 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 2. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Agriculture, value added (current LCU) (NV.AGR.TOTL.CN)

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. 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 2. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Agriculture, value added (current US$) (NV.AGR.TOTL.CD)

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. 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 2. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Aid (% of central government expenditures) (DT.ODA.ALLD.XP.ZS)

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. Aid dependency ratios are computed using values in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates. For more information, see WDI table 6.10.

Series: Aid (% of GNP) (DT.ODA.ALLD.GN.ZS)

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. Aid dependency ratios are computed using values in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates. For more information, see WDI table 6.10.

Series: Aid (% of gross domestic investment) (DT.ODA.ALLD.GI.ZS)

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. Aid dependency ratios are computed using values in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates. For more information, see WDI table 6.10.

Series: Aid (% of imports of goods and services) (DT.ODA.ALLD.MP.ZS)

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. Aid dependency ratios are computed using values in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates. For more information, see WDI table 6.10.

Series: Aid per capita (current US$) (DT.ODA.ALLD.PC.ZS)

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. Aid per capita includes both ODA and official aid, and is calculated by dividing total aid by the midyear population estimate. For more information, see WDI table 6.10.

Series: Air transport, freight (million tons per km) (IS.AIR.GOOD.MT.K1)

Air freight is the sum of the tons of freight, express, and diplomatic bags carried on each flight stage (the operation of an aircraft from takeoff to its next landing) multiplied by the stage distance. For more information, see WDI table 5.9.

Series: Air transport, passengers carried (thousands) (IS.AIR.PSGR.P3)

Air passengers carried include both domestic and international aircraft passengers. For more information, see WDI table 5.9.

Series: Aircraft departures (thousands) (IS.AIR.DPRT.P3)

Aircraft departures are the number of domestic and international takeoffs of aircraft. For more information, see WDI table 5.9.

Series: Arms exports (% of total exports) (MS.MIL.XPRT.ZS)

Arms exports are exports of military equipment usually referred to as "conventional," including weapons of war, parts thereof, ammunition, support equipment, and other commodities designed for military use. For more information, see WDI table 5.7.

Series: Arms imports (% of total imports) (MS.MIL.MPRT.ZS)

Arms imports are imports of military equipment usually referred to as "conventional," including weapons of war, parts thereof, ammunition, support equipment, and other commodities designed for military use. For more information, see WDI table 5.7.

Series: Bank and trade-related lending (PPG + PNG) (NFL, current US$) (DT.NFL.PCBO.CD)

Bank and trade-related lending covers commercial bank lending and other private credits. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 6.7.

Series: Bank liquid reserves to bank assets ratio (FD.RES.LIQU.AS.ZS)

Ratio of bank liquid reserves to bank assets is the ratio of domestic currency holdings and deposits with the monetary authorities to claims on other governments, nonfinancial public enterprises, the private sector, and other banking institutions. For more information, see WDI table 5.4.

Series: Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (SP.DYN.CBRT.IN)

Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 midyear population. For more information, see WDI table 2.2.

Series: Births attended by health staff (% of total) (SH.STA.BRTC.ZS)

Births attended by health 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 the newborn and the infant. For more information, see WDI table 2.16.

Series: Bread and cereals price in PPP terms (U.S. price = 100) (EP.PPR.BRED.XD)

Food prices in PPP terms are the prices in each country for a particular item relative to the U.S. price level for that item. For more information, see WDI table 5.6.

Series: Cable television subscribers (per 1,000 people) (IT.TVS.CABL.P3)

Cable television subscribers are households that subscribe to a multichannel television service delivered by a fixed line connection, per 1,000 people. Some countries also report subscribers to pay television using wireless technology or those cabled to community antenna systems. For more information, see WDI table 5.11.

Series: Capital expenditure (% of total expenditure) (GB.XPK.TOTL.ZS)

Capital expenditure is spending to acquire fixed capital assets, land, intangible assets, government stocks, and nonmilitary, nonfinancial assets. Also included are capital grants. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 4.14.

Series: Capital expenditure (current LCU) (GB.XPK.TOTL.CN)

Capital expenditure is spending to acquire fixed capital assets, land, intangible assets, government stocks, and nonmilitary, nonfinancial assets. Also included are capital grants. Data are shown for central government only, and are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.14.

Series: Central government debt, total (% of GDP) (GB.DOD.TOTL.GD.ZS)

Total debt is the entire stock of direct, government, fixed term contractual obligations to others outstanding at a particular date. It includes domestic debt (such as debt held by monetary authorities, deposit money banks, nonfinancial public enterprises, and households) and foreign debt (such as debt to international development institutions and foreign governments). It is the gross amount of government liabilities not reduced by the amount of government claims against others. 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. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 4.13.

Series: Cereal yield (kg per hectare) (AG.YLD.CREL.KG)

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. For more information, see WDI table 3.3.

Series: Changes in net reserves (BoP, current US$) (BN.RES.INCL.CD)

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: Changes in stocks of inventory (constant LCU) (NE.GDI.STKB.KN)

Change in inventories comprises net changes in the level of stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Changes in stocks of inventory (current LCU) (NE.GDI.STKB.CN)

Change in inventories comprises net changes in the level of stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Changes in stocks of inventory (current US$) (NE.GDI.STKB.CD)

Change in inventories comprises net changes in the level of stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Chemicals (% of value added in manufacturing) (NV.MNF.CHEM.ZS.UN)

Value added in manufacturing is the sum of gross output less the value of intermediate inputs used in production for industries classified in ISIC major division 3. Chemicals comprise ISIC groups 351 and 352. For more information, see WDI table 4.3.

Series: Claims on governments and other public entities (current LCU) (FM.AST.GOVT.CN)

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. 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: Claims on governments, etc. (annual growth as % of M2) (FM.AST.GOVT.ZG.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. 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: Claims on private sector (annual growth as % of M2) (FM.AST.PRVT.ZG.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. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: Claims on private sector (current LCU) (FM.AST.PRVT.CN)

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. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: CO2 emissions, industrial (kg per 1995 US$ of GDP) (EN.ATM.CO2E.KD.GD)

Carbon dioxide emissions from industrial processes are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include contributions to the carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. For more information, see WDI table 3.8.

Series: CO2 emissions, industrial (kg per PPP $ of GDP) (EN.ATM.CO2E.PP.GD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 3.8.

Series: CO2 emissions, industrial (kt) (EN.ATM.CO2E.KT)

Carbon dioxide emissions from industrial processes are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include contributions to the carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. For more information, see WDI table 3.8.

Series: CO2 emissions, industrial (metric tons per capita) (EN.ATM.CO2E.PC)

Carbon dioxide emissions from industrial processes are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include contributions to the carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. For more information, see WDI table 3.8.

Series: Commercial energy production (kt of oil equivalent) (EG.EGY.PROD.KT.OE)

Commercial energy production refers to commercial 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 primary electricity all converted into oil equivalents. For more information, see WDI table 3.7.

Series: Commercial energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) (EG.USE.PCAP.KG.OE)

Commercial energy use refers to apparent consumption, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transportation. For more information, see WDI table 3.7.

Series: Commercial energy use (kt of oil equivalent) (EG.USE.COMM.KT.OE)

Commercial energy use refers to apparent consumption, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transportation. For more information, see WDI table 3.7.

Series: Commercial service exports (current US$, WTO) (TX.VAL.SERV.CD.WT)

Commercial service exports are total service exports minus exports of government services not included elsewhere. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993) as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Definitions may vary among reporting economies. For more information, see WDI tables 4.7 and 4.8.

Series: Commercial service imports (current US$, WTO) (TM.VAL.SERV.CD.WT)

Commercial service imports are total service imports minus imports of government services not included elsewhere. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993) as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Definitions may vary among reporting economies. For more information, see WDI tables 4.7 and 4.8.

Series: Communications, computer, etc. (% of service exports, BoP) (BX.GSR.CMCP.ZS)

Communications, computer, information, and other services (% of service exports, BoP) cover international telecommunications and postal and courier services; computer data; news-related service transactions between residents and nonresidents; construction services; royalties and license fees; miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government services not included elsewhere. Service exports 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.

Series: Communications, computer, etc. (% of service imports, BoP) (BM.GSR.CMCP.ZS)

Communications, computer, information, and other services (% of service imports, BoP) cover international telecommunications and postal and courier services; computer data; news-related service transactions between residents and nonresidents; construction services; royalties and license fees; miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services; personal, cultural, and recreational services; and government services not included elsewhere. Services imports 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 International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Balance of Payments Manual (1993), but definitions may nevertheless vary among reporting economies.

Series: Consumer price index (1995 = 100) (FP.CPI.TOTL)

Consumer price index reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: Contraceptive prevalence (% of women aged 15-49) (SP.DYN.CONU.ZS)

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 age 15-49 only. For more information, see WDI table 2.16.

Series: Credit to private sector (% of GDP) (FS.AST.PRVT.GD.ZS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 5.1.

Series: Crop production index (1989-91 = 100) (AG.PRD.CROP.XD)

Crop production index shows agricultural production for each year relative to the base period 1989-91. 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 1989-91. For more information, see WDI table 3.3.

Series: Current account balance (% of GDP) (BN.CAB.XOKA.GD.ZS)

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods, services, net income, and net current transfers. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Current account balance (BoP, current US$) (BN.CAB.XOKA.CD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Current expenditure (current LCU) (GB.XPC.TOTL.CN)

Total current expenditure includes requited payments other than for capital assets or for goods or services to be used in the production of capital assets, and unrequited payments for purposes other than permitting the recipients to acquire capital assets, compensating the recipients for damage or destruction of capital assets, or increasing the financial capital of the recipients. Data are shown for central government only, and are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.14.

Series: Current revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP) (GB.RVC.TOTL.GD.ZS)

Current revenue includes all revenue from taxes and current nontax revenues (other than grants) such as fines, fees, recoveries, and income from property or sales. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 4.13.

Series: Current revenue, excluding grants (current LCU) (GB.RVC.TOTL.CN)

Current revenue includes all revenue from taxes and current nontax revenues (other than grants) such as fines, fees, recoveries, and income from property or sales. Data are shown for central government only, and are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.13.

Series: Current transfers, receipts (BoP US$) (BX.TRF.CURR.CD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Daily newspapers (per 1,000 people) (IT.PRT.NEWS.P3)

Daily newspapers are the number of newspapers published at least four times a week, per 1,000 people. For more information, see WDI table 5.11.

Series: Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (SP.DYN.CDRT.IN)

Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 midyear population. For more information, see WDI table 2.2.

Series: DEC alternative conversion factor (LCU per US$) (PA.NUS.ATLS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 1.1.

Series: DEC alternative conversion factor (LCU per US$) (PA.NUS.ATLS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 1.1.

Series: Deposit interest rate (%) (FR.INR.DPST)

Deposit interest rate is the rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. For more information, see WDI table 5.6.

Series: Diesel locomotives available (in service as % of total diesel locomotives) (IS.RRS.DESL.ZS)

Diesel locomotives available are the diesel locomotives in service as a percentage of all diesel locomotives. For more information, see WDI table 5.9.

Series: Discrepancy in expenditure estimate of GDP (constant LCU) (NY.GDP.DISC.KN)

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., estimate of GDP by expenditure categories). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Discrepancy in expenditure estimate of GDP (current LCU) (NY.GDP.DISC.CN)

Discrepancy in expenditure estimate of GDP is the discrepancy included in '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: Domestic absorption (% of GDP) (NE.DAB.TOTL.ZS)

Domestic absorption is the sum of private consumption, general government consumption and gross domestic investment. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Domestic absorption (constant 1995 US$) (NE.DAB.TOTL.KD)

Domestic absorption is the sum of private consumption, general government consumption and gross domestic investment. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Domestic absorption (constant LCU) (NE.DAB.TOTL.KN)

Domestic absorption is the sum of private consumption, general government consumption and gross domestic investment. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Domestic absorption (current LCU) (NE.DAB.TOTL.CN)

Domestic absorption is the sum of private consumption, general government consumption and gross domestic investment. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Domestic absorption (current US$) (NE.DAB.TOTL.CD)

Domestic absorption is the sum of private consumption, general government consumption and gross domestic investment. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Domestic credit provided by banking sector (% of GDP) (FS.AST.DOMS.GD.ZS)

Domestic credit provided by the banking sector includes all credit to various sectors on a gross basis, with the exception of credit to the central government, which is net. The banking sector includes monetary authorities and deposit money banks, as well as other banking institutions where data are available (including institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other banking institutions are savings and mortgage loan institutions and building and loan associations. For more information, see WDI table 5.4.

Series: Domestic financing, total (% of GDP) (GB.FIN.DOMS.GD.ZS)

Domestic financing (obtained from residents) refers 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.13.

Series: Domestic financing, total (current LCU) (GB.FIN.DOMS.CN)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.13.

Series: Electric power consumption (kwh per capita) (EG.USE.ELEC.KH.PC)

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants, less distribution losses, and own use by heat and power plants. For more information, see WDI table 5.10.

Series: Electric power transmission and distribution losses (% of output) (EG.ELC.LOSS.ZS)

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. Production less transmission and distribution losses, own-use, and transformation losses is equal to end-use electricity consumption. For more information, see WDI table 5.10.

Series: Electricity production (kwh) (EG.ELC.PROD.KH)

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. Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity: hydropower, coal, oil, gas, and nuclear power. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants, oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products, gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids, and nuclear refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants. For more information, see WDI table 3.9.

Series: Electricity production from coal sources (% of total) (EG.ELC.COAL.ZS)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. This indicator refers to the percentage generated from coal. For more information, see WDI table 3.9.

Series: Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total) (EG.ELC.HYRO.ZS)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants. For more information, see WDI table 3.9.

Series: Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total) (EG.ELC.NGAS.ZS)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids. For more information, see WDI table 3.9.

Series: Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total) (EG.ELC.NUCL.ZS)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants. For more information, see WDI table 3.9.

Series: Electricity production from oil sources (% of total) (EG.ELC.PETR.ZS)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products. For more information, see WDI table 3.9.

Series: Employees, agriculture, female (% of economically active population) (SL.AGR.EMPL.FE.ZS)

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 includes hunting, forestry, and fishing corresponding to major division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3). For more information, see WDI table 2.4.

Series: Employees, agriculture, male (% of economically active population) (SL.AGR.EMPL.MA.ZS)

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 includes hunting, forestry, and fishing corresponding to major division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3). For more information, see WDI table 2.4.

Series: Employees, industry, female (% of economically active population) (SL.IND.EMPL.FE.ZS)

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 includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, and construction corresponding to major divisions 2 through 5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C through F (ISIC revision 3). For more information, see WDI table 2.4.

Series: Employees, industry, male (% of economically active population) (SL.IND.EMPL.MA.ZS)

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 includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, and construction corresponding to major divisions 2 through 5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C through F (ISIC revision 3). For more information, see WDI table 2.4.

Series: Employees, services, female (% of economically active population) (SL.SRV.EMPL.FE.ZS)

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 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 major divisions 6 through 9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G through P (ISIC revision 3). For more information, see WDI table 2.4.

Series: Employees, services, male (% of economically active population) (SL.SRV.EMPL.MA.ZS)

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 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 major divisions 6 through 9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G through P (ISIC revision 3). For more information, see WDI table 2.4.

Series: Energy imports, net (% of commercial energy use) (EG.IMP.CONS.ZS)

Net energy imports are calculated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Commercial energy use refers to apparent consumption, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport. For more information, see WDI table 3.7.

Series: Expenditure per student, primary (% of GNP per capita) (SE.XPD.PRIM.PC.ZS)

Public expenditure per student (primary) is the public current spending on education divided by the total number of students by level, as a percentage of GNP per capita. For more information, see WDI table 2.9.

Series: Expenditure per student, secondary (% of GNP per capita) (SE.XPD.SECO.PC.ZS)

Public expenditure on education (secondary) is public current spending on education divided by the total number of students by level, as a percentage of GNP per capita. For more information, see WDI table 2.9.

Series: Expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GNP per capita) (SE.XPD.TERT.PC.ZS)

Public expenditure on education (tertiary) is the public current spending on education divided by the total number of students by level, as a percentage of GNP per capita. For more information, see WDI table 2.9.

Series: Expenditure, total (% of GDP) (GB.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS)

Total expenditure of the central government includes both current and capital (development) expenditures and excludes lending minus repayments. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 4.13.

Series: Expenditure, total (current LCU) (GB.XPD.TOTL.CN)

Total expenditure of the central government includes both current and capital (development) expenditures and excludes lending minus repayments. Data are shown for central government only, and are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.13.

Series: Export duties (% of exports) (GB.TAX.EXPT.BX.ZS)

Export duties include all levies collected on goods at the point of export. Rebates on exported goods--that is, repayments of previously paid general consumption taxes, excise taxes, or import duties--should be deducted from the gross receipts of the appropriate taxes, not from export duty receipts. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 5.5.

Series: Exports as a capacity to import (constant LCU) (NY.EXP.CAPM.KN)

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 goods and services (% of GDP) (NE.EXP.GNFS.ZS)

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, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labor and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. Transfer payments are excluded from the calculation of GDP. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Exports of goods and services (annual % growth) (NE.EXP.GNFS.KD.ZG)

Annual growth rate of exports of goods and services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. 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, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labor and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Exports of goods and services (BoP, current US$) (BX.GSR.GNFS.CD)

Exports of goods and services comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Exports of goods and services (constant 1995 US$) (NE.EXP.GNFS.KD)

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, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labor and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Exports of goods and services (constant LCU) (NE.EXP.GNFS.KN)

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, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labor and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Exports of goods and services (current LCU) (NE.EXP.GNFS.CN)

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, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labor and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Exports of goods and services (current US$) (NE.EXP.GNFS.CD)

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, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labor and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Exports of goods, services and income (BoP, current US$) (BX.GSR.TOTL.CD)

Exports of goods, services and income is the sum of goods (merchandise) exports, exports of (nonfactor) services and factor receipts. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: External debt, total (DOD, current US$) (DT.DOD.DECT.CD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.18.

Series: Fax machines (per 1,000 people) (IT.FAX.MACH.P3)

Fax machines are the estimated number of facsimile machines connected to the public switched telephone network, per 1,000 people. For more information, see WDI table 5.11.

Series: Fertility rate, total (births per woman) (SP.DYN.TFRT.IN)

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 prevailing age-specific fertility rates. For more information, see WDI table 2.16.

Series: Fertilizer consumption (100 grams per hectare of arable land) (AG.CON.FERT.ZS)

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). 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 not included. For more information, see WDI table 3.2.

Series: Fertilizer consumption (metric tons) (AG.CON.FERT.MT)

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). The time rederence for fertilizer consumption is the crop year (July through June). For more information, see WDI table 3.2.

Series: Financing from abroad (% of GDP) (GB.FIN.ABRD.GD.ZS)

Financing from abroad (obtained from nonresidents) refers 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.13.

Series: Financing from abroad (current LCU) (GB.FIN.ABRD.CN)

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 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.13.

Series: Food exports (% of merchandise exports) (TX.VAL.FOOD.ZS.UN)

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). For more information, see WDI table 4.5.

Series: Food imports (% of merchandise imports) (TM.VAL.FOOD.ZS.UN)

Food comprises the commodities in SITC revision 1, 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). For more information, see WDI table 4.6.

Series: Food price index (1995 = 100) (FP.FPI.TOTL)

Food price index is a subindex of the consumer price index. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: Food production index (1989-91 = 100) (AG.PRD.FOOD.XD)

Food production index covers commodities that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value. For more information, see WDI table 3.3.

Series: Food, beverages and tobacco (% of value added in manufacturing) (NV.MNF.FBTO.ZS.UN)

Value added in manufacturing is the sum of gross output less the value of intermediate inputs used in production for industries classified in ISIC revision 3. Food, beverages, and tobacco comprise ISIC division 31. For more information, see WDI table 4.3.

Series: Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US$) (BN.KLT.DINV.CD)

Foreign direct investment (net) 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. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 6.7.

Series: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDI) (BX.KLT.DINV.DT.GI.ZS)

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. Gross domestic investment (used in the denominator) is gross domestic fixed investment plus net changes in stocks. For more information, see WDI table 5.1.

Series: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) (BX.KLT.DINV.DT.GD.ZS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 5.1.

Series: Foreign direct investment, net inflows (current US$) (BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD)

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. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 6.7.

Series: Foreign labor force (% of total labor force) (SM.TLF.FRGN.ZS)

Foreign (or foreign-born) labor force as a percentage of total labor force is the share of foreign or foreign-born workers in a country's workforce. For more information, see WDI table 6.13.

Series: Foreign population (SM.POP.FRGN)

Foreign (or foreign-born) population is the number of foreign or foreign-born residents in a country. For more information, see WDI table 6.13.

Series: Foreign population (% of total population) (SM.POP.FRGN.ZS)

Foreign (or foreign-born) population is the number of foreign or foreign-born residents in a country. For more information, see WDI table 6.13.

Series: Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports) (TX.VAL.FUEL.ZS.UN)

Fuels comprise SITC section 3 (mineral fuels). For more information, see WDI table 4.5.

Series: Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports) (TM.VAL.FUEL.ZS.UN)

Fuels comprise the commodities in SITC revision 1, section 3 (mineral fuels). For more information, see WDI table 4.6.

Series: GDP at factor cost (constant 1995 US$) (NY.GDP.FCST.KD)

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 (market prices), GDP at factor cost is derived by subtracting net indirect taxes from GDP at purchaser values (market prices). Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars.

Series: GDP at factor cost (constant LCU) (NY.GDP.FCST.KN)

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 prices, GDP at factor cost is derived by subtracting net indirect taxes from GDP at purchaser values (market prices). Data are in constant local currency.

Series: GDP at factor cost (current LCU) (NY.GDP.FCST.CN)

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 (market prices), GDP at factor cost is derived by subtracting net indirect taxes from GDP at purchaser values (market prices). Data are in current local currency.

Series: GDP at factor cost (current US$) (NY.GDP.FCST.CD)

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 (market prices), GDP at factor cost is derived by subtracting net indirect taxes from GDP at purchaser values (market prices). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: GDP at market prices (constant 1995 US$) (NY.GDP.MKTP.KD)

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 added by all resident producers in the economy plus any 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. The residency of an institution is determined on the basis of economic interest in the territory for more than a year. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 1995 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. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: GDP at market prices (constant LCU) (NY.GDP.MKTP.KN)

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 added by all resident producers in the economy plus any 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. The residency of an institution is determined on the basis of economic interest in the territory for more than a year. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: GDP at market prices (current LCU) (NY.GDP.MKTP.CN)

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 added by all resident producers in the economy plus any 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. The residency of an institution is determined on the basis of economic interest in the territory for more than a year. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: GDP at market prices (current US$) (NY.GDP.MKTP.CD)

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 added by all resident and nonresident producers in the economy plus any 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. The residency of an institution is determined on the basis of economic interest in the territory for more than a year. 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. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: GDP deflator (base year varies by country) (NY.GDP.DEFL.ZS)

GDP implicit deflator measures the average annual rate of price change in the economy as a whole for the periods shown. The base year varies by country. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: GDP growth (annual %) (NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. 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 added by all resident producers in the economy plus any 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. The residency of an institution is determined on the basis of economic interest in the territory for more than a year. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: GDP per capita, PPP (current international $) (NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD)

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). GDP PPP 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 in the United States. 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 added by all resident producers in the economy plus any 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. The residency of an institution is determined on the basis of economic interest in the territory for more than a year. Data are in current international dollars. For more information, see WDI tables 1.1, 4.11, and 4.12.

Series: GDP per unit of energy use (1995 US$ per kg of oil equivalent) (EG.GDP.PUSE.KO.KD)

GDP per unit of energy use is the U.S. dollar estimate of real GDP (at 1995 prices) per kilogram of oil equivalent of commercial energy use. Commercial energy use refers to apparent consumption, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transportation. For more information, see WDI table 3.8.

Series: GDP per unit of energy use (PPP $ per kg of oil equivalent) (EG.GDP.PUSE.KO.PP)

GDP per unit of energy use is the PPP GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of commercial energy use. 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 a U.S. dollar has in the United States. For more information, see WDI table 3.8.

Series: GDP, PPP (current international $) (NY.GDP.MKTP.PP.CD)

GDP PPP 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 in the United States. 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 added by all resident producers in the economy plus any 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. For more information, see WDI tables 1.1, 4.11, and 4.12.

Series: General government consumption (% of GDP) (NE.CON.GOVT.ZS)

General government consumption includes all current spending for purchases of goods and services (including wages and salaries). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: General government consumption (annual % growth) (NE.CON.GOVT.KD.ZG)

Annual percentage growth of general government consumption based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. General government consumption includes all current spending for purchases of goods and services (including wages and salaries). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: General government consumption (constant 1995 US$) (NE.CON.GOVT.KD)

General government consumption includes all current spending for purchases of goods and services (including wages and salaries). 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 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: General government consumption (constant LCU) (NE.CON.GOVT.KN)

General government consumption includes all current spending for purchases of goods and services (including wages and salaries). 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: General government consumption (current LCU) (NE.CON.GOVT.CN)

General government consumption includes all current spending for purchases of goods and services (including wages and salaries). 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: General government consumption (current US$) (NE.CON.GOVT.CD)

General government consumption includes all current spending for purchases of goods and services (including wages and salaries). 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Genuine domestic savings (% of GDP) (NY.GEN.SVNG.GD.ZS)

Genuine domestic savings are equal to net domestic savings, plus education expenditure and minus energy depletion, mineral depletion, net forest depletion, and carbon dioxide damage. For more information, see WDI table 3.15.

Series: Genuine savings: carbon dioxide damage (% of GDP) (NY.GEN.DCO2.GD.ZS)

Carbon dioxide damage is estimated to be $20 per ton of carbon (the unit damage) times the number of tons of carbon emitted. This indicator has been derived for the purpose of estimating genuine domestic savings. For more information, see WDI table 3.15.

Series: Genuine savings: consumption of fixed capital (% of GDP) (NY.GEN.DKAP.GD.ZS)

Consumption of fixed capital represents the replacement value of capital used up in the process of production. This indicator has been derived for the purpose of estimating genuine domestic savings. For more information, see WDI table 3.15.

Series: Genuine savings: education expenditure (% of GDP) (NY.GEN.AEDU.GD.ZS)

Education expenditure refers to the current operating expenditures in education, including wages and salaries and excluding capital investments in buildings and equipment. This indicator has been derived for the purpose of estimating genuine domestic savings. For more information, see WDI table 3.15.

Series: Genuine savings: energy depletion (% of GDP) (NY.GEN.DNGY.GD.ZS)

Energy depletion is equal to the product of unit resource rents and the physical quantities of energy extracted. It covers crude oil, natural gas, and coal. This indicator has been derived for the purpose of estimating genuine domestic savings. For more information, see WDI table 3.15.

Series: Genuine savings: mineral depletion (% of GDP) (NY.GEN.DMIN.GD.ZS)

Mineral depletion is equal to the product of unit resource rents and the physical quantities of minerals extracted. It refers to bauxite, copper, iron, lead, nickel, phosphate, tin, gold, and silver. This indicator has been derived for the purpose of estimating genuine domestic savings. For more information, see WDI table 3.15.

Series: Genuine savings: net domestic savings (% of GDP) (NY.GEN.NDOM.GD.ZS)

Net domestic savings are equal to gross domestic savings less the value of consumption of fixed capital. This indicator has been derived for the purpose of estimating genuine domestic savings. For more information, see WDI table 3.15.

Series: Genuine savings: net forest depletion (% of GDP) (NY.GEN.DFOR.GD.ZS)

Net forest depletion is calculated as the product of unit resource rents and the excess of roundwood harvest over natural growth. This indicator has been derived for the purpose of estimating genuine domestic savings. For more information, see WDI table 3.15.

Series: GNP at market prices (constant 1995 US$) (NY.GNP.MKTP.KD)

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 nonresident sources. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars.

Series: GNP at market prices (constant LCU) (NY.GNP.MKTP.KN)

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: GNP at market prices (current LCU) (NY.GNP.MKTP.CN)

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 nonresident sources. Data are in current local currency.

Series: GNP at market prices (current US$) (NY.GNP.MKTP.CD)

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 nonresident sources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: GNP growth (annual %) (NY.GNP.MKTP.KD.ZG)

Annual growth rate of GNP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. 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 nonresident sources. For more information, see WDI table 1.1.

Series: GNP per capita (constant 1995 US$) (NY.GNP.PCAP.KD)

GNP per capita is gross national product divided by midyear population. 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 nonresident sources. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 1.1.

Series: GNP per capita growth (annual %) (NY.GNP.PCAP.KD.ZG)

Annual growth rate of GNP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. 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 nonresident sources. For more information, see WDI table 1.1.

Series: GNP per capita, Atlas method (current US$) (NY.GNP.PCAP.CD)

GNP per capita is the gross national product, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. 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 nonresident sources. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNP, 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 the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). For more information, see WDI table 1.1.

Series: GNP per capita, PPP (current international $) (NY.GNP.PCAP.PP.CD)

GNP per capita is gross national product divided by midyear population. PPP GNP is gross national product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNP as the U.S. dollar in the United States. Data are in current international dollars. For more information, see WDI tables 1.1, 4.11, and 4.12.

Series: GNP, Atlas method (current US$) (NY.GNP.ATLS.CD)

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 nonresident sources. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNP, 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 the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). For more information, see WDI table 1.1.

Series: GNP, PPP (current international $) (NY.GNP.MKTP.PP.CD)

GNP PPP is gross national product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNP as the U.S. dollar in the United States. GNP is the sum of 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 nonresident sources. Data are in current international dollars. For more information, see WDI tables 1.1, 4.11, and 4.12.

Series: Goods and services expenditure (% of total expenditure) (GB.XPC.GSRV.ZS)

Goods and services include all government payments in exchange for goods and services, whether in the form of wages and salaries to employees or other purchases of goods and services. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 4.14.

Series: Goods exports (BoP, current US$) (BX.GSR.MRCH.CD)

The category of merchandise has been replaced by a broader category of goods. The new 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. Merchandise exports refer to all movable goods (including non-monetary gold) involved in a change of ownership from residents to nonresidents. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Goods imports (BoP, current US$) (BM.GSR.MRCH.CD)

The category of merchandise has been replaced by a broader category of goods. The new 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. Merchandise imports refer to all movable goods (including non-monetary gold) involved in a change of ownership from nonresidents to residents. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Gross domestic fixed investment (% of GDP) (NE.GDI.FTOT.ZS)

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 commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private residential dwellings. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Gross domestic fixed investment (annual % growth) (NE.GDI.FTOT.KD.ZG)

Average annual growth of gross domestic fixed investment based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. 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 commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private residential dwellings. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Gross domestic fixed investment (constant 1995 US$) (NE.GDI.FTOT.KD)

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 commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private residential dwellings. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Gross domestic fixed investment (constant LCU) (NE.GDI.FTOT.KN)

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 commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private residential dwellings. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Gross domestic fixed investment (current LCU) (NE.GDI.FTOT.CN)

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 commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private residential dwellings. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Gross domestic fixed investment (current US$) (NE.GDI.FTOT.CD)

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 commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private residential dwellings. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Gross domestic income (constant LCU) (NY.GDY.TOTL.KN)

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) (NE.GDI.TOTL.ZS)

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 commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private residential dwellings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales. For more information, see WDI tables 1.4 and 4.9.

Series: Gross domestic investment (annual % growth) (NE.GDI.TOTL.KD.ZG)

Annual growth rate of gross domestic investment based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. 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; and the construction of

roads, railways, and the like, including commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private residential dwellings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Gross domestic investment (constant 1995 US$) (NE.GDI.TOTL.KD)

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 commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private residential dwellings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Gross domestic investment (constant LCU) (NE.GDI.TOTL.KN)

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 commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private residential dwellings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Gross domestic investment (current LCU) (NE.GDI.TOTL.CN)

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 commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private residential dwellings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Gross domestic investment (current US$) (NE.GDI.TOTL.CD)

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 commercial and industrial buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, and private residential dwellings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Gross domestic savings (% of GDP) (NY.GDS.TOTL.ZS)

Gross domestic savings are calculated as the difference between GDP and total consumption. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Gross domestic savings (constant LCU) (NY.GDS.TOTL.KN)

Gross domestic savings are calculated as the difference between GDP and total consumption. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Gross domestic savings (current LCU) (NY.GDS.TOTL.CN)

Gross domestic savings are calculated as the difference between GDP and total consumption. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Gross domestic savings (current US$) (NY.GDS.TOTL.CD)

Gross domestic savings are calculated as the difference between GDP and total consumption. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Gross foreign direct investment (% of GDP, PPP) (BG.KLT.DINV.GD.PP.ZS)

Gross foreign direct investment is the sum of the absolute values of inflows and outflows of foreign direct investment recorded in the balance of payments financial account. It includes equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital. This indicator differs from the standard measure of foreign direct investment (see table 6.7), which captures only inward investment. The indicator is calculated as a ratio to GDP converted to international dollars using purchasing power parities (see WDI tables 4.10 and 4.11 for a discussion of PPP). For more information, see WDI table 6.1.

Series: Gross international reserves (includes gold, current US$) (FI.RES.TOTL.CD)

Gross international 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Gross international reserves in months of imports (FI.RES.TOTL.MO)

Gross international reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), 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 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Gross national income (constant LCU) (NY.GNY.TOTL.KN)

Gross national income is derived as the sum of GNP and the terms of trade adjustment. Data are in constant local currency.

Series: Gross national savings, including NCTR (% of GDP) (NY.GNS.ICTR.ZS)

Gross national savings including net current transfers is equal to gross domestic savings plus net income and net current transfers from abroad.

Series: Gross national savings, including NCTR (% of GNP) (NY.GNS.ICTR.GN.ZS)

Gross national savings, including net current transfers is equal to gross domestic savings plus net income and net current transfers from abroad.

Series: Gross national savings, including NCTR (constant LCU) (NY.GNS.ICTR.KN)

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 NCTR (current LCU) (NY.GNS.ICTR.CN)

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 current local currency.

Series: Gross national savings, including NCTR (current US$) (NY.GNS.ICTR.CD)

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 current U.S. dollars.

Series: Gross private capital flows (% of GDP, PPP) (BG.KAC.FNEI.GD.PP.ZS)

Gross private capital flows are the sum of the absolute values of direct, portfolio, and other investment inflows and outflows recorded in the balance of payments financial account, excluding changes in the assets and liabilities of monetary authorities and general government. The indicator is calculated as a ratio to GDP converted to international dollars using purchasing power parities (see WDI tables 4.10 and 4.11 for a discussion of PPP). For more information, see WDI table 6.1.

Series: Health expenditure per capita (current US$) (SH.XPD.PCAP)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.14.

Series: Health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international $) (SH.XPD.PPPC)

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 international dollars. For more information, see WDI table 2.14. (For a discussion on PPP, see WDI tables 4.11 and 4.12.)

Series: Health expenditure, private (% of GDP) (SH.XPD.PRIV.ZS)

Private health expenditure includes direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, charitable donations, and direct service payments by private corporations. For more information, see WDI table 2.14.

Series: Health expenditure, public (% of GDP) (SH.XPD.PUBL.ZS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.14.

Series: Health expenditure, total (% of GDP) (SH.XPD.TOTL.ZS)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures. 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. For more information, see WDI table 2.14.

Series: High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports) (TX.VAL.TECH.MF.ZS)

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity. They include high-technology products such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery. For more information, see WDI table 5.12.

Series: High-technology exports (current US$) (TX.VAL.TECH.CD)

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity. They include high-technology products such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 5.12.

Series: Hospital beds (per 1,000 people) (SH.MED.BEDS.ZS)

Hospital beds include inpatient beds available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. In most cases beds for both acute and chronic care are included. For more information, see WDI table 2.14.

Series: IBRD loans and IDA credits (PPG DOD, current US$) (DT.DOD.MWBG.CD)

IBRD loans and IDA credits are extended by the World Bank Group. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) lends at market rates. Credits from the International Development Association (IDA) are at concessional rates. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.18.

Series: IFC investable index (annual % change) (CM.MKT.INDX.ZG)

IFC investable index price change is the U.S. dollar price change in the stock markets covered by the IFCI country index, supplemented by the IFCG country index. For more information, see WDI table 5.2.

Series: Illiteracy rate, adult female (% of females aged 15 and above) (SE.ADT.ILIT.FE.ZS)

Adult female illiteracy rate is the proportion of female adults aged 15 and above who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. For more information, see WDI tables 1.3 and 2.12.

Series: Illiteracy rate, adult male (% of males aged 15 and above) (SE.ADT.ILIT.MA.ZS)

Adult male illiteracy rate is the proportion of male adults aged 15 and above who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. For more information, see WDI tables 1.3 and 2.12.

Series: Illiteracy rate, adult total (% of people aged 15 and above) (SE.ADT.ILIT.ZS)

Adult illiteracy rate is the percentage of people aged 15 and above who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. For more information, see WDI tables 1.3 and 2.12.

Series: Illiteracy rate, young adult female (% of females aged 15-24) (SE.ADT.1524.IL.FE.ZS)

Youth illiteracy rate is the proportion of females aged 15-24 who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. For more information, see WDI table 2.12.

Series: Illiteracy rate, young adult male (% of males aged 15-24) (SE.ADT.1524.IL.MA.ZS)

Youth illiteracy rate is the proportion of males aged 15-24 who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. For more information, see WDI table 2.12.

Series: Illiteracy rate, young adult total (% of people aged 15-24) (SE.ADT.1524.IL.ZS)

Youth illiteracy rate is the proportion of people aged 15-24 who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. For more information, see WDI table 2.12.

Series: Immunization, DPT (% of children under 12 months) (SH.IMM.IDPT)

Child immunization measures the rate of vaccination coverage of children under one year of age. A child is considered adequately immunized against diphtheria, pertussis (or whooping cough), and tetanus (DPT)

after receiving two or three doses of vaccine, depending on the immunization scheme. For more information, see WDI table 2.15.

Series: Immunization, measles (% of children under 12 months) (SH.IMM.MEAS)

Child immunization measures the rate of vaccination coverage of children under one year of age. A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine. For more information, see WDI table 2.15.

Series: Import duties (% of imports) (GB.TAX.IMPT.BM.ZS)

Import duties comprise all levies collected on goods at the point of entry into the country. They include levies for revenue purposes or import protection, whether on a specific or ad valorem basis, as long as they are restricted to imported products. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 5.5.

Series: Imports of goods and services (% of GDP) (NE.IMP.GNFS.ZS)

Imports 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, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labor and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Imports of goods and services (annual % growth) (NE.IMP.GNFS.KD.ZG)

Annual growth rate of imports of goods and services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars.Imports 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, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labor and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Imports of goods and services (BoP, current US$) (BM.GSR.GNFS.CD)

Imports of goods and services comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Imports of goods and services (constant 1995 US$) (NE.IMP.GNFS.KD)

Imports 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, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labor and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Imports of goods and services (constant LCU) (NE.IMP.GNFS.KN)

Imports 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, such as communication, construction, financial,

information, business, personal, and government services. Labor and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Imports of goods and services (current LCU) (NE.IMP.GNFS.CN)

Imports 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, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labor and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Imports of goods and services (current US$) (NE.IMP.GNFS.CD)

Imports 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, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. Labor and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Imports of goods, services and income (BoP, current US$) (BM.GSR.TOTL.CD)

Imports of goods, services and income is the sum of goods (merchandise) imports, imports of services and factor payments. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Income payments (BoP, current US$) (BM.GSR.FCTY.CD)

Factor 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Income receipts (BoP, current US$) (BX.GSR.FCTY.CD)

Factor 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Industry, value added (% of GDP) (NV.IND.TOTL.ZS)

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 2. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Industry, value added (annual % growth) (NV.IND.TOTL.KD.ZG)

Annual growth rate for industrial value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 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 2. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Industry, value added (constant 1995 US$) (NV.IND.TOTL.KD)

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 2. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Industry, value added (constant LCU) (NV.IND.TOTL.KN)

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 2. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Industry, value added (current LCU) (NV.IND.TOTL.CN)

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 2. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Industry, value added (current US$) (NV.IND.TOTL.CD)

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 2. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) (FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG)

Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: Inflation, food prices (annual %) (FP.FPI.TOTL.ZG)

Inflation as measured by the food price index reflects the annual percentage change in the prices of foods used for private consumption in households. Food price indexes are a subindex of the consumer price index. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %) (NY.GDP.DEFL.KD.ZG)

Inflation as measured by the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator. GDP implicit deflator measures the average annual rate of price change in the economy as a whole for the periods shown. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: Inflows of asylum seekers (SM.POP.IASY)

Asylum seekers are those who apply for permission to remain in the country for humanitarian reasons. For more information, see WDI table 6.13.

Series: Inflows of foreign population (SM.POP.IFRN)

Inflows of foreign population are the gross arrivals of immigrants in the country shown. The total does not include asylum seekers, except as noted. For more information, see WDI table 6.13.

Series: Insurance and financial services (% of service exports, BoP) (BX.GSR.INSF.ZS)

Insurance and financial services (% of service exports, BoP) cover various types of insurance provided to nonresidents by resident insurance enterprises and vice versa, and financial intermediary and auxiliary services (except those of insurance enterprises and pension funds) exchanged between residents and nonresidents. Service exports 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.

Series: Insurance and financial services (% of service imports, BoP) (BM.GSR.INSF.ZS)

Insurance and financial services (% of service imports, BoP) cover various types of insurance provided to nonresidents by resident insurance enterprises and vice versa, and financial intermediary and auxiliary services (except those of insurance enterprises and pension funds) exchanged between residents and nonresidents. Services imports 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 International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Balance of Payments Manual (1993), but definitions may nevertheless vary among reporting economies.

Series: Interest payments (% of current revenue) (GB.INT.DECT.RV.ZS)

Interest includes interest payments on government debt--including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments--to both domestic and foreign residents. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 4.13.

Series: Interest payments (% of total expenditure) (GB.XPC.INTP.ZS)

Interest payments are payments made to domestic sectors and to nonresidents for the use of borrowed money. (Repayment of principal is shown as a financing item, and commission charges are shown as purchases of services.) Interest payments do not include payments by government as guarantor or surety of interest on the defaulted debts of others, which are classified as government lending. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 4.14.

Series: Interest rate spread (lending rate minus deposit rate) (FR.INR.LNDP)

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. For more information, see WDI table 5.4.

Series: Interest rate spread (lending rate minus LIBOR) (FR.INR.LNLB)

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. Spread over LIBOR (London Interbank Offer Rate) is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to prime customers minus LIBOR. LIBOR is the most commonly recognized international interest rate and is quoted in several currencies. The average three-month LIBOR on U.S. dollar deposits is used here. For more information, see WDI table 5.4.

Series: International telecom, outgoing traffic (minutes per subscriber) (IT.INT.TRAF.MN.PS)

Outgoing traffic refers to the telephone traffic, measured in minutes per subscriber, that originated in the country with a destination outside the country. For more information, see WDI table 5.10.

Series: International tourism, expenditures (% of total imports) (ST.INT.XPND.MP.ZS)

International tourism expenditures are expenditures of international outbound visitors in other countries, including payments to foreign carriers for international transport. 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. Their share in imports is calculated as a ratio to imports of goods and services. For more information, see WDI table 6.14.

Series: International tourism, expenditures (current US$) (ST.INT.XPND.CD)

International tourism expenditures are expenditures of international outbound visitors in other countries, including payments to foreign carriers for international transport. 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. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 6.14.

Series: International tourism, number of arrivals (ST.INT.ARVL)

International inbound tourists are the number of visitors who travel to a country other than that where they have their usual residence for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose in visiting is other than an activity remunerated from within the country visited. For more information, see WDI table 6.14.

Series: International tourism, number of departures (ST.INT.DPRT)

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. For more information, see WDI table 6.14.

Series: International tourism, receipts (% of total exports) (ST.INT.RCPT.XP.ZS)

International tourism receipts are expenditures by international inbound visitors, including payments to national carriers for international transport. 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. Their share in exports is calculated as a ratio to exports of goods and services. For more information, see WDI table 6.14.

Series: International tourism, receipts (current US$) (ST.INT.RCPT.CD)

International tourism receipts are expenditures by international inbound visitors, including payments to national carriers for international transport. 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. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 6.14.

Series: Internet hosts (per 10,000 people) (IT.NET.HOST.P4)

Internet hosts are the number of computers with active Internet Protocol (IP) addresses connected to the Internet, per 10,000 people. All hosts without a country code identification are assumed to be located in the United States. For more information, see WDI table 5.11.

Series: Labor force in agriculture (% of total) (SL.AGR.TOTL.ZS)

Labor force in agriculture is the proportion of the total labor force recorded as working in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing (ISIC major division 1). Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population. For more information, see WDI tables 1.5 and 2.4.

Series: Labor force with primary education (% of total) (SL.TLF.PRIM.ZS)

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 primary education, female (% of female labor force) (SL.TLF.PRIM.FE.ZS)

Female labor force with primary education is the proportion of the female labor force that has a primary education, as a percentage of the total female labor force.

Series: Labor force with primary education, male (% of male labor force) (SL.TLF.PRIM.MA.ZS)

Male labor force with primary education is the proportion of the male labor force that has a primary education, as a percentage of the total male labor force.

Series: Labor force with secondary education (% of total) (SL.TLF.SECO.ZS)

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 secondary education, female (% of female labor force) (SL.TLF.SECO.FE.ZS)

Female labor force with secondary education is the proportion of the female labor force that has a secondary education, as a percentage of the total female labor force.

Series: Labor force with secondary education, male (% of male labor force) (SL.TLF.SECO.MA.ZS)

Male labor force with secondary education is the proportion of the male labor force that has a secondary education, as a percentage of the total male labor force.

Series: Labor force with tertiary education (% of total) (SL.TLF.TERT.ZS)

Labor force with tertiary education is the proportion of labor force that has a tertiary education, as a percentage of the the total labor force.

Series: Labor force with tertiary education, female (% of female labor force) (SL.TLF.TERT.FE.ZS)

Female labor force with tertiary education is the proportion of female labor force that has a tertiary education, as a percentage of the total female labor force.

Series: Labor force with tertiary education, male (% of male labor force) (SL.TLF.TERT.MA.ZS)

Male labor force with tertiary education is the proportion of male labor force that has a tertiary education, as a percentage of the total male labor force.

Series: Labor force, children 10-14 (% of age group) (SL.TLF.CHLD.ZS)

Children 10-14 in the labor force is the share of that age group that is active in the labor force. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population. For more information, see WDI table 2.3.

Series: Labor force, female (% of total) (SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.3.

Series: Labor force, total (SL.TLF.TOTL.IN)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.3.

Series: Land area (hectares) (AG.LND.TOTL.HA)

Land area (in hectares) 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. For more information, see WDI table 3.1.

Series: Land area (sq km) (AG.LND.TOTL.K2)

Land area (in square kilometers) 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. For more information, see WDI table 3.1.

Series: Land use, arable land (% of land area) (AG.LND.ARBL.ZS)

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 not included. For more information, see WDI tables 3.1 and 3.2.

Series: Land use, arable land (hectares per person) (AG.LND.ARBL.HA.PC)

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 not included. For more information, see WDI tables 3.1 and 3.2.

Series: Land use, arable land (hectares) (AG.LND.ARBL.HA)

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 not included. For more information, see WDI tables 3.1 and 3.2.

Series: Land use, area under cereal production (hectares) (AG.LND.CREL.HA)

Land under cereal production relates to harvested area, although some countries report sown or cultivated area only. 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. For more information, see WDI table 3.2.

Series: Land use, irrigated land (% of cropland) (AG.LND.IRIG.ZS)

Irrigated land is the area purposely provided with water, including land irrigated by controlled flooding. Cropland includes land under temporary and permanent crops, temporary meadows, market and kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. For more information, see WDI table 3.2.

Series: Land use, irrigated land (hectares) (AG.LND.IRIG.HA)

Irrigated land (in hectares) refers to areas purposely provided with water, including land irrigated by controlled flooding. Cropland refers to arable land and land used for permanent crops. For more information, see WDI table 3.2.

Series: Land use, other (% of land area) (AG.LND.OTHR.ZS)

Other land includes forest and woodland, as well as logged-over areas to be forested in the near future. Also included are uncultivated land, grassland not used for pasture, wetlands, wastelands, and built-up areas--residential, recreational, and industrial lands and areas covered by roads and other fabricated infrastructure. For more information, see WDI table 3.1.

Series: Land use, permanent cropland (% of land area) (AG.LND.CROP.ZS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 3.1.

Series: Lending interest rate (%) (FR.INR.LEND)

Lending interest rate is the rate charged by banks on loans to prime customers. For more information, see WDI table 5.6.

Series: Life expectancy at birth, female (years) (SP.DYN.LE00.FE.IN)

Life expectancy at birth (female) 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. For more information, see WDI tables 1.3 and 2.18.

Series: Life expectancy at birth, male (years) (SP.DYN.LE00.MA.IN)

Life expectancy at birth (male) 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. For more information, see WDI tables 1.3 and 2.18.

Series: Life expectancy at birth, total (years) (SP.DYN.LE00.IN)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.18.

Series: Liquid liabilities (M3) as % of GDP (FS.LBL.LIQU.GD.ZS)

Liquid liabilities are also known as broad money, or M3. They are the sum of currency and deposits in the central bank (M0), plus transferable deposits and electronic currency (M1), plus time and savings deposits, foreign currency transferable deposits, certificates of deposit, and securities repurchase agreements (M2), plus travelers checks, foreign currency time deposits, commercial paper, and shares of mutual funds or market funds held by residents. For more information, see WDI table 5.4.

Series: Listed domestic companies, total (CM.MKT.LDOM.NO)

Listed domestic companies refer to the number of 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. For more information, see WDI table 5.2.

Series: Livestock production index (1989-91 = 100) (AG.PRD.LVSK.XD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 3.3.

Series: Long-term debt (DOD, current US$) (DT.DOD.DLXF.CD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.18.

Series: Low-birthweight babies (% of births) (SH.STA.BRTW.ZS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.17.

Series: Machinery and transport equipment (% of value added in manufacturing) (NV.MNF.MTRN.ZS.UN)

Value added in manufacturing is the sum of gross output less the value of intermediate inputs used in production for industries classified in ISIC revision 3. Machinery and transport equipment comprise ISIC groups 382-84. For more information, see WDI table 4.3.

Series: Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (% of children under 5) (SH.STA.STNT.ZS)

Prevalence of child malnutrition (height for age) is the percentage of children under five whose height for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population aged 0 to 59 months. For children up to two years of age, height is measured by recumbent length. For older children, height is measured by stature while standing. The reference population adopted by the WHO in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished. For more information, see WDI table 2.17.

Series: Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5) (SH.STA.MALN.ZS)

Prevalence of child malnutrition (weight for age) is the percentage of children under five whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population aged 0 to 59 months. The reference population adopted by the WHO in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished. For more information, see WDI table 2.17.

Series: Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports) (TX.VAL.MANF.ZS.UN)

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). For more information, see WDI table 4.5.

Series: Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports) (TM.VAL.MANF.ZS.UN)

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). For more information, see WDI table 4.6.

Series: Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP) (NV.IND.MANF.ZS)

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 2. For more information, see WDI table 4.3.

Series: Manufacturing, value added (annual % growth) (NV.IND.MANF.KD.ZG)

Annual growth rate for manufacturing value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 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 2. For more information, see WDI table 4.3.

Series: Manufacturing, value added (constant 1995 US$) (NV.IND.MANF.KD)

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 2. Data are expressed constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.3.

Series: Manufacturing, value added (constant LCU) (NV.IND.MANF.KN)

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 2. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.3.

Series: Manufacturing, value added (current LCU) (NV.IND.MANF.CN)

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 2. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.3.

Series: Manufacturing, value added (current US$) (NV.IND.MANF.CD)

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 2. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.3.

Series: Market capitalization of listed companies (% of GDP) (CM.MKT.LCAP.GD.ZS)

Market capitalization (also known as market value) is the share price times the number of shares outstanding. Listed domestic companies refer to the number of domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. For more information, see WDI table 5.2.

Series: Market capitalization of listed companies (current US$) (CM.MKT.LCAP.CD)

Market capitalization (also known as market value) is the share price times the number of shares outstanding. Listed domestic companies refer to the number of domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 5.2.

Series: Meat price in PPP terms (U.S. price = 100) (EP.PPR.MEAT.XD)

Food prices in PPP terms are the prices in each country for a particular item relative to the U.S. price level for that item. For more information, see WDI table 5.6.

Series: Merchandise exports (current US$) (TX.VAL.MRCH.CD.WT)

Merchandise exports 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.5.

Series: Merchandise imports (current US$) (TM.VAL.MRCH.CD.WT)

Merchandise imports show the c.i.f. value of goods received from the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars. Merchandise imports are classified using the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.6.

Series: Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure) (MS.MIL.XPND.ZS)

Military 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). For more information, see WDI table 5.7.

Series: Military expenditure (% of GNP) (MS.MIL.XPND.GN.ZS)

Military 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). For more information, see WDI table 5.7.

Series: Military personnel (% of total labor force) (MS.MIL.TOTL.TF.ZS)

Armed forces personnel refers to active-duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if those forces resemble regular units in their organization, equipment, training, or mission. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population. For more information, see WDI table 5.7.

Series: Military personnel, total (MS.MIL.TOTL.P1)

Armed forces personnel refer to active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if those forces resemble regular units in their organization, equipment, training, or mission. For more information, see WDI table 5.7.

Series: Mobile phones (per 1,000 people) (IT.CEL.SETS.P3)

Mobile phones refers 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, per 1,000 people. For more information, see WDI table 5.11.

Series: Money (current LCU) (FM.LBL.MONY.CN)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: Money and quasi money (M2) (current LCU) (FM.LBL.MQMY.CN)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: Money and quasi money (M2) as % of GDP (FM.LBL.MQMY.GD.ZS)

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). For more information, see WDI tables 1.5 and 4.16.

Series: Money and quasi money (M2) to gross international reserves ratio (FM.LBL.MQMY.IR.ZS)

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 is frequently called M2; it corresponds to lines 34 and 35 in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) International Financial Statistics (IFS). Gross international 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: Money and quasi money growth (annual %) (FM.LBL.MQMY.ZG)

Average annual growth rate in money and quasi money. 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 is frequently called M2; it corresponds to lines 34 and 35 in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) International Financial Statistics (IFS). The change in the money supply is measured as the difference in

end-of-year totals relative to the level of M2 in the preceding year. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) (SP.DYN.AMRT.FE)

Adult mortality rate (female) is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60--that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates between ages 15 and 60. For more information, see WDI table 2.18.

Series: Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) (SP.DYN.AMRT.MA)

Adult mortality rate (male) is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60--that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates between ages 15 and 60. For more information, see WDI table 2.18.

Series: Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) (SP.DYN.IMRT.IN)

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants who die before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year. For more information, see WDI table 2.18.

Series: Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (SH.DYN.MORT)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.18.

Series: Net capital account (BoP, current US$) (BN.TRF.KOGT.CD)

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$) (BN.TRF.CURR.CD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Net current transfers from abroad (constant LCU) (NY.TRF.NCTR.KN)

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) (NY.TRF.NCTR.CN)

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$) (NY.TRF.NCTR.CD)

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 domestic credit (current LCU) (FM.AST.DOMS.CN)

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 errors and omissions, adjusted (BoP, current US$) (BN.KAC.EOMS.CD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Net financial flows, IBRD (current US$) (DT.NFL.MIBR.CD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 6.12.

Series: Net financial flows, IDA (current US$) (DT.NFL.MIDA.CD)

Net financial flows are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. IDA is the International Development Association, the soft loan window of the World Bank Group. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 6.12.

Series: Net financial flows, IMF concessional (current US$) (DT.NFL.IMFC.CD)

Net financial flows are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. Concessional assistance is provided through concessional lending facilities. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 6.12.

Series: Net financial flows, IMF nonconcessional (current US$) (DT.NFL.IMFN.CD)

Net financial flows are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. IMF is the International Monetary Fund. Nonconcessional lending is the credit provided by the IMF to its members, principally to meet their balance of payments needs. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 6.12.

Series: Net financial flows, others (current US$) (DT.NFL.MOTH.CD)

Net financial flows are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. Others is a residual category in the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System. It includes such institutions as the Caribbean Development Bank, European Investment Bank, and European Development Fund. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 6.12

Series: Net financial flows, RDB concessional (current US$) (DT.NFL.RDBC.CD)

Net financial flows are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. Concessional financial flows cover disbursements made through concessional lending facilities. Regional development banks include the African Development Bank (AfDB), based in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, which lends to all of Africa, including North Africa; the Asian Development Bank (ADB), based in Manila, Philippines, which serves countries in South Asia and East Asia and the Pacific; and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), based in Washington, D.C., which is the principal development bank of the Americas Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 6.12.

Series: Net financial flows, RDB nonconcessional (current US$) (DT.NFL.RDBN.CD)

Net financial flows are disbursements of loans and credits less repayments of principal. Nonconcessional financial flows cover all other disbursements. Regional development banks include the African Development Bank (AfDB), based in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, which lends to all of Africa, including North Africa; the Asian Development Bank (ADB), based in Manila, Philippines, which serves countries in South Asia and East Asia and the Pacific; and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), based in Washington, D.C., which is the principal development bank of the Americas Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 6.12.

Series: Net foreign assets (current LCU) (FM.AST.NFRG.CN)

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$) (BN.GSR.FCTY.CD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Net income from abroad (constant LCU) (NY.GSR.NFCY.KN)

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) (NY.GSR.NFCY.CN)

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$) (NY.GSR.NFCY.CD)

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 indirect taxes (constant LCU) (NY.TAX.NIND.KN)

Net 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. 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: Net indirect taxes (current LCU) (NY.TAX.NIND.CN)

Net 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. 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: Net indirect taxes (current US$) (NY.TAX.NIND.CD)

Net 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. 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: Net international reserves (excludes gold, current US$) (FI.RES.XGLD.CD)

Net international reserves 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. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Net trade in goods (BoP, current US$) (BN.GSR.MRCH.CD)

The category of merchandise has been replaced by a broader category of goods. The new 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. Net trade in goods is the difference between exports and imports of goods. Trade in services is not included. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Net trade in goods and services (BoP, current US$) (BN.GSR.GNFS.CD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.17.

Series: Nontax revenue (% of current revenue) (GB.NTX.TOTL.RV.ZS)

Nontax revenue includes requited nonrepayable receipts for public purposes, such as fines, administrative fees, or entrepreneurial income from government ownership of property and voluntary, unrequited nonrepayable receipts other than from governmental sources. Proceeds of grants and borrowing, funds arising from the repayment of previous lending by governments, incurrence of liabilities, and proceeds from the sale of capital assets are not included. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 4.15.

Series: Official development assistance and official aid (current US$) (DT.ODA.ALLD.CD)

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 and dollar exchange rates. For more information, see WDI table 6.10.

Series: Official exchange rate (LCU per US$, period average) (PA.NUS.FCRF)

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) determined by country authorities or on rates determined largely by market forces in the legally sanctioned exchange market. For more information, see WDI table 5.6.

Series: Official exchange rate to parallel exchange rate ratio (PA.NUS.FCRF.XR)

Ratio of official to parallel exchange rate measures the premium people must pay, relative to the official exchange rate, to exchange the domestic currency for dollars in the black market. For more information, see WDI table 5.6.

Series: Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports) (TX.VAL.MMTL.ZS.UN)

Ores and metals comprise the commodities in SITC sections 27 (crude fertilizer, minerals nes); 28 (metalliferous ores, scrap); and 68 (non-ferrous metals). For more information, see WDI table 4.5.

Series: Ores and metals imports (% of merchandise imports) (TM.VAL.MMTL.ZS.UN)

Ores and metals comprise commodities in SITC revision 1, sections 27 (crude fertilizer, minerals nes); 28 (metalliferous ores, scrap); and 68 (non-ferrous metals). For more information, see WDI table 4.6.

Series: Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions (kg per day per worker) (EE.BOD.WRKR.KG)

Emissions per worker are total emissions of organic water pollutants divided by the number of industrial workers. 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. For more information, see WDI table 3.6.

Series: Organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions (kg per day) (EE.BOD.TOTL.KG)

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. For more information, see WDI table 3.6.

Series: Other commercial services (% of commercial service exports, WTO) (TX.VAL.OTHR.ZS.WT)

Other commercial services (% of commercial service exports, WTO) include such activities as insurance and financial services, international telecommunications, and postal and courier services; computer data; news-related service transactions between residents and nonresidents; construction services; royalties and license fees; miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services; and personal, cultural, and recreational services. For more information, see WDI tables 4.7 and 4.8.

Series: Other commercial services (% of commercial service imports, WTO) (TM.VAL.OTHR.ZS.WT)

Other commercial services (% of commercial service imports, WTO) include such activities as insurance and financial services, international telecommunications, and postal and courier services; computer data; news-related service transactions between residents and nonresidents; construction services; royalties and license fees; miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services; and personal, cultural, and recreational services. For more information, see WDI tables 4.7 and 4.8.

Series: Other manufacturing (% of value added in manufacturing) (NV.MNF.OTHR.ZS.UN)

Value added in manufacturing is the sum of gross output less the value of intermediate inputs used in production for industries classified in ISIC revision 3. Other manufacturing includes wood and related products (division 33), paper and paper- related products (division 34), petroleum and related products (groups 353-56), basic metals and mineral products (divisions 36 and 37), fabricated metal products and

professional goods (groups 381 and 385), and other industries (group 390). When data for textiles, machinery, or chemicals are shown as not available, they are included in other manufacturing. For more information, see WDI table 4.3.

Series: Other taxes (% of current revenue) (GB.TAX.OTHR.RV.ZS)

Other taxes include employer payroll or labor taxes, taxes on property, and taxes not allocable to other categories. They may include negative values that are adjustments (for example, for taxes collected on behalf of state and local governments and not allocable to individual tax categories). 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 fines, fees, recoveries, inheritance taxes, and nonrecurrent levies on capital. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 4.15.

Series: Overall budget deficit, including grants (% of GDP) (GB.BAL.OVRL.GD.ZS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.13.

Series: Overall budget deficit, including grants (current LCU) (GB.BAL.OVRL.CN)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.13.

Series: Passenger cars (per 1,000 people) (IS.VEH.PCAR.P3)

Passenger cars refer to individual four-wheel transport. For more information, see WDI table 3.12.

Series: Patent applications, nonresidents (IP.PAT.NRES)

Patents are documents, issued by a government office, that describe the invention and create a legal situation in which the patented invention can normally be exploited (made, used, sold, imported) only by, or with the authorization of, the patentee. The protection of inventions is generally limited to 20 years from the filing date of the application for the grant of a patent. For more information, see WDI table 5.12.

Series: Patent applications, residents (IP.PAT.RESD)

Patents are documents, issued by a government office, that describe the invention and create a legal situation in which the patented invention can normally be exploited (made, used, sold, imported) only by, or with the authorization of, the patentee. The protection of inventions is generally limited to 20 years from the filing date of the application for the grant of a patent. For more information, see WDI table 5.12.

Series: Persistence to grade 5, female (% of cohort) (SE.PRM.PRS5.FE.ZS)

Persistence to grade 5 (percentage of cohort reaching grade 5) is the share of children (female) enrolled in primary school who eventually reach grade 5. The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method. For more information, see WDI table 2.11.

Series: Persistence to grade 5, male (% of cohort) (SE.PRM.PRS5.MA.ZS)

Persistence to grade 5 (percentage of cohort reaching grade 5) is the share of children (male) enrolled in primary school who eventually reach grade 5. The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method. For more information, see WDI table 2.11.

Series: Persistence to grade 5, total (% of cohort) (SE.PRM.PRS5.ZS)

Persistence to grade 5 (percentage of cohort reaching grade 5) is the share of children enrolled in primary school who eventually reach grade 5. The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method. For more information, see WDI table 2.11.

Series: Personal computers (per 1,000 people) (IT.CMP.PCMP.P3)

Personal computers are the estimated number of self-contained computers designed to be used by a single individual, per 1,000 people. For more information, see WDI table 5.11.

Series: Physicians (per 1,000 people) (SH.MED.PHYS.ZS)

Physicians are defined as graduates of any facility or school of medicine who are working in the country in any medical field (practice, teaching, research). For more information, see WDI table 2.14.

Series: Population aged 0-14, female (SP.POP.0014.FE.IN)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.2.

Series: Population aged 0-14, male (SP.POP.0014.MA.IN)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.2.

Series: Population aged 0-14, total (SP.POP.0014.TO)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.2.

Series: Population aged 15-64, female (SP.POP.1564.FE.IN)

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. For more information, see WDI tables 2.2 and 2.3.

Series: Population aged 15-64, male (SP.POP.1564.MA.IN)

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. For more information, see WDI tables 2.2 and 2.3.

Series: Population aged 15-64, total (SP.POP.1564.TO)

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. For more information, see WDI tables 2.2 and 2.3.

Series: Population aged 65 and above (% of total) (SP.POP.65UP.TO.ZS)

Population aged 65 and above is the percentage of the total population that is 65 or older. For more information, see WDI table 2.1.

Series: Population aged 65 and above, female (SP.POP.65UP.FE.IN)

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. For more information, see WDI tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Series: Population aged 65 and above, male (SP.POP.65UP.MA.IN)

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. For more information, see WDI tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Series: Population aged 65 and above, total (SP.POP.65UP.TO)

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. For more information, see WDI tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Series: Population density (people per sq km) (EN.POP.DNST)

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all 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. 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. For more information, see WDI tables 1.1 and 2.1.

Series: Population density, rural (people per sq km) (EN.RUR.DNST)

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. For more information, see WDI table 3.1. (For information on total and urban populations, see WDI tables 2.1 and 3.10, respectively.)

Series: Population growth (annual %) (SP.POP.GROW)

Annual population growth rate. 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. For more information, see WDI table 2.1.

Series: Population, female (% of total) (SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS)

Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. For more information, see WDI tables 1.3 and 2.1.

Series: Population, total (SP.POP.TOTL)

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all 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. For more information, see tables 1.1 and 2.1.

Series: Portfolio investment, bonds (PPG + PNG) (NFL, current US$) (DT.NFL.BOND.CD)

Portfolio bond investment consists of publicly guaranteed and nonguaranteed debt from bonds that are privately placed. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 6.7.

Series: Portfolio investment, equity (DRS, current US$) (BX.PEF.TOTL.CD.DT)

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) and portfolio debt flows (bond issues purchased by foreign investors). Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 6.7.

Series: Portfolio investment, excluding LCFAR (BoP, current US$) (BN.KLT.PTXL.CD)

Portfolio investment excluding liabilities constituting foreign authorities' reserves covers transactions in equity securities and debt securities. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Series: PPG debt service (% of central government current revenue) (DT.TDS.DPPG.RV.ZS)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt service (PPG) is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity. For more information, see WDI table 4.19.

Series: Present value of debt (% of exports of goods and services) (DT.DOD.PVLX.EX.ZS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.19.

Series: Present value of debt (% of GNP) (DT.DOD.PVLX.GN.ZS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.19.

Series: Primary education, pupils (SE.PRM.ENRL)

Primary education pupils is the total number of pupils enrolled at primary level in public and private schools. For associated information on education levels and gender differences, see WDI table 2.13.

Series: Primary education, pupils (% female) (SE.PRM.ENRL.FE.ZS)

Female pupils as a percentage of total pupils at primary level include enrollments in public and private schools. For more information, see WDI table 2.13.

Series: Primary education, teachers (SE.PRM.TCHR)

Primary education teachers includes full-time and part-time teachers. For associated information on education levels and gender differences, see WDI table 2.13.

Series: Primary education, teachers (% female) (SE.PRM.TCHR.FE.ZS)

Female teachers as a percentage of total primary education teachers includes full-time and part-time teachers. For more information, see WDI table 2.13.

Series: Private capital flows, net total (current US$, DRS) (BN.KLT.PRVT.CD.DT)

Net 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. For more information, see WDI table 6.7.

Series: Private consumption (annual % growth) (NE.CON.PRVT.KD.ZG)

Annual growth of private consumption based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers) purchased or received as income in kind 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. In practice, private consumption may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Private consumption (constant 1995 US$) (NE.CON.PRVT.KD)

Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers) purchased or received as income in kind 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. In practice, private consumption may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Private consumption (constant LCU) (NE.CON.PRVT.KN)

Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers) purchased or received as income in kind 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. In practice, private consumption may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.10..

Series: Private consumption (current LCU) (NE.CON.PRVT.CN)

Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers) purchased or received as income in kind 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. In practice, private consumption may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Private consumption (current US$) (NE.CON.PRVT.CD)

Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers) purchased or received as income in kind 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. In practice, private consumption may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Private consumption per capita (constant 1995 US$) (NE.CON.PRVT.PC.KD)

Private consumption per capita is calculated using private consumption in constant 1995 prices and World Bank population estimates. Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers) purchased or received as income in kind 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. In practice, private consumption may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Private consumption per capita growth (annual %) (NE.CON.PRVT.PC.KD.ZG)

Annual percentage growth rate of private consumption per capita which is calculated using private consumption in constant 1995 prices and World Bank population estimates. Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers) purchased or received as income in kind 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. In practice, private consumption may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Private consumption, etc. (% of GDP) (NE.CON.PETC.ZS)

Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers) purchased or received as income in kind 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. In practice, private consumption may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Private consumption, etc. (annual % growth) (NE.CON.PETC.KD.ZG)

Annual growth of private consumption based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers) purchased or received as income in kind 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. In practice, private consumption may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. This estimate of private consumption includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Private consumption, etc. (constant 1995 US$) (NE.CON.PETC.KD)

Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers) purchased or received as income in kind 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. In practice, private consumption may

include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Private consumption, etc. (constant LCU) (NE.CON.PETC.KN)

Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers) purchased or received as income in kind 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. In practice, private consumption may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Private consumption, etc. (current LCU) (NE.CON.PETC.CN)

Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers) purchased or received as income in kind 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. In practice, private consumption may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Private consumption, etc. (current US$) (NE.CON.PETC.CD)

Private consumption is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers) purchased or received as income in kind 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. In practice, private consumption may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Private investment (% of GDFI) (NE.GDI.FPRV.GI.ZS.IC)

Private investment covers gross outlays by the private sector (including private nonprofit agencies) on additions to its fixed domestic assets. Gross domestic fixed investment includes similar outlays by the public sector. No allowance is made for the depreciation of assets. For more information, see WDI table 5.1.

Series: Private nonguaranteed debt (% of external debt) (DT.DOD.DPNG.ZS)

Private nonguaranteed external debt comprises long-term external obligations of private debtors that are not guaranteed for repayment by a public entity. 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. For more information, see WDI table 5.1.

Series: Private nonguaranteed debt (DOD, current US$) (DT.DOD.DPNG.CD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.18.

Series: Privatization proceeds (current US$) (GB.SOE.PRVZ.CD)

Proceeds from privatization include all sales of public assets to private entities through public offers, direct sales, management and employee buyouts, concessions or licensing agreements, and joint ventures. For more information, see WDI table 5.8..

Series: Public and publicly guaranteed (PPG) debt (DOD, current US$) (DT.DOD.DPPG.CD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.18.

Series: Public and publicly guaranteed debt service (TDS, current US$) (DT.TDS.DPPG.CD)

Public and publicly guaranteed debt service (PPG) is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid on long-term obligations of public debtors and long-term private obligations guaranteed by a public entity. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.19.

Series: Public spending on education, total (% of GNP, UNESCO) (SE.XPD.TOTL.GN.ZS)

Public expenditure on education (total) is the percentage of GNP accounted for by public spending on public education plus subsidies to private education at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. For more information, see WDI table 2.9.

Series: Pupil-teacher ratio, primary (SE.PRM.ENRL.TC.ZS)

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). For more information, see WDI table 2.9.

Series: Purchasing power parity conversion factor (LCU per international $) (PA.NUS.PPP)

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. For more information, see WDI table 5.6.

Series: Quasi money (current LCU) (FM.LBL.QMNY.CN)

Quasi money refers to time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government. For more information, see WDI table 4.16.

Series: Quasi-liquid liabilities (% of GDP) (FS.LBL.QLIQ.GD.ZS)

Quasi-liquid liabilities are the sum of currency and deposits in the central bank (M0), plus time and savings deposits, foreign currency transferable deposits, certificates of deposit, and securities repurchase agreements, plus travelers checks, foreign currency time deposits, commercial paper, and shares of mutual funds or market funds held by residents. They equal the M3 money supply less transferable deposits and electronic currency (M1). For more information, see WDI table 5.4.

Series: Radios (per 1,000 people) (IT.RAD.SETS.P3)

Radios are the estimated number of radio receivers in use for broadcasts to the general public, per 1,000 people. For more information, see WDI table 5.11.

Series: Railways, goods transported (ton-km per PPP $ million of GDP) (IS.RRS.GOOD.KM.PP.ZS)

Goods transported by rail measures the tonnage of goods transported times kilometers traveled per million dollars of GDP measured in PPP terms (see WDI tables 4.10 and 4.11 for a discussion of PPP). For more information, see WDI table 5.9.

Series: Railways, passenger-km (per PPP $ million of GDP) (IS.RRS.PASG.K2.PP.ZS)

Railway passengers measures the total passenger-kilometers per million dollars of GDP measured in PPP terms (see WDI tables 4.10 and 4.11 for a discussion of PPP). For more information, see WDI table 5.9.

Series: Real effective exchange rate index (1990 = 100) (PX.REX.REER)

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. For more information, see WDI table 5.6.

Series: Real interest rate (%) (FR.INR.RINR)

Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator. For more information, see WDI table 5.6.

Series: Research and development expenditure (% of GNP) (GB.XPD.RSDV.GN.ZS)

Expenditures for research and development are current and capital expenditures (including overhead) on creative, systematic activity intended to increase the stock of knowledge. Included are fundamental and applied research and experimental development work leading to new devices, products, or processes. For more information, see WDI table 5.12.

Series: Resource balance (% of GDP) (NE.RSB.GNFS.ZS)

Resource balance equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services). For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Resource balance (constant LCU) (NE.RSB.GNFS.KN)

Resource balance equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services). Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Resource balance (current LCU) (NE.RSB.GNFS.CN)

Resource balance equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services). Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Resource balance (current US$) (NE.RSB.GNFS.CD)

Resource balance equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services). Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Roads, goods transported (million ton-km) (IS.ROD.GOOD.MT.K6)

Goods transported by road are the volume of goods transported by road vehicles, measured in millions of metric tons times kilometers traveled. For more information, see WDI table 5.9.

Series: Roads, normalized index (100 = expected total length) (IS.ROD.NORM.XD)

Normalized road index is the total length of roads in a country compared with the expected length of roads, where the expectation is conditioned on population, population density, per capita income, urbanization, and region-specific dummy variables. A value of 100 is "normal." If the index is more than 100, the country's stock of roads exceeds the average. For more information, see WDI table 5.9.

Series: Roads, paved (%) (IS.ROD.PAVE.ZS)

Paved roads are roads that have been sealed with asphalt or similar road-building materials. For more information, see WDI table 5.9.

Series: Royalty and license fees, payments (BoP, current US$) (BM.GSR.ROYL.CD)

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 manuscripts and films). Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 5.12.

Series: Royalty and license fees, receipts (BoP, current US$) (BX.GSR.ROYL.CD)

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 manuscripts and films). Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 5.12.

Series: Rural popualtion (% of total population) (SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS)

Rural population is calculated as the difference between the total population and the urban population. For more information, see WDI tables 2.1 and 3.1.

Series: Rural population (SP.RUR.TOTL)

Rural population is calculated as the difference between the total population and the urban population. For more information, see WDI tables 2.1 and 3.1.

Series: Rural population growth (annual %) (SP.RUR.TOTL.ZG)

Rural population is calculated as the difference between the total population and the urban population. For more information, see WDI tables 2.1 and 3.1.

Series: School enrollment, preprimary (% gross) (SE.PRE.ENRR)

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. Preprimary education refers to the initial stage of organized instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment. For more information, see WDI table 2.10.

Series: School enrollment, primary (% gross) (SE.PRM.ENRR)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.10.

Series: School enrollment, primary (% net) (SE.PRM.NENR)

Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) 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. Based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). For more information, see WDI table 2.10.

Series: School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) (SE.PRM.ENRR.FE)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.10.

Series: School enrollment, primary, female (% net) (SE.PRM.NENR.FE)

Net enrollment (female) ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) 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. Based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). For more information, see WDI table 2.10.

Series: School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) (SE.PRM.ENRR.MA)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.10.

Series: School enrollment, primary, male (% net) (SE.PRM.NENR.MA)

Net enrollment (male) ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) 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. Based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). For more information, see WDI table 2.10.

Series: School enrollment, secondary (% gross) (SE.SEC.ENRR)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.10.

Series: School enrollment, secondary (% net) (SE.SEC.NENR)

Net enrollment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) 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. Based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). For more information, see WDI table 2.10.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross) (SE.SEC.ENRR.FE)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.10.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, female (% net) (SE.SEC.NENR.FE)

Net enrollment (female) ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) 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. Based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). For more information, see WDI table 2.10.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, male (% gross) (SE.SEC.ENRR.MA)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.10.

Series: School enrollment, secondary, male (% net) (SE.SEC.NENR.MA)

Net enrollment (male) ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) 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. Based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). For more information, see WDI table 2.10.

Series: School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) (SE.TER.ENRR)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.10.

Series: Science and engineering students (% of total tertiary students) (SE.TER.SCIE.ZS)

Science and engineering students include students at the tertiary level in the following fields: engineering, natural science, mathematics and computers,and social and behavioral science. For more information, see WDI table 5.12.

Series: Scientific and technical journal articles (number) (IP.JRN.ARTC.SC)

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. For more information, see WDI table: 5.12.

Series: Scientists and engineers in R&D (per million people) (SP.POP.SCIE.RD.P6)

Scientists and engineers in R&D are people trained to work in any field of science who are engaged in professional R&D activity. Most such jobs require completion of tertiary education. For more information, see WDI table 5.12.

Series: Secondary education, pupils (SE.SEC.ENRL)

Secondary education pupils is the total number of pupils enrolled at secondary level in public and private schools. For associated information on education levels and gender differences, see WDI table 2.13.

Series: Secondary education, pupils (% female) (SE.SEC.ENRL.FE.ZS)

Female pupils as a percentage of total pupils at secondary level includes enrollments in public and private schools. For more information, see WDI table 2.13.

Series: Secondary education, teachers (SE.SEC.TCHR)

Secondary education teachers includes full-time and part-time teachers. For associated information on education levels and gender differences, see WDI table 2.13.

Series: Secondary education, teachers (% female) (SE.SEC.TCHR.FE.ZS)

Female teachers as a percentage of total secondary education teachers includes full-time and part-time teachers. For more information, see WDI table 2.13.

Series: Service exports (BoP, current US$) (BX.GSR.NFSV.CD)

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.

Series: Service imports (BoP, current US$) (BM.GSR.NFSV.CD)

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.

Series: Services, etc., value added (% of GDP) (NV.SRV.TETC.ZS)

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. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Services, etc., value added (annual % growth) (NV.SRV.TETC.KD.ZG)

Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 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 2. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Services, etc., value added (constant 1995 US$) (NV.SRV.TETC.KD)

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 2. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Services, etc., value added (constant LCU) (NV.SRV.TETC.KN)

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 2. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Services, etc., value added (current LCU) (NV.SRV.TETC.CN)

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 2. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Services, etc., value added (current US$) (NV.SRV.TETC.CD)

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 2. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI tables 4.1 and 4.2.

Series: Short-term debt (% of total external debt) (DT.DOD.DSTC.ZS)

Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. For more information, see WDI table 4.19.

Series: Social security taxes (% of current revenue) (GB.TAX.SSEC.RV.ZS)

Social security taxes include employer and employee social security contributions and those of self-employed and unemployed people. 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 fines, fees, recoveries, inheritance taxes, and nonrecurrent levies on capital. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 4.15.

Series: State-owned enterprises, credit (% of gross domestic credit) (GB.SOE.DOMS.ZS)

Credit is credit extended to state enterprises by domestic financial institutions. For more information, see WDI table 5.8.

Series: State-owned enterprises, economic activity (% of GDP) (GB.SOE.ECON.GD.ZS)

Economic activity is the value added of state enterprises, estimated as their sales revenue minus the cost of their intermediate inputs, or as the sum of their operating surplus (balance) and wage payments. For more information, see WDI table 5.8.

Series: State-owned enterprises, employment (% of total) (GB.SOE.EMPL.ZS)

Employment for many countries refers to the share of full-time state enterprise employees in total formal sector employment only, but for some it refers to employment in all state enterprises, including financial ones. Thus the data for state enterprise employment are not directly comparable. For more information, see WDI table 5.8.

Series: State-owned enterprises, investment (% of GDI) (GB.SOE.GDIV.ZS)

Investment refers to fixed capital formation by state enterprises. For more information, see WDI table 5.8.

Series: State-owned enterprises, net financial flows from government (% of GDP) (GB.SOE.NFLW.GD.ZS)

Net financial flows from government is the difference between total financial flows from the government to state enterprises (including government loans, equity, and subsidies) and total flows from state enterprises to the government (including dividends and taxes). Taxes paid by state enterprises are treated as a transfer of financial resources to the government. For more information, see WDI table 5.8.

Series: State-owned enterprises, overall balance before transfers (% of GDP) (GB.SOE.OVRL.GD.ZS)

Overall balance before transfers is the sum of net operating and net nonoperating revenues minus net capital expenditure. Net operating revenues (or operating surplus or balance) refer to gross operating profits, or operating revenues, minus the cost of intermediate inputs, wages, factor rentals and depreciation. For more information, see WDI table 5.8.

Series: Stocks traded, total value (% of GDP) (CM.MKT.TRAD.GD.ZS)

Stocks traded refers to the total value of shares traded during the period. For more information, see WDI table 5.2.

Series: Stocks traded, turnover ratio (%) (CM.MKT.TRNR)

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. For more information, see WDI table 5.2.

Series: Subsidies and other current transfers (% of total expenditure) (GB.XPC.TRFT.ZS)

Subsidies and other current transfers include all unrequited, nonrepayable transfers on current account to private and public enterprises, and the cost of covering the cash operating deficits of departmental enterprise sales to the public by departmental enterprises. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 4.14.

Series: Surface area (sq km) (AG.SRF.TOTL.K2)

Surface area is a country's total area including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways. For more information, see WDI table 1.1.

Series: Tax revenue (% of GDP) (GB.TAX.TOTL.GD.ZS)

Tax revenue comprises compulsory, unrequited, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes collected by central governments. It includes interest collected on tax arrears and penalties collected on nonpayment or late payments of taxes and is shown net of refunds and other corrective transactions. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 5.5.

Series: Tax revenue (current LCU) (GB.TAX.TOTL.CN)

Tax revenue comprises compulsory, unrequited, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes collected by central governments. It includes interest collected on tax arrears and penalties collected on nonpayment or late payments of taxes and is shown net of refunds and other corrective transactions. Data are shown for central government only, and are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 5.5.

Series: Taxes on goods and services (% of current revenue) (GB.TAX.GSRV.RV.ZS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 5.5.

Series: Taxes on goods and services (% value added of industry and services) (GB.TAX.GSRV.VA.ZS)

Taxes on goods and services include general sales and turnover or value added taxes, selected excises on goods, selective taxes on services, taxes on the use of goods or property, and profits of fiscal monopolies. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 5.5.

Series: Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of current revenue) (GB.TAX.YPKG.RV.ZS)

Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized on land, securities, or other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation. 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 fines, fees, recoveries, inheritance taxes, and nonrecurrent levies on capital. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 4.15.

Series: Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of total taxes) (GB.TAX.YPKG.ZS)

Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains include taxes levied by central governments on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals and profits of enterprises. Also included are taxes on capital gains, whether realized or not, on the sale of land, securities, and other assets. Social security contributions based on gross pay, payroll, or number of employees are not included, but social security contributions based on

personal income after deductions and personal exemptions are included. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 5.5.

Series: Taxes on international trade (% of current revenue) (GB.TAX.INTT.RV.ZS)

Taxes on international trade include import duties, export duties, profits of export or import monopolies, exchange profits, and exchange taxes. 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 fines, fees, recoveries, inheritance taxes, and nonrecurrent levies on capital. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 4.15.

Series: Teachers' compensation (% of current education expenditure) (SE.XPD.TCHR.XC.ZS)

Expenditure on teachers' compensation is the public expenditure on teachers' gross salaries and other benefits as a percentage of the total public current spending on education. For more information, see WDI table 2.9.

Series: Technicians in R&D (per million people) (SP.POP.TECH.RD.P6)

Technicians in R&D are people engaged in professional R&D activity who have received vocational or technical training in any branch of knowledge or technology. Most of these jobs require three years beyond the first stage of secondary education. For more information, see WDI table 5.12.

Series: Telephone average cost of call to US (US$ per three minutes) (IT.MLT.3MIN.CD.US)

Cost of international call to U.S. is the cost of a three-minute peak rate call from the country to the United States. For more information, see WDI table 5.10.

Series: Telephone average cost of local call (US$ per three minutes) (IT.MLT.CLCL.CD)

Cost of local call is the cost of a three-minute call within the same exchange area using the subscriber's equipment (that is, not from a public phone). For more information, see WDI table 5.10.

Series: Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 people) (IT.MLT.MAIN.P3)

Telephone mainlines are telephone lines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network. Data are presented per 1,000 people for the entire country. For more information, see WDI table 5.10.

Series: Telephone mainlines in largest city (per 1,000 people) (IT.MLT.LCTY.P3)

Telephone mainlines are telephone lines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network. Data are presented per 1,000 people for the largest city. For more information, see WDI table 5.10.

Series: Telephone mainlines per employee (IT.MLT.EMPL)

Mainlines per employee is calculated by dividing the number of mainlines by the number of telecommunications staff (with part-time staff converted to full-time equivalents) employed by telecommunications enterprises providing public telecommunications services. For more information, see WDI table 5.10.

Series: Telephone mainlines, waiting list (thousands) (IT.MLT.WAIT)

Waiting list shows the number of applications (in thousands) for a connection to a mainline that have been held up by a lack of technical capacity. For more information, see WDI table 5.10.

Series: Telephone mainlines, waiting time (years) (IT.MLT.WAIT.YR)

Waiting time is the approximate number of years applicants must wait for a telephone line. For more information, see WDI table 5.10.

Series: Telephone revenue per mainline (current US$) (IT.MLT.REVN.CD)

Revenue per mainline is the revenues received by firms for providing telecommunication services. For more information, see WDI table 5.10.

Series: Television sets (per 1,000 people) (IT.TVS.SETS.P3)

Television sets are the estimated number of television sets in use, per 1,000 people. For more information, see WDI table 5.11.

Series: Terms of trade adjustment (constant LCU) (NY.TTF.GNFS.KN)

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: Tertiary education, pupils (SE.TER.ENRL)

Tertiary education pupils is the total number of pupils enrolled at tertiary level in public and private schools. For associated information on education levels and gender differences, see WDI table 2.13.

Series: Tertiary education, pupils (% female) (SE.TER.ENRL.FE.ZS)

Female pupils as a percentage of total pupils at tertiary level includes enrollments in public and private schools. For more information, see WDI table 2.13.

Series: Tertiary education, teachers (SE.TER.TCHR)

Tertiary education teachers includes full-time and part-time teachers. For associated information on education levels and gender differences, see WDI table 2.13.

Series: Tertiary education, teachers, (% female) (SE.TER.TCHR.FE.ZS)

Female teachers as a percentage of total tertiary education teachers includes full-time and part-time teachers. For more information, see WDI table 2.13.

Series: Textiles and clothing (% of value added in manufacturing) (NV.MNF.TXTL.ZS.UN)

Value added in manufacturing is the sum of gross output less the value of intermediate inputs used in production for industries classified in ISIC revision 3. Textiles and clothing comprise ISIC division 32. For more information, see WDI table 4.3.

Series: Total consumption (constant 1995 US$) (NE.CON.TOTL.KD)

Total consumption is the sum of private and general government consumption. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Total consumption (constant LCU) (NE.CON.TOTL.KN)

Total consumption is the sum of private and general government consumption. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Total consumption (current LCU) (NE.CON.TOTL.CN)

Total consumption is the sum of private and general government consumption. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Total consumption (current US$) (NE.CON.TOTL.CD)

Total consumption is the sum of private and general government consumption. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Total consumption, etc. (% of GDP) (NE.CON.TETC.ZS)

Total consumption is the sum of private and general government consumption. This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Total consumption, etc. (annual % growth) (NE.CON.TETC.KD.ZG)

Average annual growth of total consumption based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. Total consumption is the sum of private and general government consumption. This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Total consumption, etc. (constant 1995 US$) (NE.CON.TETC.KD)

Total consumption is the sum of private and general government consumption. This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources. Data are in constant 1995 U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Total consumption, etc. (constant LCU) (NE.CON.TETC.KN)

Total consumption is the sum of private and general government consumption. This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources. Data are in constant local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.10.

Series: Total consumption, etc. (current LCU) (NE.CON.TETC.CN)

Total consumption is the sum of private and general government consumption. This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources. Data are in current local currency. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Total consumption, etc. (current US$) (NE.CON.TETC.CD)

Total consumption is the sum of private and general government consumption. This estimate includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Total debt service (% of exports of goods and services) (DT.TDS.DECT.EX.ZS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.19.

Series: Total debt service (% of GNP) (DT.TDS.DECT.GN.ZS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.19.

Series: Total debt service (TDS, current US$) (DT.TDS.DECT.CD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.19.

Series: Trade (% of GDP) (NE.TRD.GNFS.ZS)

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product. For more information, see WDI table 4.9.

Series: Trade (% of GDP, PPP) (TG.VAL.TOTL.GD.PP.ZS)

Trade in goods as a share of PPP GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports measured in current U.S. dollars divided by the value of GDP converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates (see WDI tables 4.10 and 4.11 for a discussion of PPP). For more information, see WDI table 6.1.

Series: Trade (% of goods GDP) (TG.VAL.TOTL.GG.ZS)

Trade in goods as a share of goods GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the current value of GDP in U.S. dollars after subtracting value added in services. For more information, see WDI table 6.1.

Series: Transport services (% of commercial service exports, WTO) (TX.VAL.TRAN.ZS.WT)

Transport services (% of commercial service exports, WTO) covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services. Excluded are freight insurance, which is included in insurance services; goods procured in ports by nonresident carriers and repairs of transport equipment, which are included in goods; repairs of railway facilities, harbors, and airfield facilities, which are included in construction services; and rental of carriers without crew, which is included in other services. For more information, see WDI tables 4.7 and 4.8.

Series: Transport services (% of commercial service imports, WTO) (TM.VAL.TRAN.ZS.WT)

Transport services (% of commercial service imports, WTO) covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services. Excluded are freight insurance, which is included in insurance services; goods procured in ports by nonresident carriers and repairs of transport equipment, which are included in goods; repairs of railway facilities, harbors, and airfield facilities, which are included in construction services; and rental of carriers without crew, which is included in other services. For more information, see WDI tables 4.7 and 4.8.

Series: Transport services (% of service exports, BoP) (BX.GSR.TRAN.ZS)

Transport (% of service exports, BoP) covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services. Excluded are freight insurance, which is included in insurance services; goods procured in ports

by nonresident carriers and repairs of transport equipment, which are included in goods; repairs of railway facilities, harbors, and airfield facilities, which are included in construction services; and rental of carriers without crew, which is included in other services. Service exports 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.

Series: Transport services (% of service imports, BoP) (BM.GSR.TRAN.ZS)

Transport (% of service imports, BoP) covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, the movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services. Excluded are freight insurance, which is included in insurance services; goods procured in ports by nonresident carriers and repairs of transport equipment, which are included in goods; repairs of railway facilities, harbors, and airfield facilities, which are included in construction services; and rental of carriers without crew, which is included in other services. Services imports 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 International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Balance of Payments Manual (1993), but definitions may nevertheless vary among reporting economies.

Series: Travel services (% of commercial service exports, WTO) (TX.VAL.TRVL.ZS.WT)

Travel services (% of commercial service exports, WTO) covers goods and services acquired from an economy by travelers in that economy for their own use during visits of less than one year for business or personal purposes. Travel services include the goods and services consumed by travelers, such as lodging and meals and transport (within the economy visited). For more information, see WDI tables 4.7 and 4.8.

Series: Travel services (% of commercial service imports, WTO) (TM.VAL.TRVL.ZS.WT)

Travel services (% of commercial service imports, WTO) covers goods and services acquired from an economy by travelers in that economy for their own use during visits of less than one year for business or personal purposes. Travel services include the goods and services consumed by travelers, such as lodging, meals, and transport (within the economy visited). For more information, see WDI tables 4.7 and 4.8.

Series: Travel services (% of service exports, BoP) (BX.GSR.TRVL.ZS)

Travel (% of service exports, BoP) covers goods and services acquired from an economy by travelers for their own use during visits of less than one year in that economy for either business or personal purposes. Service exports 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.

Series: Travel services (% of service imports, BoP) (BM.GSR.TRVL.ZS)

Travel (% of service imports, BoP) covers goods and services acquired from an economy by travelers for their own use during visits of less than one year in that economy for either business or personal purposes. Services imports 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 International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Balance of Payments Manual (1993), but definitions may nevertheless vary among reporting economies.

Series: Two-wheelers (per 1,000 people) (IS.VEH.2CYL.P3)

Two-wheelers refer to mopeds and motorcycles. For more information, see WDI table 3.12.

Series: Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.ZS)

Unemployment (female) refers to the share of the female labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. For more information, see WDI table 2.5.

Series: Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (SL.UEM.TOTL.MA.ZS)

Unemployment (male) refers to the share of the male labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. For more information, see WDI table 2.5.

Series: Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS)

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. For more information, see WDI table 2.5.

Series: Unenrolled, primary (SE.PRM.UNER)

Unenrolled, primary (children out of school) are the number of school-age children not enrolled in primary school. For more information, see WDI tables 2.11 and 2.13.

Series: Unenrolled, primary (% of primary-age children) (SE.PRM.UNER.ZS)

Unenrolled, primary (%) are the number of school-age children not enrolled in primary school as a share of all primary-school-age children. For more information, see WDI tables 2.11 and 2.13.

Series: Unenrolled, primary, female (SE.PRM.UNER.FE)

Unenrolled, primary, female are the number of school-age girls not enrolled in primary school. For more information, see WDI tables 2.11 and 2.13.

Series: Unenrolled, primary, female (% of primary-age females) (SE.PRM.UNER.FE.ZS)

Unenrolled, primary, female (%) are the number of school-age girls not enrolled in primary school as a share of all primary-school-age girls. For more information, see WDI tables 2.11 and 2.13.

Series: Unenrolled, primary, male (SE.PRM.UNER.MA)

Unenrolled, primary, male are the number of school-age boys not enrolled in primary school. For more information, see WDI tables 2.11 and 2.13.

Series: Unenrolled, primary, male (% of primary-age males) (SE.PRM.UNER.MA.ZS)

Unenrolled, primary, male (%) are the number of school-age boys not enrolled in primary school as a share of all primary-school-age boys. For more information, see WDI tables 2.11 and 2.13.

Series: Unenrolled, secondary (SE.SEC.UNER)

Unenrolled, secondary (children out of school) are the number of school-age children not enrolled in secondary school. For more information, see WDI tables 2.11 and 2.13.

Series: Unenrolled, secondary (% of secondary-age children) (SE.SEC.UNER.ZS)

Unenrolled, secondary (%) are the number of school-age children not enrolled in secondary school as a share of all secondary-school-age children. For more information, see WDI tables 2.11 and 2.13.

Series: Unenrolled, secondary, female (SE.SEC.UNER.FE)

Unenrolled, secondary, female are the number of school-age girls not enrolled in secondary school. For more information, see WDI tables 2.11 and 2.13.

Series: Unenrolled, secondary, female (% of secondary-age females) (SE.SEC.UNER.FE.ZS)

Unenrolled, secondary, female (%) are the number of school-age girls not enrolled in secondary school as a share of all secondary-school-age girls. For more information, see WDI tables 2.11 and 2.13.

Series: Unenrolled, secondary, male (SE.SEC.UNER.MA)

Unenrolled, secondary, male are the number of school-age boys not enrolled in secondary school. For more information, see WDI tables 2.11 and 2.13.

Series: Unenrolled, secondary, male (% of secondary-age males) (SE.SEC.UNER.MA.ZS)

Unenrolled, secondary, male (%) are the number of school-age boys not enrolled in secondary school as a share of all secondary-school-age boys. For more information, see WDI tables 2.11 and 2.13.

Series: Urban population (SP.URB.TOTL)

Urban population is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations. For more information, see WDI table 3.10.

Series: Urban population (% of total) (SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS)

Urban population is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations. It is measured here as a percentage of the total population. For more information, see WDI table 3.10.

Series: Urban population growth (annual %) (SP.URB.GROW)

Urban population is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations. For more information, see WDI table 3.10.

Series: Use of IMF credit (DOD, current US$) (DT.DOD.DIMF.CD)

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. For more information, see WDI table 4.18.

Series: Vehicles (per 1,000 people) (IS.VEH.NVEH.P3)

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. For more information, see WDI table 3.12.

Series: Vehicles (per km of road) (IS.VEH.ROAD.K1)

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. For more information, see WDI table 3.12.

Series: Wages and salaries (% of total expenditure) (GB.XPC.WAGE.ZS)

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 employee contributions to social security and pension funds. Data are shown for central government only. For more information, see WDI table 4.14.

Series: Water pollution, chemical industry (% of total BOD emissions) (EE.BOD.CHEM.ZS)

Industry shares of emissions of organic water pollutants refer to emissions from manufacturing activities as defined by two-digit divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2: chemicals (35). 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. For more information, see WDI table 3.6.

Series: Water pollution, clay and glass industry (% of total BOD emissions) (EE.BOD.CGLS.ZS)

Industry shares of emissions of organic water pollutants refer to emissions from manufacturing activities as defined by two-digit divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2: stone, ceramics, and glass (36). 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. For more information, see WDI table 3.6

Series: Water pollution, food industry (% of total BOD emissions) (EE.BOD.FOOD.ZS)

Industry shares of emissions of organic water pollutants refer to emissions from manufacturing activities as defined by two-digit divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2: food and beverages (31). 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. For more information, see WDI table 3.6.

Series: Water pollution, metal industry (% of total BOD emissions) (EE.BOD.MTAL.ZS)

Industry shares of emissions of organic water pollutants refer to emissions from manufacturing activities as defined by two-digit divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2: primary metals (ISIC division 37). 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. For more information, see WDI table 3.6.

Series: Water pollution, other industry (% of total BOD emissions) (EE.BOD.OTHR.ZS)

Industry shares of emissions of organic water pollutants refer to emissions from manufacturing activities as defined by two-digit divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2: other (38 and 39). 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. For more information, see WDI table 3.6.

Series: Water pollution, paper and pulp industry (% of total BOD emissions) (EE.BOD.PAPR.ZS)

Industry shares of emissions of organic water pollutants refer to emissions from manufacturing activities as defined by two-digit divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2: paper and pulp (34). 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. For more information, see WDI table 3.6.

Series: Water pollution, textile industry (% of total BOD emissions) (EE.BOD.TXTL.ZS)

Industry shares of emissions of organic water pollutants refer to emissions from manufacturing activities as defined by two-digit divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2: textiles (32). 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. For more information, see WDI table 3.6.

Series: Water pollution, wood industry (% of total BOD emissions) (EE.BOD.WOOD.ZS)

Industry shares of emissions of organic water pollutants refer to emissions from manufacturing activities as defined by two-digit divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 2: wood (33). 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. For more information, see WDI table 3.6.

Series: Women aged 65 and above (per 100 men) (SP.POP.65UP.MF.ZS)

Women aged 65 and above is the ratio of women to men in that age group. For more information, see WDI table 2.1.

Series: Workers' remittances, receipts (BoP, current US$) (BX.TRF.PWKR.CD)

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 GNP). The World Bank adheres to international guidelines in defining GNP, 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.