

Version  
2.0  
2014

# pdCountry User Guide

## Country Reference and Demographics Database

The world is becoming a smaller place and a handy collection of key country data is invaluable. This easy-to-use, comprehensive, and up-to-date reference and demographics package fits the bill in good fashion representing the entire globe.

### Pro and Standard Editions

- Both versions offer the same core country information and GeoCoding data
- The *Standard* edition adds 10 years of demographics (2003—2012)
- The *Pro* edition adds 43 years of demographic data (1970—2012)



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## INTRODUCTION



The world is becoming a smaller place and a handy collection of key country data is invaluable. **pdCountry** fits the bill in good fashion representing the entire globe. This easy-to-use, comprehensive, and up-to-date reference package provides core country information, GeoCoding data, and a host of useful demographic variables.

Uses for this database are innumerable, and no company or organization that does international business should be without it. Financial companies, travel agents, webmasters, news agencies, research institutions, schools, students, and government will find it of particular value.

*pdCountry* is available in **Pro** and **Standard** editions. This guide covers both versions.

### PRO EDITION

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The more than 10,000 record *Pro* edition covers the entire globe with core country information, GeoCoding data, and 43 years of population, GDP (and its breakdown), value added by economic activity, implicit price deflator, GNI, and exchange rate demographic variables. The demographics are the latest available and were gathered and tabulated between 1970 and 2012.

### STANDARD EDITION

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The more than 2,400 record *Standard* edition has the same core country information and GeoCoding data, but includes the most recent ten years of population, GDP (and its breakdown), value added by economic activity, implicit price deflator, GNI, and exchange rate demographics instead of the 43 years in the full version. The demographics are the latest available and were gathered and tabulated between 2003 and 2012.

## QUICK START

*pdCountry is country reference and demographics database software. It is easy to use and provides a multitude of features. The package is available in Pro and Standard editions. The following is a brief description of the product and how it is used:*

Both the *Pro* and *Standard* editions include the country database containing all the core country information, GeoCoding data, and demographic variables in one convenient file. The *Pro* version has 43 years of demographics while the *Standard* edition has the most recent ten years.

The *pdCountry* databases encompass the following:

- World
- 28 regions
- 211 countries (currently functioning)
- Former countries (*Pro*, 7; *Standard*, 5)

The database is organized with one record for each country or area for each demographics year. The software is designed to be compatible with any database system. It comes in multiple file formats, uses only the ANSI character set, and has a well-defined layout.

The first field in the databases is a unique identification number for each record. It serves as the primary key and no two records in the database have this same exact number. This is followed by two additional record code fields with the geographic summary level and the year the demographics were gathered and tabulated.

The fields following the record codes provide core information about countries and areas, including:

- Numeric Country (or Area) Code
- Regions
- Country (or Area) Name
- Country Abbreviations
- National Capital
- Language
- Citizenry (Noun and Adjective)
- National Currency
- ITU Calling Code
- Internet Portals

After the core country information are fields with GeoCoding data, including:

- Latitude and Longitude Coordinates
- Land and Water Area

Coordinates are presented in multiple formats, degrees, radians, and degrees/minutes/seconds; and total, land, and water area are entered in square kilometers.

The demographics provided are among the most important parts of the package. 117 variables are available, and statistics are calculated in multiple ways, including in the national currency, US dollars, current prices, constant 2005 prices, rates, and/or shares. They are drawn from United Nations (UN) aggregate statistical data and are the latest information available. The *Pro* version covers 1970 through 2012 while the *Standard* edition covers 2003 through 2012. Subject areas include:

- Population
- GDP and its breakdown
- Value Added By Economic Activity
- Implicit Price Deflators

- GNI
- Exchange Rates

*pdCountry* utilizes United Nations (UN), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Olympic Committee (IOC), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and top-level domain (TLD) data coding conventions. It is fully compatible with raw data from these organizations and other databases and applications that make use of their coding conventions.

*This quick start explanation is just the beginning. Much more is also available. Read on for more information...*

## IMPORTING DATA INTO YOUR SYSTEM

*pdCountry* is designed to be compatible with any database system. It comes in multiple file formats, uses only the ANSI character set, and has a well-defined layout.

## INCLUDED DATABASE FILES

The following file is included in both the *Pro* and *Standard* editions:

### COUNTRY FILE

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Both the *Pro* and *Standard* editions include the country database containing all the core country information, GeoCoding data, and demographic variables in one convenient file. The *Pro* version has 43 years of demographics data covering 1970 through 2012 while the *Standard* edition has the most recent ten years covering 2003 through 2012.

## FILE FORMATS

The database is available in three common file formats. Each format contains the same data.

Available file formats are:

### CSV-COMMA SEPARATED VALUES

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Files in Comma Separated Values (CSV) format (also known as Comma Delimited) separate fields with commas, and alpha/numeric character fields are usually delimited with double quotes (in case some of the field content includes commas). This format is the most commonly used. It is a native format for Microsoft Excel and is compatible with nearly all database management systems and spreadsheets.

### TXT-FIXED LENGTH

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Files in Fixed Length (TXT) format (also known as Standard Data Format or SDF) use constant field positions and lengths for all records. In other words, each field starts and ends at the same place in the text file and each record is on a separate line. While not as popular as comma separated values, this format is preferred by many due to its

input precision and is widely used to transfer data between different software programs. It is compatible with most database management systems and spreadsheets.

## DBF-DATABASE

Files in DBF database format (also known as xBase) are native to Microsoft FoxPro and Visual FoxPro, dataBased Intelligence dBase, Alaska Software XBase++, Apollo Database Engine, Apycom Software DBFView, Astersoft DBF Manager, DS-Datasoft Visual DBU, Elsoft DBF Commander, GrafX Software Clipper and Vulcan.NET, Multisoft FlagShip, Recital Software Recital, Software Perspectives Cule.Net, and xHarbour.com xHarbour. They are also compatible with any database management system that can import the DBF (xBase) format, such as Microsoft Access, Microsoft SQL Server, and numerous others.

## CHARACTER SET

The ANSI character set is utilized for all database records. This includes ASCII values 0 to 127 and extended values 128 to 255. These are also known as the extended Latin alphabet. Some users may need to configure their database system to import the extended values. In many cases the option will be labeled the "Latin-1" character set.

## FILE LAYOUTS AND DATA DEFINITIONS

Below are the complete layout specifications and data definitions of the *pdCountry* database.

Each line below contains the following information: **FIELD NUMBER**: field position number. **FIELD NAME**: name of field. **FIELD TYPE**: field data type; "Chr" = alpha/numeric characters, "Num" = numbers. **FIELD LENGTH**: length of field. **DECIMAL PLACES**: number of decimal places (if any). **START POSITION**: field starting position. **END POSITION**: field ending position. **DESCRIPTION**: data definition of field contents.

## LAYOUT OF PDCOUNTRY

*Field Count: 156*

*Total Length: 3,359*

*Record Count: Pro: 10,517; Standard: 2,450*

FIELD NUMBER	FIELD NAME	FIELD TYPE	FIELD LENGTH	DECIMAL PLACES	START POSITION	END POSITION	DESCRIPTION
1	PEACOCK_ID	Chr	13		1	13	Primary key; unique identifier for each record
2	SUMLEV	Chr	1		14	14	Summary Level: 1 = World 2 = Region 3 = County (currently functioning) 4 = Former country

3	YEAR	Chr	4		15	18	Year demographics were gathered and tabulated
4	ISO31661N	Chr	3		19	21	ISO 3166-1 numeric country or area code
5	REGION1ID	Chr	3		22	24	ISO 3166-1 numeric code for top-level region
6	REGION1	Chr	8		25	32	Name of top-level region
7	REGION2ID	Chr	3		33	35	ISO 3166-1 numeric code for second-level region
8	REGION2	Chr	31		36	66	Name of second-level region
9	REGION3ID	Chr	3		67	69	ISO 3166-1 numeric code for third-level region (Latin American and Caribbean only)
10	REGION3	Chr	15		70	84	Name of third-level region (Latin American and Caribbean only)
11	UNNAME	Chr	52		85	136	UN approved country or area name
12	FULLNAME	Chr	73		137	209	Country or area formal fullname
13	COMMONNAME	Chr	32		210	241	Country or area informal name
14	ISO31661A2	Chr	2		242	243	ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country abbreviation
15	ISO31661A3	Chr	3		244	246	ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 country abbreviation
16	COUNTRYFP	Chr	2		247	248	Country FIPS abbreviation
17	ILPCC	Chr	3		249	251	Internal license plate county code
18	IOCION	Chr	3		252	254	Olympics Initials of Nations
19	CAPITAL	Chr	48		255	302	National capital city or district
20	ISO6391	Chr	18		303	320	ISO 639-1 alpha-2 language lower case abbreviation(s) for major language(s) (comma delimited)
21	LANGUAGE	Chr	55		321	375	Major language(s) (comma delimited)
22	NOUN	Chr	56		376	431	Preferred noun for citizenry
23	ADJECTIVE	Chr	57		432	488	Preferred adjective for citizenry
24	ISO4217	Chr	3		489	491	ISO 4217 alpha-3 currency abbreviation
25	CURRENCY	Chr	38		492	529	National currency
26	SUBUNIT	Chr	29		530	558	National currency basic subunit
27	ITUCCC	Chr	66		559	624	ITU country calling code
28	CCTLD	Chr	22		625	646	Country code top-level domain
29	GOVTURL	Chr	27		647	673	Main government URL
30	POSTURL	Chr	34		674	707	URL for the national postal service or corporation
31	LATITUDE	Chr	11		708	718	Internal point latitude coordinate in degrees (6 decimal places plus a trailing zero)
32	LONGITUDE	Chr	12		719	730	Internal point longitude coordinate in degrees (6 decimal places plus a trailing zero)
33	LATRAD	Num	18	15	731	748	Internal point latitude coordinate converted to radians for use in trigonometry functions (15 numeric places)



34	LONRAD	Num	18	15	749	766	Internal point longitude coordinate converted to radians for use in trigonometry functions (15 numeric places)
35	LATDMS	Chr	14		767	780	Internal point latitude coordinate in degrees/minutes/seconds
36	LONDMS	Chr	15		781	795	Internal point longitude coordinate in degrees/minutes/seconds
37	AREA	Num	10		796	805	Total area in square kilometers
38	ALAND	Num	10		806	815	Total land area in square kilometers
39	AWATER	Num	10		816	825	Total water area in square kilometers
40	POPULATION	Num	10		826	835	De facto population on July 1st
41	GDPCN	Num	20	3	836	855	GDP at current prices in national currency
42	GDPCFCEN	Num	20	3	856	875	GDP at current prices in national currency: Final consumption expenditure
43	GDPHCEN	Num	20	3	876	895	GDP at current prices in national currency: Household consumption expenditure
44	GDPCGCEN	Num	20	3	896	915	GDP at current prices in national currency: General government final consumption expenditure
45	GDPCGCFN	Num	20	3	916	935	GDP at current prices in national currency: Gross capital formation
46	GDPCFCFN	Num	20	3	936	955	GDP at current prices in national currency: Gross fixed capital formation
47	GDPCCIIN	Num	20	3	956	975	GDP at current prices in national currency: Changes in inventories
48	GDPCEGSN	Num	20	3	976	995	GDP at current prices in national currency: Exports of goods and services
49	GDPCIGSN	Num	20	3	996	1015	GDP at current prices in national currency: Imports of goods and services
50	VAEACN	Num	20	3	1016	1035	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency
51	VAEACABN	Num	20	3	1036	1055	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency: Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (ISIC A-B)
52	VAEACCEN	Num	20	3	1056	1075	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities (ISIC C-E)
53	VAEACDN	Num	20	3	1076	1095	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency: Manufacturing (ISIC D)

54	VAEACFN	Num	20	3	1096	1115	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency: Construction (ISIC F)
55	VAEACGHN	Num	20	3	1116	1135	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency: Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (ISIC G-H)
56	VAEACIN	Num	20	3	1136	1155	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency: Transport, storage and communication (ISIC I)
57	VAEACJPN	Num	20	3	1156	1175	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency: Other Activities (ISIC J-P)
58	VAEACU	Num	20	5	1176	1195	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars
59	VAEACABU	Num	20	5	1196	1215	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars: Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (ISIC A-B)
60	VAEACCEU	Num	20	5	1216	1235	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities (ISIC C-E)
61	VAEACDU	Num	20	5	1236	1255	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars: Manufacturing (ISIC D)
62	VAEACFU	Num	20	5	1256	1275	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars: Construction (ISIC F)
63	VAEACGHU	Num	20	5	1276	1295	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars: Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (ISIC G-H)
64	VAEACIU	Num	20	5	1296	1315	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars: Transport, storage and communication (ISIC I)
65	VAEACJPU	Num	20	5	1316	1335	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars: Other Activities (ISIC J-P)
66	GDPCU	Num	20	5	1336	1355	GDP at current prices in US dollars
67	GDPCFCEU	Num	20	5	1356	1375	GDP at current prices in US dollars: Final consumption expenditure
68	GDPCHEU	Num	20	5	1376	1395	GDP at current prices in US dollars: Household consumption expenditure
69	GDPCGCEU	Num	20	5	1396	1415	GDP at current prices in US dollars: General government final consumption expenditure
70	GDPCGCFU	Num	20	5	1416	1435	GDP at current prices in US dollars: Gross capital formation
71	GDPCFCFU	Num	20	5	1436	1455	GDP at current prices in US dollars: Gross fixed capital formation

72	GDPCCIU	Num	20	5	1456	1475	GDP at current prices in US dollars: Changes in inventories
73	GDPCEGSU	Num	20	5	1476	1495	GDP at current prices in US dollars: Exports of goods and services
74	GDPICGSU	Num	20	5	1496	1515	GDP at current prices in US dollars: Imports of goods and services
75	GDP5N	Num	20	3	1516	1535	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency
76	GDP5FCEN	Num	20	3	1536	1555	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Final consumption expenditure
77	GDP5HCEN	Num	20	3	1556	1575	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Household consumption expenditure
78	GDP5GCEN	Num	20	3	1576	1595	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: General government final consumption expenditure
79	GDP5GCFN	Num	20	3	1596	1615	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Gross capital formation
80	GDP5FCFN	Num	20	3	1616	1635	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Gross fixed capital formation
81	GDP5CIIN	Num	20	3	1636	1655	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Changes in inventories
82	GDP5EGSN	Num	20	3	1656	1675	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Exports of goods and services
83	GDP5IGSN	Num	20	3	1676	1695	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Imports of goods and services
84	GDP5U	Num	20	5	1696	1715	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars
85	GDP5FCEU	Num	20	5	1716	1735	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Final consumption expenditure
86	GDP5HCEU	Num	20	5	1736	1755	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Household consumption expenditure
87	GDP5GCEU	Num	20	5	1756	1775	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: General government final consumption expenditure
88	GDP5GCFU	Num	20	5	1776	1795	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Gross capital formation
89	GDP5FCFU	Num	20	5	1796	1815	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Gross fixed capital formation
90	GDP5CIU	Num	20	5	1816	1835	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Changes in inventories
91	GDP5EGSU	Num	20	5	1836	1855	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Exports of goods and services

92	GDP5IGSU	Num	20	5	1856	1875	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Imports of goods and services
93	VAEA5N	Num	20	3	1876	1895	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency
94	VAEA5ABN	Num	20	3	1896	1915	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (ISIC A-B)
95	VAEA5CEN	Num	20	3	1916	1935	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities (ISIC C-E)
96	VAEA5DN	Num	20	3	1936	1955	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Manufacturing (ISIC D)
97	VAEA5FN	Num	20	3	1956	1975	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Construction (ISIC F)
98	VAEA5GHN	Num	20	3	1976	1995	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (ISIC G-H)
99	VAEA5IN	Num	20	3	1996	2015	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Transport, storage and communication (ISIC I)
100	VAEA5JPN	Num	20	3	2016	2035	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Other Activities (ISIC J-P)
101	VAEA5U	Num	20	5	2036	2055	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars
102	VAEA5ABU	Num	20	5	2056	2075	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (ISIC A-B)
103	VAEA5CEU	Num	20	5	2076	2095	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities (ISIC C-E)
104	VAEA5DU	Num	20	5	2096	2115	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Manufacturing (ISIC D)
105	VAEA5FU	Num	20	5	2116	2135	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Construction (ISIC F)
106	VAEA5GHU	Num	20	5	2136	2155	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (ISIC G-H)

107	VAEA5IU	Num	20	5	2156	2175	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Transport, storage and communication (ISIC I)
108	VAEA5JPU	Num	20	5	2176	2195	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Other Activities (ISIC J-P)
109	GDPPERCAP	Num	20	13	2196	2215	Per Capita GDP in US dollars
110	GDPIDXCN	Num	20	16	2216	2235	GDP Index at current prices in national currency
111	GDPIDX5N	Num	20	16	2236	2255	GDP Index at constant 2005 prices in national currency
112	GDPIPDN	Num	20	16	2256	2275	GDP Implicit Price Deflator in national currency
113	GDPIDXCU	Num	20	16	2276	2295	GDP Index at current prices in US dollars
114	GDPIDX5U	Num	20	16	2296	2315	GDP Index at constant 2005 prices in US dollars
115	GDPIPDU	Num	20	16	2316	2335	GDP Implicit Price Deflator in US dollars
116	GDPGR	Num	20	14	2336	2355	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage)
117	GDPGRFCE	Num	20	14	2356	2375	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Final consumption expenditure
118	GDPGRHCE	Num	20	14	2376	2395	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Household consumption expenditure
119	GDPGRGCE	Num	20	14	2396	2415	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): General government final consumption expenditure
120	GDPGRGCF	Num	20	14	2416	2435	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Gross capital formation
121	GDPGRFCF	Num	20	14	2436	2455	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Gross fixed capital formation
122	GDPGRCH	Num	20	14	2456	2475	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Changes in inventories
123	GDPREGS	Num	20	14	2476	2495	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Exports of goods and services
124	GDPRIGS	Num	20	14	2496	2515	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Imports of goods and services
125	VAEAR	Num	20	14	2516	2535	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage)
126	VAEARAB	Num	20	14	2536	2555	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (ISIC A-B)

127	VAEARCE	Num	20	14	2556	2575	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities (ISIC C-E)
128	VAEARD	Num	20	14	2576	2595	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Manufacturing (ISIC D)
129	VAEARF	Num	20	14	2596	2615	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Construction (ISIC F)
130	VAEARGH	Num	20	14	2616	2635	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (ISIC G-H)
131	VAEARI	Num	20	14	2636	2655	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Transport, storage and communication (ISIC I)
132	VAEARJP	Num	20	14	2656	2675	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Other Activities (ISIC J-P)
133	GDPSFCE	Num	20	16	2676	2695	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): Final consumption expenditure
134	GDPSHCE	Num	20	16	2696	2715	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): Household consumption expenditure
135	GDPSGCE	Num	20	16	2716	2735	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): General government final consumption expenditure
136	GDPSGCF	Num	20	16	2736	2755	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): Gross capital formation
137	GDPSFCF	Num	20	16	2756	2775	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): Gross fixed capital formation
138	GDPSCH	Num	20	16	2776	2795	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): Changes in inventories
139	GDPSEGS	Num	20	16	2796	2815	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): Exports of goods and services
140	GDPSIGS	Num	20	16	2816	2835	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): Imports of goods and services
141	VAEASAB	Num	20	16	2836	2855	Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Distribution (shares): Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (ISIC A-B)
142	VAEASCE	Num	20	16	2856	2875	Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Distribution (shares): Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities (ISIC C-E)
143	VAEASD	Num	20	16	2876	2895	Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Distribution (shares): Manufacturing (ISIC D)

144	VAEASF	Num	20	16	2896	2915	Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Distribution (shares): Construction (ISIC F)
145	VAEASGH	Num	20	16	2916	2935	Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Distribution (shares): Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (ISIC G-H)
146	VAEASI	Num	20	16	2936	2955	Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Distribution (shares): Transport, storage and communication (ISIC I)
147	VAEASJP	Num	20	16	2956	2975	Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Distribution (shares): Other Activities (ISIC J-P)
148	GNIN	Num	20	3	2976	2995	GNI in national currency
149	GNIU	Num	20	5	2996	3015	GNI in US dollars
150	GNIPERCAP	Num	20	13	3016	3035	Per Capita GNI in US dollars
151	XAMA	Num	20	14	3036	3055	AMA Exchange Rate
152	XAMAFLAG	Chr	3		3056	3058	AMA Exchange Rate Flag
153	XAMANOTE	Chr	128		3059	3186	AMA Exchange Rate Note
154	XIMF	Num	20	14	3187	3206	IMF Exchange Rate
155	XIMFFLAG	Chr	3		3207	3209	IMF Exchange Rate Flag
156	XIMFNOTE	Chr	150		3210	3359	IMF Exchange Rate Note

This layout is also available in an Excel XLS file provided with the database. Programmers can use this file to create a table shell for the pdCountry data.

## DATABASE VERSION NUMBER

Depending on the file format, the version number of each copy of *pdCountry* is written in the first or second row of the first or second column of the database files in X.X.X.YYYY.X format. The first number is the main version number of the release. The number after the first dot is the update for the version indicated. The number after the second dot references a minor revision. The number after the third dot indicates the year of release. The number after the fourth dot references a minor revision to the yearly data update.

## USING THE PDCOUNTRY DATABASE

This easy-to-use, comprehensive, and up-to-date reference package provides core country information, GeoCoding data, and a host of useful demographic variables. The *Pro* version has 43 years (1970–2012) of population, GDP (and its breakdown), value added by economic activity, implicit price deflator, GNI, and exchange rate demographics while the *Standard* edition has the most recent ten years (2003–2012).

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- 211 countries (currently functioning)
- Former countries (*Pro*, 7; *Standard*, 5)

The base information is drawn from United Nations (UN), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Olympic Committee (IOC), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and top-level domain (TLD) data, but the product is also enriched with thousands of proprietary enhancements.

## LIST OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS

The following is a list of included countries organized by region:

(Regions are in **bold**)

ISO3166-1 numeric	NAME	ISO3166-1 alpha-2	ISO3166-1 alpha-3	FIPS	ILPCC	IOCIION	CCTLD	ITUCC
001	<b>World</b>							
002	<b>Africa</b>							
014	<b>Eastern Africa</b>							
108	Burundi	BI	BDI	BY	RU	BDI	.bi	257
174	Comoros	KM	COM	CN		COM	.km	269
262	Djibouti	DJ	DJI	DJ		DJI	.dj	253
232	Eritrea	ER	ERI	ER		ERI	.er	291
231	Ethiopia	ET	ETH	ET	ETH	ETH	.et	251
404	Kenya	KE	KEN	KE	EAK	KEN	.ke	254
450	Madagascar	MG	MDG	MA	RM	MAD	.mg	261
454	Malawi	MW	MWI	MI	MW	MAW	.mw	265
480	Mauritius	MU	MUS	MP	MS	MRI	.mu	230
508	Mozambique	MZ	MOZ	MZ	MOC	MOZ	.mz	258
646	Rwanda	RW	RWA	RW	RWA	RWA	.rw	250
690	Seychelles	SC	SYC	SE	SY	SEY	.sc	248
706	Somalia	SO	SOM	SO	SO	SOM	.so	252
728	South Sudan	SS	SSD				.ss	211
834	United Republic of Tanzania: Mainland	TZ	TZA	TZ		TAN	.tz	255
800	Uganda	UG	UGA	UG	EAU	UGA	.ug	256
894	Zambia	ZM	ZMB	ZA	RNR	ZAM	.zm	260
834	United Republic of Tanzania: Zanzibar	TZ	TZA	TZ		TAN	.tz	255
716	Zimbabwe	ZW	ZWE	ZI	ZW	ZIM	.zw	263
017	<b>Middle Africa</b>							
024	Angola	AO	AGO	AO		ANG	.ao	244
120	Cameroon	CM	CMR	CM	CAM	CMR	.cm	237
140	Central African Republic	CF	CAF	CT	RCA	CAF	.cf	236
148	Chad	TD	TCD	CD	TCH	CHA	.td	235
178	Congo	CG	COG	CF	RCB	CGO	.cg	242
180	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD	COD	CG	ZRE	COD	.cd	243
226	Equatorial Guinea	GQ	GNQ	EK		GEQ	.gq	240
266	Gabon	GA	GAB	GB	G	GAB	.ga	241
678	Sao Tome and Principe	ST	STP	TP		STP	.st	239
015	<b>Northern Africa</b>							
012	Algeria	DZ	DZA	AG	DZ	ALG	.dz	213
818	Egypt	EG	EGY	EG	ET	EGY	.eg	20
434	Libya	LY	LBY	LY	LAR	LBA	.ly	218
504	Morocco	MA	MAR	MO	MA	MAR	.ma	212



729	Sudan	SD	SDN	SU			.sd	249
788	Tunisia	TN	TUN	TS	TN	TUN	.tn	216
018	<b>Southern Africa</b>							
072	Botswana	BW	BWA	BC	BW	BOT	.bw	267
426	Lesotho	LS	LSO	LT	LS	LES	.ls	266
516	Namibia	NA	NAM	WA	NAM	NAM	.na	264
710	South Africa	ZA	ZAF	SF	ZA	RSA	.za	27
748	Swaziland	SZ	SWZ	WZ	SD	SWZ	.sz	268
011	<b>Western Africa</b>							
204	Benin	BJ	BEN	BN	DY	BEN	.bj	229
854	Burkina Faso	BF	BFA	UV	BF	BUR	.bf	226
132	Cabo Verde	CV	CPV	CV		CPV	.cv	238
384	Côte d'Ivoire	CI	CIV	IV	CI	CIV	.ci	225
270	Gambia	GM	GMB	GA	WAG	GAM	.gm	220
288	Ghana	GH	GHA	GH	GH	GHA	.gh	233
324	Guinea	GN	GIN	GV	RG	GUI	.gn	224
624	Guinea-Bissau	GW	GNB	PU		GBS	.gw	245
430	Liberia	LR	LBR	LI	LB	LBR	.lr	231
466	Mali	ML	MLI	ML	RMM	MLI	.ml	223
478	Mauritania	MR	MRT	MR	RIM	MTN	.mr	222
562	Niger	NE	NER	NG	RN	NIG	.ne	227
566	Nigeria	NG	NGA	NI	WAN	NGR	.ng	234
686	Senegal	SN	SEN	SG	SN	SEN	.sn	221
694	Sierra Leone	SL	SLE	SL	WAL	SLE	.sl	232
768	Togo	TG	TGO	TO	TG	TOG	.tg	228
019	<b>Americas</b>							
419	<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>							
029	<b>Caribbean</b>							
660	Anguilla	AI	AIA	AV			.ai	1-264
028	Antigua and Barbuda	AG	ATG	AC		ANT	.ag	1-268
533	Aruba	AW	ABW	AA		ARU	.aw	297
044	Bahamas	BS	BHS	BF	BS	BAH	.bs	1-242
052	Barbados	BB	BRB	BB	BDS	BAR	.bb	1-246
092	British Virgin Islands	VG	VGB	VI	BVI	IVB	.vg	1-284
136	Cayman Islands	KY	CYM	CJ		CAY	.ky	1-345
192	Cuba	CU	CUB	CU	CU	CUB	.cu	53
212	Dominica	DM	DMA	DO	WD	DMA	.dm	1-767
214	Dominican Republic	DO	DOM	DR	DOM	DOM	.do	[3]
308	Grenada	GD	GRD	GJ	WG	GRN	.gd	1-473
332	Haiti	HT	HTI	HA	RH	HAI	.ht	509
388	Jamaica	JM	JAM	JM	JA	JAM	.jm	1-876
500	Montserrat	MS	MSR	MH			.ms	1-664
630	Puerto Rico	PR	PRI	RQ		PUR	.pr	[4]
659	Saint Kitts and Nevis	KN	KNA	SC		SKN	.kn	1-869
662	Saint Lucia	LC	LCA	ST	WL	LCA	.lc	1-758
670	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VC	VCT	VC	WV	VIN	.vc	1-784
780	Trinidad and Tobago	TT	TTO	TD	TT	TRI	.tt	1-868
796	Turks and Caicos Islands	TC	TCA	TK			.tc	1-649
013	<b>Central America</b>							
084	Belize	BZ	BLZ	BH	BH	BIZ	.bz	501
188	Costa Rica	CR	CRI	CS	CR	CRC	.cr	506
222	El Salvador	SV	SLV	ES	ES	ESA	.sv	503
320	Guatemala	GT	GTM	GT	GCA	GUA	.gt	502

340	Honduras	HN	HND	HO		HON	.hn	504
484	Mexico	MX	MEX	MX	MEX	MEX	.mx	52
558	Nicaragua	NI	NIC	NU	NIC	NCA	.ni	505
591	Panama	PA	PAN	PM	PA	PAN	.pa	507
005	<b>South America</b>							
032	Argentina	AR	ARG	AR	RA	ARG	.ar	54
068	Bolivia	BO	BOL	BL	BOL	BOL	.bo	591
076	Brazil	BR	BRA	BR	BR	BRA	.br	55
152	Chile	CL	CHL	CI	RCH	CHI	.cl	56
170	Colombia	CO	COL	CO	CO	COL	.co	57
218	Ecuador	EC	ECU	EC	EC	ECU	.ec	593
328	Guyana	GY	GUY	GY	GUY	GUY	.gy	592
600	Paraguay	PY	PRY	PA	PY	PAR	.py	595
604	Peru	PE	PER	PE	PE	PER	.pe	51
740	Suriname	SR	SUR	NS	SME	SUR	.sr	597
858	Uruguay	UY	URY	UY	ROU	URU	.uy	598
862	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	VE	VEN	VE	YV	VEN	.ve	58
021	<b>Northern America</b>							
060	Bermuda	BM	BMU	BD		BER	.bm	1-441
124	Canada	CA	CAN	CA	CDN	CAN	.ca	1
304	Greenland	GL	GRL	GL			.gl	299
840	United States	US	USA	US	USA	USA	.us	1
142	<b>Asia</b>							
143	<b>Central Asia</b>							
398	Kazakhstan	KZ	KAZ	KZ	KZ	KAZ	.kz	7
417	Kyrgyzstan	KG	KGZ	KG	KS	KGZ	.kg	996
762	Tajikistan	TJ	TJK	TI	TJ	TJK	.tj	992
795	Turkmenistan	TM	TKM	TX	TM	TKM	.tm	993
860	Uzbekistan	UZ	UZB	UZ	UZ	UZB	.uz	998
030	<b>Eastern Asia</b>							
156	China, People's Republic of	CN	CHN	CH		CHN	.cn	86
344	China: Hong Kong SAR	HK	HKG	HK		HKG	.hk	852
392	Japan	JP	JPN	JA	J	JPN	.jp	81
446	China: Macao SAR	MO	MAC	MC			.mo	853
496	Mongolia	MN	MNG	MG	MGL	MGL	.mn	976
408	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	KP	PRK	KN		PRK	.kp	850
410	Republic of Korea	KR	KOR	KS	ROK	KOR	.kr	82
034	<b>Southern Asia</b>							
004	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	AF	AFG	AFG	.af	93
050	Bangladesh	BD	BGD	BQ	BD	BAN	.bd	880
064	Bhutan	BT	BTN	BT		BHU	.bt	975
356	India	IN	IND	IN	IND	IND	.in	91
364	Iran, Islamic Republic of	IR	IRN	IR	IR	IRI	.ir	98
462	Maldives	MV	MDV	MV		MDV	.mv	960
524	Nepal	NP	NPL	NP	NEP	NEP	.np	977
586	Pakistan	PK	PAK	PK	PK	PAK	.pk	92
144	Sri Lanka	LK	LKA	CE	CL	SRI	.lk	94
035	<b>South-Eastern Asia</b>							
096	Brunei Darussalam	BN	BRN	BX	BRU	BRU	.bn	673
116	Cambodia	KH	KHM	CB	K	CAM	.kh	855
360	Indonesia	ID	IDN	ID	RI	INA	.id	62

418	Lao People's Democratic Republic	LA	LAO	LA	LAO	LAO	.la	856
458	Malaysia	MY	MYS	MY	MAL	MAS	.my	60
104	Myanmar	MM	MMR	BM	BUR	MYA	.mm	95
608	Philippines	PH	PHL	RP	RP	PHI	.ph	63
702	Singapore	SG	SGP	SN	SGP	SIN	.sg	65
764	Thailand	TH	THA	TH	T	THA	.th	66
626	Timor-Leste	TL	TLS	TT		TLS	.tl [2]	670
704	Viet Nam	VN	VNM	VM	VN	VIE	.vn	84
145	<b>Western Asia</b>							
051	Armenia	AM	ARM	AM	AM	ARM	.am	374
031	Azerbaijan	AZ	AZE	AJ	AZ	AZE	.az	994
048	Bahrain	BH	BHR	BA	BRN	BRN	.bh	973
196	Cyprus	CY	CYP	CY	CY	CYP	.cy	357
268	Georgia	GE	GEO	GG	GE	GEO	.ge	995
368	Iraq	IQ	IRQ	IZ	IRQ	IRQ	.iq	964
376	Israel	IL	ISR	IS	IL	ISR	.il	972
400	Jordan	JO	JOR	JO	HKJ	JOR	.jo	962
414	Kuwait	KW	KWT	KU	KWT	KUW	.kw	965
422	Lebanon	LB	LBN	LE	RL	LIB	.lb	961
512	Oman	OM	OMN	MU		OMA	.om	968
275	State of Palestine	PS	PSE			PLE	.ps	970
634	Qatar	QA	QAT	QA	Q	QAT	.qa	974
682	Saudi Arabia	SA	SAU	SA	SA	KSA	.sa	966
760	Syrian Arab Republic	SY	SYR	SY	SYR	SYR	.sy	963
792	Turkey	TR	TUR	TU	TR	TUR	.tr	90
784	United Arab Emirates	AE	ARE	AE		UAE	.ae	971
887	Yemen	YE	YEM	YM	YAR	YEM	.ye	967
150	<b>Europe</b>							
151	<b>Eastern Europe</b>							
112	Belarus	BY	BLR	BO	BY	BLR	.by	375
100	Bulgaria	BG	BGR	BU	BG	BUL	.bg	359
203	Czech Republic	CZ	CZE	EZ	CZ	CZE	.cz	420
348	Hungary	HU	HUN	HU	H	HUN	.hu	36
498	Republic of Moldova	MD	MDA	MD	MD	MDA	.md	373
616	Poland	PL	POL	PL	PL	POL	.pl	48
642	Romania	RO	ROU	RO	RO	ROU	.ro	40
643	Russian Federation	RU	RUS	RS	RUS	RUS	.ru	7
703	Slovakia	SK	SVK	LO	SK	SVK	.sk	421
804	Ukraine	UA	UKR	UP	UA	UKR	.ua	380
154	<b>Northern Europe</b>							
208	Denmark	DK	DNK	DA	DK	DEN	.dk	45
233	Estonia	EE	EST	EN	EST	EST	.ee	372
246	Finland	FI	FIN	FI	FIN	FIN	.fi	358
352	Iceland	IS	ISL	IC	IS	ISL	.is	354
372	Ireland	IE	IRL	EI	IRL	IRL	.ie	353
428	Latvia	LV	LVA	LG	LV	LAT	.lv	371
440	Lithuania	LT	LTU	LH	LT	LTU	.lt	370
578	Norway	NO	NOR	NO	N	NOR	.no	47
752	Sweden	SE	SWE	SW	S	SWE	.se	46
826	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GB	GBR	UK	GB	GBR	.uk	44
039	<b>Southern Europe</b>							

008	Albania	AL	ALB	AL	AL	ALB	.al	355
020	Andorra	AD	AND	AN	AND	AND	.ad	376
070	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	BIH	BK	BIH	BIH	.ba	387
191	Croatia	HR	HRV	HR	HR	CRO	.hr	385
300	Greece	GR	GRC	GR	GR	GRE	.gr	30
380	Italy	IT	ITA	IT	I	ITA	.it	39
807	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	MK	MKD	MK	MK	MKD	.mk	389
470	Malta	MT	MLT	MT	M	MLT	.mt	356
499	Montenegro	ME	MNE	MJ	MNE	MNE	.me	382
620	Portugal	PT	PRT	PO	P	POR	.pt	351
674	San Marino	SM	SMR	SM	RSM	SMR	.sm	378
688	Serbia	RS	SRB	RI		SRB	.rs	381
705	Slovenia	SI	SVN	SI	SLO	SLO	.si	386
724	Spain	ES	ESP	SP	E	ESP	.es	34
155	<b>Western Europe</b>							
040	Austria	AT	AUT	AU	A	AUT	.at	43
056	Belgium	BE	BEL	BE	B	BEL	.be	32
250	France	FR	FRA	FR	F	FRA	.fr	33
276	Germany	DE	DEU	GM	D	GER	.de	49
438	Liechtenstein	LI	LIE	LS	FL	LIE	.li	423
442	Luxembourg	LU	LUX	LU	L	LUX	.lu	352
492	Monaco	MC	MCO	MN	MC	MON	.mc	377
528	Netherlands	NL	NLD	NL	NL	NED	.nl	31
756	Switzerland	CH	CHE	SZ	CH	SUI	.ch	41
009	<b>Oceania</b>							
053	<b>Australia and New Zealand</b>							
036	Australia	AU	AUS	AS	AUS	AUS	.au	61
554	New Zealand	NZ	NZL	NZ	NZ	NZL	.nz	64
054	<b>Melanesia</b>							
242	Fiji	FJ	FJI	FJ	FJI	FIJ	.fj	679
540	New Caledonia	NC	NCL	NC			.nc	687
598	Papua New Guinea	PG	PNG	PP	PNG	PNG	.pg	675
090	Solomon Islands	SB	SLB	BP		SOL	.sb	677
548	Vanuatu	VU	VUT	NH		VAN	.vu	678
057	<b>Micronesia</b>							
296	Kiribati	KI	KIR	KR		KIR	.ki	686
584	Marshall Islands	MH	MHL	RM		MHL	.mh	692
583	Micronesia (Federated States of)	FM	FSM	FM		FSM	.fm	691
520	Nauru	NR	NRU	NR	NAU	NRU	.nr	674
585	Palau	PW	PLW	PS		PLW	.pw	680
061	<b>Polynesia</b>							
184	Cook Islands	CK	COK	CW		COK	.ck	682
258	French Polynesia	PF	PYF	FP			.pf	689
882	Samoa	WS	WSM	WS	WS	SAM	.ws	685
776	Tonga	TO	TON	TN		TGA	.to	676
798	Tuvalu	TV	TUV	TV		TUV	.tv	688
	Kosovo	XK [1]			GBA			381
530	Netherlands Antilles	AN	ANT		NA	AHO	.an	599
200	Former Czechoslovakia							
230	Former Ethiopia							
736	Former Sudan							
810	Former USSR							

866	Yemen: Former Yemen Arab Republic							
886	Yemen: Former Democratic Yemen							
890	Former Yugoslavia							

[1] Temporary code. [2] .tb is still in use. [3] 1-809, 1-829 (overlay July 2005), 1-849 (second overlay July 2009). [4] 1-787, 1-939 (overlay September 2001).

## DATABASE ORGANIZATION

The product has all the included data in one convenient file. The *Pro* version has 43 years of demographics data covering 1970 through 2012 while the *Standard* edition has the most recent ten years covering 2003 through 2012. The database is organized with one record for each country or area for each demographics year. The first field is the PEACOCK\_ID primary key, a unique identifier for each record. It is followed by additional record code fields, followed by core country information, followed by GeoCoding data, followed by demographic variables. The core country information and GeoCoding data is the most recent for each country or area regardless of demographic year.

The database structure is organized as follows:

- RECORD CODE FIELDS
  - [Peacock ID \(Unique Identification Number\)](#)
  - [Summary Level](#)
  - [Year](#)
- CORE COUNTRY INFORMATION
  - [Numeric Country \(or Area\) Code](#)
  - [Regions](#)
  - [Country \(or Area\) Name](#)
  - [Country Abbreviations](#)
  - [National Capital](#)
  - [Language](#)
  - [Citizenry \(Noun and Adjective\)](#)
  - [National Currency](#)
  - [ITU Calling Code](#)
  - [Internet Portals](#)
- GEOCODING DATA
  - [Latitude and Longitude Coordinates](#)
  - [Land and Water Area](#)
- DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES
  - [Demographics](#)

Review [File Layout and Data Definitions](#) for more information.

## PEACOCK ID (UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER)

The first field in the database is a unique identification number for each record. It serves as the primary key and no two records in the database have this same exact number. It is a concatenation of a one-character file identifier ("I"), a four-digit number identifying the regions, the one-digit summary level code, a three-digit number identifying the country, and the four-digit demographics year.

### FIELDS

- **PEACOCK\_ID** | Primary Key

*Each record is identified by a 13-character alpha/numeric primary key that is unique for each record.*

## SUMMARY LEVEL

Geographic areas can be selected using a system stratification levels made up of four summary levels. This information establishes if a record is at the region geographic level (including the World region) or at the country geographic level; and if a country, if it is currently functioning or a former nation.

While Netherlands Antilles (in the Caribbean; also informally referred to as Dutch Antilles) is identified in the database as an existing country, the Kingdom of the Netherlands dissolved Netherlands Antilles in 2010. It is recognized this way because all of the constituent islands remain part of the kingdom under a different legal status and the term is still used to refer to these islands.

### FIELDS

- **SUMLEV** | Summary Level

*Each record has a one-character numeric code indicating the geographic summary level:*

- 1 = World
- 2 = Region
- 3 = Country (currently functioning)
- 4 = Former country

## YEAR

The database is organized with one record for each country or area for each demographics year. An indicator shows the year during which the demographics were gathered and tabulated. The *Pro* edition has demographics for years 1970 through 2012. The *Standard* version for the years 2003 through 2012.

### FIELDS

- **YEAR** | Demographics Year

*Each record has a four-character numeric code indicating the year the demographics were gathered and tabulated.*

## NUMERIC COUNTRY (OR AREA) CODE

Countries and areas are identified with a three-digit ISO 3166-1 numeric code. First introduced by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1981 and published as ISO 3166-1 since 1997, these codes are identical to the numeric codes developed and maintained by the United Nations (UN). The advantage of numeric coding over alphabetic abbreviations is script independent, making it useful for people or systems employing non-Latin scripts.

An ISO numeric country code has not yet been assigned to the Republic of Kosovo, which received full sovereignty only in September 2012 and is not currently included in the UN statistical structure.

### FIELDS

- **ISO31661N** | ISO Numeric Country or Area Code  
*Each country or area (except Kosovo) is identified by a three-character ISO 3166-1 numeric code.*

See [List of Countries and Areas](#) for a listing of the ISO numeric country codes.

## REGIONS

Region areas are geographical groupings of countries as defined by the United Nation Statistical Division (UNSD) and include the World as its own region. The regions each currently functioning country is located in are shown in a series of six fields. Countries are identified in at least two region areas (other than World), a top-level region, which is the continent or continental grouping the country is located in (such as Africa or Asia); and a region subdivision (such as Western Africa or South-Eastern Asia). An additional third region subdivision is offered for Latin American and Caribbean countries. For each of the up to three regions there is a three-digit ISO 3166-1 numeric code and the name of the region.

Former countries do not have region information. This is also true of the Republic of Kosovo, which received full sovereignty only in September 2012 and is not currently included in the UN statistical structure; as well as Netherlands Antilles, which was dissolved by the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 2010, but all of the constituent islands remain part of the kingdom under a different legal status and the term is still used to refer to these islands.

### FIELDS

- **REGION1ID** | Region 1 Code  
*Each top-level region is identified by a three-character ISO 3166-1 numeric code.*
- **REGION1** | Region 1 Name  
*Each top-level region is identified by an up to eight-character alphabetic descriptive name.*
- **REGION2ID** | Region 2 Code  
*Each second-level region is identified by a three-character ISO 3166-1 numeric code.*
- **REGION2** | Region 2 Name  
*Each second-level region is identified by an up to 31-character alphabetic descriptive name.*

- **REGION3ID** | Region 3 Code  
*Each Latin American or Caribbean third-level region is identified by a three-character ISO 3166-1 numeric code.*
- **REGION3** | Region 3 Name  
*Each Latin American or Caribbean third-level region is identified by an up to 15-character alphabetic descriptive name.*

See [List of Countries and Areas](#) for a listing of regions.

## COUNTRY (OR AREA) NAME

The name of countries and areas are shown in three formats. One with the United Nations (UN) approved English spelling, another with the English spelling of the formal fullname (such as Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and Kingdom of the Netherlands), and a third with the English spelling of the informal common name (such as Ethiopia and Netherlands). Non-English spellings are not provided because they would require non-Latin scripts rendering the database incompatible in many systems.

### FIELDS

- **UNNAME** | UN Approved Country or Area Name  
*Each country or area is identified by an up to 52-character alphabetic descriptive name approved by the UN for English.*
- **FULLNAME** | Country or Area Formal Fullname  
*Each country or area is identified by an up to 73-character alphabetic formal fullname in the English language.*
- **COMMONNAME** | Country or Area Informal Name  
*Each country or area is identified by an up to 32-character alphabetic informal common name in the English language.*

See [List of Countries and Areas](#) for a listing of countries and areas.

## COUNTRY ABBREVIATIONS

A series of up to five common alphabetic one- to three-character abbreviation codes is provided for each currently functioning country. These include the two-character ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 abbreviation, three-character ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 abbreviation, two-character FIPS abbreviation, one- to three-character international license plate code, and three-character IOC Initials of Nations.

Alphabetic codes are not provided for regions or former countries (except Netherlands Antilles). This is also true of the Republic of Kosovo which received full sovereignty only in September 2012 and is not currently identified by permanent country codes; however, ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code "XK" is used by the European Commission, Switzerland, the Deutsche Bundesbank, and other organizations as a temporary country code for the new nation.



## ISO CODES

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International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country abbreviation codes were first introduced in 1974 and published as ISO 3166-1 in 1997. The two-letter codes are the most widely used, and used most prominently for the Internet's country code top-level domains (TLD) with a few exceptions.

### FIELDS

- **ISO31661A2** | ISO 2-character Country Abbreviation  
*Each currently functioning country is identified by a two-character ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 abbreviation code.*
- **ISO31661A3** | ISO 3-character Country Abbreviation  
*Each currently functioning country (except Kosovo) is identified by a three-character ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 abbreviation code.*

## FIPS CODE

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The two-character Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) abbreviation codes are drawn from *FIPS 10-4 country codes for Countries, Dependencies, Areas of Special Sovereignty, and Their Principal Administrative Divisions*. While mostly replaced by ISO standards, they were formerly used by the US government for geographical data processing in many publications, such as the *CIA World Factbook*.

- **COUNTRYFP** | Country FIPS Abbreviation  
*Currently functioning countries are identified by a two-character Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) abbreviation code.*

## INTERNATIONAL LICENSE PLATE COUNTRY CODE

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The international license plate country codes are one to three characters in length. They are maintained by the United Nations (UN) as the *Distinguishing Signs Used on Vehicles in International Traffic* (DSIT) and are authorized by the UN's *Geneva Convention on Road Traffic of 1949* and the *Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968*. Many vehicle abbreviation codes created since the adoption of ISO 3166 coincide with ISO two- or three-letter country codes. License plate codes are displayed in bold block uppercase on a small white oval plate or sticker near the number plate on the rear of a vehicle.

- **ILPCC** | International License Plate Country Code  
*Currently functioning countries are identified by an up to three-character international license plate country abbreviation code.*

## OLYMPICS INITIALS OF NATIONS

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The International Olympic Committee (IOC) uses three-character country abbreviation codes to refer to each group of athletes that participate in the Olympic Games. These *Initials of Nations* were first introduced in the *1956 Winter Olympics* and *1960 Summer Olympics*. Each usually identifies a National Olympic Committee (NOC); but there are several codes that have been used for other reasons in past Games, such as teams composed of athletes

from multiple nations, or groups of athletes not formally representing any nation. Some of the IOC codes are different from the ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 codes. Other sporting organizations, such as the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA; or, in English, International Federation of Association Football), use similar country codes to refer to their respective teams, but with some differences. Still others, such as the Commonwealth Games Federation and Association of Tennis Professionals, use the IOC list verbatim.

#### FIELDS

- **IOCIION** | Olympics Initials of Nations

*Currently functioning countries are identified by a three-character International Olympic Committee (IOC) "Initials of Nations" country abbreviation code.*

See [List of Countries and Areas](#) for a listing of the country abbreviations.

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL

The national capital city or district is provided for currently functioning countries and the historic national capital city or district is listed for each former country. An exception is Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China which does not have a formal capital (but the City of Victoria, now called Central in popular usage, was historically regarded as the unofficial capital).

#### FIELDS

- **CAPITAL** | National Capital City or District

*The national capital city or district of each country (except Hong Kong) is identified by an up to 48-character descriptive name.*

#### LANGUAGE

The major language or languages are indicated for currently functioning countries and former countries in two fields with the two-character lower-case ISO 639-1 alpha-2 language abbreviation code(s) and the name of the language(s). Inclusion generally conforms to International Organization for Standardization (ISO) practices, but smaller languages for which there is no two-character abbreviation are excluded. If more than one language is identified, information is provided as comma delimited lists. The order listed is not necessarily representative.

The original standard for language abbreviation codes was introduced in 1967, and split into parts in 2002, with ISO 639-1 alpha-2 becoming the new standard. The last code included, added in 2003, was "ht" representing Haitian Creole. Many multilingual websites use these codes to prefix the URL for specific language versions of their sites; for example, "en.Wikipedia.org" is the English version of Wikipedia.

#### FIELDS

- **ISO6391** | ISO Language Abbreviation(s)

*The major language(s) of each country are identified by an up to 18-character comma-delimited list of ISO 639-1 alpha-2 language abbreviation codes.*

- **LANGUAGE** | Major Language(s)

The major language(s) of each country are identified by an up to 55-character alphabetic comma-delimited list of descriptive language names.

## LIST OF ISO 639-1 ALPHA-2 LANGUAGE ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a list of languages and their associated ISO language abbreviations:

ISO639-1 alpha-2	FAMILY	LANGUAGE	NOTES
ab	Northwest Caucasian	Abkhaz	
aa	Afro-Asiatic	Afar	
af	Indo-European	Afrikaans	
ak	Niger-Congo	Akan	Macrolanguage
sq	Indo-European	Albanian	Macrolanguage
am	Afro-Asiatic	Amharic	
ar	Afro-Asiatic	Arabic	Macrolanguage
an	Indo-European	Aragonese	
hy	Indo-European	Armenian	
as	Indo-European	Assamese	
av	Northeast Caucasian	Avaric	
ae	Indo-European	Avestan	Language of Zoroastrian scripture
ay	Aymaran	Aymara	Macrolanguage
az	Turkic	Azerbaijani	Macrolanguage
bm	Niger-Congo	Bambara	
ba	Turkic	Bashkir	
eu	Language isolate	Basque	
be	Indo-European	Belarusian	
bn	Indo-European	Bengali, Bangla	
bh	Indo-European	Bihari	Collective language code for Bhojpuri, Magahi, and Maithili
bi	Creole	Bislama	
bs	Indo-European	Bosnian	
br	Indo-European	Breton	
bg	Indo-European	Bulgarian	
my	Sino-Tibetan	Burmese	
ca	Indo-European	Catalan, Valencian	
ch	Austronesian	Chamorro	
ce	Northeast Caucasian	Chechen	
ny	Niger-Congo	Chichewa, Chewa, Nyanja	
zh	Sino-Tibetan	Chinese	Macrolanguage
cv	Turkic	Chuvash	
kw	Indo-European	Cornish	
co	Indo-European	Corsican	
cr	Algonquian	Cree	Macrolanguage
hr	Indo-European	Croatian	
cs	Indo-European	Czech	
da	Indo-European	Danish	
dv	Indo-European	Divehi, Dhivehi, Maldivian	
nl	Indo-European	Dutch	
dz	Sino-Tibetan	Dzongkha	
en	Indo-European	English	

eo	Constructed	Esperanto	
et	Uralic	Estonian	Macrolanguage
ee	Niger-Congo	Ewe	
fo	Indo-European	Faroese	
fj	Austronesian	Fijian	
fi	Uralic	Finnish	
fr	Indo-European	French	
ff	Niger-Congo	Fula, Fulah, Pulaar, Pular	Macrolanguage
gl	Indo-European	Galician	
ka	South Caucasian	Georgian	
de	Indo-European	German	
el	Indo-European	Greek (modern)	
gn	Tupian	Guaraní	Macrolanguage
gu	Indo-European	Gujarati	
ht	Creole	Haitian, Haitian Creole	
ha	Afro-Asiatic	Hausa	
he	Afro-Asiatic	Hebrew (modern)	
hz	Niger-Congo	Herero	
hi	Indo-European	Hindi	
ho	Austronesian	Hiri Motu	
hu	Uralic	Hungarian	
ia	Constructed	Interlingua	
id	Austronesian	Indonesian	
ie	Constructed	Interlingue	
ga	Indo-European	Irish	
ig	Niger-Congo	Igbo	
ik	Eskimo-Aleut	Inupiaq	Macrolanguage
io	Constructed	Ido	
is	Indo-European	Icelandic	
it	Indo-European	Italian	
iu	Eskimo-Aleut	Inuktitut	Macrolanguage
ja	Japonic	Japanese	
jv	Austronesian	Javanese	
kl	Eskimo-Aleut	Kalaallisut, Greenlandic	
kn	Dravidian	Kannada	
kr	Nilo-Saharan	Kanuri	Macrolanguage
ks	Indo-European	Kashmiri	
kk	Turkic	Kazakh	
km	Austroasiatic	Khmer	A.k.a. Cambodian
ki	Niger-Congo	Kikuyu, Gikuyu	
rw	Niger-Congo	Kinyarwanda	
ky	Turkic	Kyrgyz	
kv	Uralic	Komi	Macrolanguage
kg	Niger-Congo	Kongo	Macrolanguage
ko	Koreanic	Korean	
ku	Indo-European	Kurdish	Macrolanguage
kj	Niger-Congo	Kwanyama, Kuanyama	
la	Indo-European	Latin	
lb	Indo-European	Luxembourgish, Letzeburgesch	
lg	Niger-Congo	Ganda	
li	Indo-European	Limburgish, Limburgan, Limburger	
ln	Niger-Congo	Lingala	
lo	Tai-Kadai	Lao	

lt	Indo-European	Lithuanian	
lu	Niger-Congo	Luba-Katanga	
lv	Indo-European	Latvian	Macrolanguage
gv	Indo-European	Manx	
mk	Indo-European	Macedonian	
mg	Austronesian	Malagasy	Macrolanguage
ms	Austronesian	Malay	Macrolanguage
ml	Dravidian	Malayalam	
mt	Afro-Asiatic	Maltese	
mi	Austronesian	Maori	
mr	Indo-European	Marathi	
mh	Austronesian	Marshallese	
mn	Mongolic	Mongolian	Macrolanguage
na	Austronesian	Nauru	
nv	Dené-Yeniseian	Navajo, Navaho	
nd	Niger-Congo	Northern Ndebele	
ne	Indo-European	Nepali	
ng	Niger-Congo	Ndonga	
nb	Indo-European	Norwegian Bokmål	
nn	Indo-European	Norwegian Nynorsk	
no	Indo-European	Norwegian	Macrolanguage
ii	Sino-Tibetan	Nuosu	Standard form of Yi languages
nr	Niger-Congo	Southern Ndebele	
oc	Indo-European	Occitan	
oj	Algonquian	Ojibwe, Ojibwa	Macrolanguage
cu	Indo-European	Old Church Slavonic, Church Slavonic, Old Bulgaria	First Slavic literary language
om	Afro-Asiatic	Oromo	Macrolanguage
or	Indo-European	Oriya	
os	Indo-European	Ossetian, Ossetic	
pa	Indo-European	Panjabi, Punjabi	
pi	Indo-European	Pali	Dead language
fa	Indo-European	Persian (Farsi)	Macrolanguage
pl	Indo-European	Polish	
ps	Indo-European	Pashto, Pushto	Macrolanguage
pt	Indo-European	Portuguese	
qu	Quechuan	Quechua	Macrolanguage
rm	Indo-European	Romansh	
rn	Niger-Congo	Kirundi	
ro	Indo-European	Romanian	
ru	Indo-European	Russian	
sa	Indo-European	Sanskrit	The primary liturgical language of Hinduism
sc	Indo-European	Sardinian	Macrolanguage
sd	Indo-European	Sindhi	
se	Uralic	Northern Sami	
sm	Austronesian	Samoan	
sg	Creole	Sango	
sr	Indo-European	Serbian	
gd	Indo-European	Scottish Gaelic, Gaelic	
sn	Niger-Congo	Shona	
si	Indo-European	Sinhala, Sinhalese	
sk	Indo-European	Slovak	

sl	Indo-European	Slovene	
so	Afro-Asiatic	Somali	
st	Niger-Congo	Southern Sotho	
es	Indo-European	Spanish, Castilian	
su	Austronesian	Sundanese	
sw	Niger-Congo	Swahili	Macrolanguage
ss	Niger-Congo	Swati	
sv	Indo-European	Swedish	
ta	Dravidian	Tamil	
te	Dravidian	Telugu	
tg	Indo-European	Tajik	
th	Tai-Kadai	Thai	
ti	Afro-Asiatic	Tigrinya	
bo	Sino-Tibetan	Tibetan Standard, Tibetan, Central	
tk	Turkic	Turkmen	
tl	Austronesian	Tagalog	
tn	Niger-Congo	Tswana	
to	Austronesian	Tonga (Tonga Islands)	
tr	Turkic	Turkish	
ts	Niger-Congo	Tsonga	
tt	Turkic	Tatar	
tw	Niger-Congo	Twi	
ty	Austronesian	Tahitian	
ug	Turkic	Uyghur, Uighur	
uk	Indo-European	Ukrainian	
ur	Indo-European	Urdu	
uz	Turkic	Uzbek	Macrolanguage
ve	Niger-Congo	Venda	
vi	Austroasiatic	Vietnamese	
vo	Constructed	Volapük	
wa	Indo-European	Walloon	
cy	Indo-European	Welsh	
wo	Niger-Congo	Wolof	
fy	Indo-European	Western Frisian	
xh	Niger-Congo	Xhosa	
yi	Indo-European	Yiddish	Macrolanguage
yo	Niger-Congo	Yoruba	
za	Tai-Kadai	Zhuang, Chuang	Macrolanguage
zu	Niger-Congo	Zulu	

## CITIZENRY (NOUN AND ADJECTIVE)

Two fields indicate the commonly accepted noun and adjective for referring to the citizenry of each currently functioning country and each former country. In some cases multiple options are offered.

### FIELDS

- **NOUN** | Preferred Noun for Citizenry

*The preferred noun for the citizenry of countries is identified by an up to 56-character alphabetic description.*

- **ADJECTIVE** | Preferred Adjective for Citizenry

*The preferred adjective for the citizenry of countries is identified by an up to 57-character alphabetic description.*

## NATIONAL CURRENCY

The national currency of each currently functioning country and the former currency of each former country is shown in three fields with the three-character ISO 4217 alpha-3 national currency abbreviation code, the name of the national currency, and the name of the national currency's basic subunit.

**IMPORTANT:** the currency listed is utilized in demographics tabulated for national currencies.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 4217 alpha-3 was established over a period of time from 1973 for use in international trade, commerce, and banking. It is maintained by SIX Interbank Clearing, based in Zurich, Switzerland, on behalf of the ISO and the Swiss Association for Standardization (SNV). The first two characters are usually the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country abbreviation and the third is usually the initial of the currency itself; for example, Japan's currency code is "JPY", "JP" for Japan and "Y" for Yen. This eliminates the problem caused by the names dollar, franc, pound, and others being used in different countries, each having differing values. If a currency is revalued, the last letter is changed to distinguish it from the old currency (in some cases, the third letter is temporarily the initial for "new" in the country's language).

### FIELDS

- **ISO4217** | ISO National Currency Abbreviation

*The national currency of each country is identified by a three-character ISO 4217 alpha-3 currency abbreviation code.*

- **CURRENCY** | National Currency

*The national currency of each country is identified by an up to 38-character alphabetic descriptive name.*

- **SUBUNIT** | National Currency Basic Subunit

*The basic subunit of the national currency of each country (except Vanuatu because their Vatu does not have a subunit) is identified by an up to 29-character alphabetic descriptive name.*

## LIST OF ISO 4217 ALPHA-3 NATIONAL CURRENCY ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a list of national currencies and their associated ISO currency abbreviations:

ISO4217 alpha-3	CURRENCY	BASIC SUBUNIT
AED	UAE Dirham	Fils (pl. Fulus)
AFN	Afghani	Pul
ALL	Lek	Qindar (pl. Qindarka)
AMD	Armenian Dram	Luma
ANG	Netherlands Antillian Guilder	Cent
AOA	Kwanza	Cêntimo
ARS	Argentine Peso	Centavo
AUD	Australian Dollar	Cent
AWG	Aruban Guilder	Cent

AZN	Azerbaijani Manat	Kepik
BAM	Convertible Marks	Fening
BBD	Barbados Dollar	Cent
BDT	Taka	Poisha
BGN	Bulgarian Lev (pl. Leva)	Stotinka (pl. Stotinki)
BHD	Bahraini Dinar	Fils (pl. Fulus)
BIF	Burundi Franc	Centime
BMD	Bermudian Dollar	Cent
BND	Brunei Dollar	Sen
BOB	Boliviano	Centavo
BRL	Brazilian Real (pl. Reais)	Centavo
BSD	Bahamian Dollar	Cent
BTN	Ngultrum	Chhetrum
BWP	Pula	Thebe
BYR	Belarussian Ruble	Kopek
BZD	Belize Dollar	Cent
CAD	Canadian Dollar	Cent
CDF	Franc Congolais	Centime
CHF	Swiss Franc	Centime
CLP	Chilean Peso	Centavo
CNY	Yuan Renminbi	Fen
COP	Colombian Peso	Centavo
CRC	Costa Rican Colon (pl. Colones)	Céntimo
CUP	Cuban Peso	Centavo
CVE	Cabo Verde Escudo	Centavo
CZK	Czech (or Czechoslovak) Koruna (pl. Koruny)	Halér (pl. Halére)
DJF	Djibouti Franc	Centime
DKK	Danish Krone (pl. Kroner)	Øre
DOP	Dominican Peso	Centavo
DZD	Algerian Dinar	Centime
EGP	Egyptian Pound	Piastre
ERN	Nakfa	Cent
ETB	Ethiopian Birr	Cent (or Santim)
EUR	Euro	Cent, (or Sent [pl. Senti])
FJD	Fiji Dollar	Cent
GBP	Pound Sterling	Penny (pl. Pence)
GEL	Lari	Tetri
GHS	Cedi	Pesewa
GMD	Dalasi	Butut
GNF	Guinea Franc	Centime
GTQ	Quetzal (pl. Quetzales)	Centavo
GYD	Guyana Dollar	Cent
HKD	Hong Kong Dollar	Cent
HNL	Lempira	Centavo
HRK	Croatian Kuna	Lipa
HTG	Gourde	Centime
HUF	Forint	Fillér
IDR	Rupiah	Sen
ILS	New Israeli Sheqel	Agora (pl. Agorot)
INR	Indian Rupee	Paisa (pl. Paise)
IQD	Iraqi Dinar	Fils (pl. Fulus)
IRR	Iranian Rial	Iranian Toman (or North Yemeni Fils [pl. Fulu])
ISK	Iceland Krona (pl. Kronur)	Eyrir (obsolete)



JMD	Jamaican Dollar	Cent
JOD	Jordanian Dinar	Fils (pl. Fulus)
JPY	Yen	Sen
KES	Kenyan Shilling	Cent
KGS	Som	Tyiyn
KHR	Riel	Sen
KMF	Comoro Franc	Centime
KPW	North Korean Won	Chun
KRW	Won	Chun
KWD	Kuwaiti Dinar	Fils (pl. Fulus)
KYD	Cayman Islands Dollar	Cent
KZT	Tenge	Tiyn
LAK	Kip	At
LBP	Lebanese Pound	Piastre
LKR	Sri Lanka Rupee	Cent
LRD	Liberian Dollar	Cent
LSL	Loti (pl. Maloti)	Sente (pl. Lisente)
LTL	Lithuanian Litas (pl. Litai)	Centas (pl. Centai)
LVL	Latvian Lats (pl. Lati)	Santims (pl. Santimi)
LYD	Libyan Dinar	Dirham
MAD	Moroccan Dirham	Centime
MDL	Moldovan Leu (pl. Lei)	Ban (pl. Bani)
MGA	Malagasy Ariary	Iraimbilanja
MKD	Denar (pl. Denars)	Deni
MMK	Kyat	Pya
MNT	Tugrik	Möngö
MOP	Pataca	Avo
MRO	Ouguiya	Khoum
MUR	Mauritius Rupee	Cent
MVR	Rufiyaa	Laari
MWK	Malawian Kwacha	Tambala
MXN	Mexican Peso	Centavo
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit	Sen
MZN	Metical (pl. Meticais)	Centavo
NAD	Namibian Dollar	Cent
NGN	Naira	Kobo
NIO	Cordoba Oro	Centavo
NOK	Norwegian Krone (pl. Kroner)	Øre
NPR	Nepalese Rupee	Paisa (pl. Paise)
NZD	New Zealand Dollar	Cent
OMR	Rial Omani	Baiza
PAB	Balboa	Centésimo
PEN	Nuevo Sol	Céntimo
PGK	Kina	Toea
PHP	Philippine Peso	Centavo
PKR	Pakistan Rupee	Paisa (pl. Paise)
PLN	Zloty (pl. Zlotys)	Grosz (pl. Groszy)
PYG	Guarani (pl. Guaraníes)	Céntimo
QAR	Qatari Rial	Dirham
RON	New Leu (pl. Lei)	Ban (pl. Bani)
RSD	Serbian Dinar	Para
RUB	Russian Ruble	Kopek
RWF	Rwanda Franc	Centime

SAR	Saudi Riyal	Halala
SBD	Solomon Islands Dollar	Cent
SCR	Seychelles Rupee	Cent
SDG	Sudanese Pound	Qirsh (Piastre, pl. Piasters)
SEK	Swedish Krona (pl. Kronor)	Öre
SGD	Singapore Dollar	Cent
SLL	Leone	Cent
SOS	Somali Shilling	Cent
SRD	Surinam Dollar	Cent
SSP	South Sudanese Pound	Qirsh (Piastre, pl. Piasters)
STD	Dobra	Centavo
SUR	Soviet Ruble	Kopek
SYP	Syrian Pound	Piastre
SZL	Lilangeni (pl. Emalangeni)	Cent
THB	Baht	Satang
TJS	Somoni	Diram
TMT	Manat	Tenge
TND	Tunisian Dinar	Millime
TOP	Pa'anga	Seniti
TRY	New Turkish Lira	Kurus
TTD	Trinidad and Tobago Dollar	Cent
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling	Sent (pl. Senti)
UAH	Hryvnia	Kopiyka
UGX	Uganda Shilling	Cent
USD	US Dollar	Cent (Centavo in El Salvador)
UYU	Peso Uruguayo	Centésimo
UZS	Uzbekistan Sum	Tiyin
VEF	Bolivar Fuerte (pl. Bolívares Fuertes)	Céntimo
VND	Dong	Hào
WST	Tala	Sene
XAF	CFA Franc BEAC	Centime
XCD	East Caribbean Dollar	Cent
XOF	CFA Franc BCEAO	Centime
XPF	CFP Franc	Centime
YDD	South Yemeni Dinar	Fils (pl. Fulus)
YER	Yemeni Rial	Fils (pl. Fulus)
YUM	Dinar	Para
ZAR	Rand	Cent
ZMK	Zambian Kwacha	Ngwee

## ITU CALLING CODE

International Telecommunication Union (ITU) country calling codes (or dial in codes) are defined by *ITU-T* recommendations *E.123* and *E.164*. They are also called International Direct Dialing (IDD) codes and International Subscriber Dialing (ISD) codes.

The dial plan of a telephone network usually designates a special trunk access prefix code, the international dialing prefix, which must be dialed before the country calling code to select access to the international circuits of the network. The prefix is specific to the country from which the caller is dialing, but often it is “00” or “011”.

Generally, a user must consult local directories for the access code if a number is listed beginning with a plus sign (“+”), which means the digits following it are a country calling code.

## FIELDS

- **ITUCCC** | ITU Country Calling Code

*The telephone network country calling code of each currently functioning country is identified by an up to 66-character alpha/numeric code.*

See [List of Countries and Areas](#) for a listing of the ITU country calling codes.

## INTERNET PORTALS

Up to three fields with Internet portal information are supplied for currently functioning countries with the country code Internet top-level domain (TLD), the main government URL, and the URL for the national postal service or corporation.

A top-level-domain (TLD) is a domain name in the Domain Name System (DNS) that is a direct subdomain of the DNS root zone; for example, “.com” is a TLD and “.us” is the country code TLD for the United States (and “.gov” is the TLD for United States governmental entities and agencies, hence “us.gov” is the United States main government URL). Country code TLDs were created in the early days of the Domain Name System and pre-date Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

## FIELDS

- **CCTLD** | Country Code Top-Level Domain

*The top-level domain (TLD) for each functioning country (except Kosovo) is identified by an up to 22-character alphabetic description preceded by a dot (“.”); see [List of Countries and Areas](#) for a listing of the country code TLDs.*

- **GOVTURL** | Main Government URL

*The main government Internet URL for functioning countries is identified by an up to 27-character alpha/numeric web address.*

- **POSTURL** | Postal Service or Corporation URL

*The national postal service or corporation Internet URL for functioning countries is identified by an up to 34-character alpha/numeric web address.*

## LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES

Any location on Earth can be described with two numbers—its latitude and its longitude. If a pilot or a ship’s captain wants to specify a position on a map, these are the coordinates they would use. In actuality, these coordinates are angles, measured in degrees, minutes of arc, and seconds of arc.

Internal point latitude and longitude coordinates are a calculated point that is at or near the geographic center of a country or area, at or near a main population center of a country or area, or at or near a national capital. For some irregularly shaped countries and areas (such as those shaped like a crescent), the calculated coordinates may be located outside the boundaries of the entity. In such instances, the internal point is identified as a point inside the boundaries nearest or near the calculated coordinates.

The database provides internal point latitude and longitude coordinates for currently functioning countries and regions presented in multiple formats. The examples given below are for the same latitude and longitude coordinates in the Republic of the Fiji Islands. Coordinates are not entered for former countries because they no longer exist on maps.

#### FIELDS

- **LATITUDE** | Latitude coordinate in degrees
- **LONGITUDE** | Longitude coordinate in degrees  
*Six decimal places plus a trailing zero; examples, -16.5781930, +179.4144130.*
- **LATRAD** | Latitude coordinate converted to radians
- **LONRAD** | Longitude coordinate converted to radians  
*15 numeric places; useful for trigonometry functions; examples, -0.289344051881076, 3.131372232382917.*
- **LATDMS** | Latitude coordinate in degrees/minutes/seconds
- **LONDMS** | Longitude coordinate in degrees/minutes/seconds  
*Useful when printing out coordinates in documents and on websites; examples, 16° 34' 41" S, 179° 24' 52" E.*

Degree coordinates have six decimal points plus a trailing zero ("0") for compatibility with other Peacock Data products. Note that the positional accuracy of these coordinates may not be as great as the six decimal places suggest because spatial accuracy varies with the source materials used and because the areas calculated can be vast in area.

#### LATITUDE

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Latitude gives a location north or south of the equator. On a map it is represented by horizontal lines (or parallels) that circle the globe. Many will tell you that the size of one degree of latitude is the same anywhere on the globe, but in reality it increases slightly from the equator to the poles as a result of the earth's polar flattening.

The important lines of latitude are:

- 0° - The Equator
- 23.5°N and S - The Tropics (called Cancer in the north and Capricorn in the south)
  - between these two, at some time of the year, the sun is directly overhead
  - beyond each of these the sun is never directly overhead
- 66.5°N and S - The Polar Circles
- 90°N and S - The Poles
  - beyond the Poles and the Polar Circles 24 hours of daylight (midnight sun) is possible in summer and 24 hours without any daylight is possible in winter

## LONGITUDE

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Longitude gives a location east or west of the prime meridian. On a map it is represented by vertical lines that circle the globe and are divided into 360 degrees. The prime meridian (the meridian of Greenwich, England) is at 0 degrees longitude, and the east and west meridians (lines of longitude) converge on the opposite side of the earth to meet at 180 degrees longitude, the anti-prime meridian, which also defines, with some diversions to pass around various territories and island groups, the International Date Line. Longitude coordinates east of the prime meridian are east longitude (and are given positive numbers when used in equations). Longitude coordinates west of the prime meridian are west longitude (and are given negative numbers when used in equations).

## DISTANCE FORMULAS

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At the equator one degree of latitude is 68.7 miles, at the poles it is 69.4 miles, and at 45 degrees it is 69.1 miles. As you can see, the distance varies, but only a small amount. Conversely, the size of one degree of longitude varies greatly. At the equator one degree of longitude is 69.2 miles, about the same size as a degree of latitude; however, the size gradually decreases to zero as the meridians converge at the poles. At 45 degrees one degree of longitude is 49 miles.

This large variation in the size of a degree of longitude, dependent on where it is located, is the main stumbling block in distance formulas. Some calculations are approximations that completely or largely ignore these variations and accept a margin of error which can be more than ten percent. Other more precise calculations take the variations into account, but they are considerably more complex.

## FORMULA 1

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This approximation formula, based on the Pythagorean theorem ( $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ ), named after Greek mathematician Pythagoras (ca. 570 BC–ca. 495 BC), is the simplest, but it has a considerable margin of error. Both versions of the equation are the same but use different notation. The radical (“√”) in the first equation indicates the square root should be calculated from the value within it. The square root of a number  $n$  is a number  $r$  such that  $r^2 = n$ , or, in other words, a number  $r$  whose square (the result of multiplying the number by itself) is  $n$ .

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad ; \quad \text{distance} = \text{sqrt}(x * x + y * y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Where:} \quad x &= 69.1 \times (\text{lat}_2 - \text{lat}_1) \\ y &= 53.0 \times (\text{long}_2 - \text{long}_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Excel:} \quad =\text{SQRT}((69.1 * (\text{lat}_2 - \text{lat}_1))^2 + (53 * (\text{long}_2 - \text{long}_1))^2)$$

## FORMULA 2

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This approximation formula variation of Formula 1 adds a cosine math function to improve accuracy. The cosine of a right-angled triangle is the length of the side adjacent to the right angle divided by the length of the hypotenuse (the longest side of a right-angled triangle, at the side opposite the right angle); or, stated as an equation:  $\cos = \frac{a}{h}$ .

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad ; \quad \text{distance} = \text{sqrt}(x * x + y * y)$$

Where:  $x = 69.1 \times (lat_2 - lat_1)$   
 $y = 69.1 \times (long_2 - long_1) \times \cos\left(\frac{lat_1}{57.3}\right)$

Excel:  $=SQRT((69.1*(lat_2-lat_1))^2+(69.1*(long_2-long_1)*COS(lat_1/57.3))^2)$

### FORMULA 3

This formula, which falls under the class of Great Circle Distance Calculations and derives from the Spherical Law of Cosines, is significantly more accurate than the approximation formulas above; however, it can have large rounding errors if the distance is small. It requires first converting the latitude and longitude coordinates to radians by dividing them by  $\left(\frac{180}{\pi}\right)^\circ$  (approximately 57.2957795130824 degrees). This is because angles need to be in radians to pass them to trigonometry functions. Fortunately, with Peacock Data database products, the degrees-to-radians conversions are already included in separate fields. Note that *acos* is sometimes used to mean the same as *arccos*. Also note that carrying degrees-to-radians calculations out to more decimal places provides greater precision (15 numeric places is ideal).

$$d = R \times \arccos[\sin(\varphi_1) \times \sin(\varphi_2) + \cos(\varphi_1) \times \cos(\varphi_2) \times \cos(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)]$$

Where:  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2$  = latitude of the points in radians  
 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  = longitude of the points in radians  
 $R$  = radius of the earth:

- o Statute miles:  $R = 3959$
- o Kilometers:  $R = 6371$
- o Nautical miles:  $R = 3440$

Excel:  $=R*ACOS(SIN(lat_1)*SIN(lat_2)+COS(lat_1)*COS(lat_2)*COS(long_2-long_1))$

*The radiuses of the earth are mean values. The equatorial radius is 6,378.1 kilometers. The polar radius is 6,356.8 kilometers. Also note that a nautical mile is the average length of one minute of one degree along the Great Circle of the Earth (about one minute of arc of latitude measured along any meridian; or about one minute of arc of longitude at the equator). In 1929 it was internationally agreed that a nautical mile would be exactly 1,852 meters (6,076 feet  $1\frac{25}{64}$  inches). Prior to this time, different countries had different definitions of a nautical mile.*

### FORMULA 4

This variation of Formula 3 includes the degrees-to-radians conversions in the equation itself.

$$d = R \times \arccos \left[ \sin\left(\frac{\varphi_1}{rad}\right) \times \sin\left(\frac{\varphi_2}{rad}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\varphi_1}{rad}\right) \times \cos\left(\frac{\varphi_2}{rad}\right) \times \cos\left(\frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}{rad}\right) \right]$$

Where:  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2$  = latitude of the points in degrees  
 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  = longitude of the points in degrees  
 $rad = \left(\frac{180}{\pi}\right)^\circ \approx 57.2957795130824^\circ$   
 $R$  = radius of the earth:

- o Statute miles:  $R = 3959$
- o Kilometers:  $R = 6371$
- o Nautical miles:  $R = 3440$

Excel: 
$$=R*ACOS(SIN(lat_1/57.2957795130824)*SIN(lat_2/57.2957795130824)+COS(lat_1/57.2957795130824)*COS(lat_2/57.2957795130824)*COS(long_2/57.2957795130824-long_1/57.2957795130824))$$

## FORMULA 5

This is known as the Haversine formula which also falls under the class of Great Circle Distance Calculations. It is a special case of a more general formula in spherical trigonometry, the Law of Haversines. It is numerically better-conditioned for small distances than the Great Circle formulas previously discussed; however, it also suffers from rounding errors for the special (and somewhat unusual) case of antipodal points (on opposite ends of the sphere). The use of this formula became simplified with the availability of tables for the haversine function (the first equation in the formula). Remember that angles need to be in radians to pass them to trigonometry functions (see Formula 3). You can also apply the degrees-to-radians conversions in the equation itself (similar to the example in Formula 4).

The Haversine formula (as referenced by R. W. Sinnott, "Virtues of the Haversine", *Sky and Telescope*, Volume 68, Number 2, 1984, page 159) is:

$$\text{Haversine: } a = \sin^2\left(\frac{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1}{2}\right) + \cos(\varphi_1) \times \cos(\varphi_2) \times \sin^2\left(\frac{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Formula: } c = 2 \times \text{atan2}\left(\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{1-a}\right)$$

$$d = R \times c$$

Where:  $\varphi_1, \varphi_2$  = latitude of the points in radians  
 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  = longitude of the points in radians  
 $R$  = radius of the earth:

- Statute miles:  $R = 3959$
- Kilometers:  $R = 6371$
- Nautical miles:  $R = 3440$

Excel: 
$$=R*2*ATAN2(SQRT(1-(SIN((lat_2-lat_1)/2)^2+COS(lat_1)*COS(lat_2)*SIN((long_2-long_1)/2)^2)),SQRT(SIN((lat_2-lat_1)/2)^2+COS(lat_1)*COS(lat_2)*SIN((long_2-long_1)/2)^2))$$

## FORMULA 6

While the most precise formulas presented so far have a margin of error that can be less than a meter, even more exacting equations are available. Among the most precise are found in Vincenty's formulae, two related iterative methods developed by Thaddeus Vincenty (1920–2002; born Tadeusz Szpila), a Polish American geodesist who received the U.S. Department of Commerce Medal for Meritorious Service for his work. The formulae, published in 1975, use an accurate ellipsoidal model of the earth (as opposed to the spherical model utilized in the equations above). They are widely employed in Geodesy (a scientific discipline that deals with the measurement and representation of the Earth) because the system can have a precision within 0.5 mm (0.000015 inches).

Vincenty's formulae are:

## NOTATION

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Define the following notation:

$a$  = length of semi-major axis of the ellipsoid (radius at equator; 6 378 137.0 meters in WGS 1984)

$f$  = flattening of the ellipsoid (1/298.257 223 563 in WGS 1984)

$b = (1 - f)a$  = length of semi-minor axis of the ellipsoid (radius at the poles)

$\varphi_1, \varphi_2$  = latitude of the points

$U_1 = \arctan[(1 - f) \tan \varphi_1]$  = reduced first latitude (first latitude on the auxiliary sphere)

$U_2 = \arctan[(1 - f) \tan \varphi_2]$  = reduced second latitude (second latitude on the auxiliary sphere)

$L = L_2 - L_1$  = difference in longitude points

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  = longitude of the points on the auxiliary sphere

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  = forward azimuths at the points

$\alpha$  = azimuth at the equator

$s$  = ellipsoidal distance between the two points

$\sigma$  = arc length between points on the auxiliary sphere

## INVERSE PROBLEM

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Given the coordinates of the two points  $(\varphi_1, L_1)$  and  $(\varphi_2, L_2)$ , the inverse problem finds the azimuths  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  and the ellipsoidal distance  $s$ .

Calculate  $U_1, U_2$ , and  $L$ , and set initial value of  $\lambda = L$ . Then iteratively evaluate the following equations until  $\lambda$  converges:

$$\sin \sigma = \sqrt{(\cos U_2 \sin \lambda)^2 + (\cos U_1 \sin U_2 - \sin U_1 \cos U_2 \cos \lambda)^2}$$

$$\cos \sigma = \sin U_1 \sin U_2 + \cos U_1 \cos U_2 \cos \lambda$$

$$\sigma = \arctan \frac{\sin \sigma}{\cos \sigma}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\cos U_1 \cos U_2 \sin \lambda}{\sin \sigma}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\cos(2\sigma_m) = \cos \sigma - \frac{2 \sin U_1 \sin U_2}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$C = \frac{f}{16} \cos^2 \alpha [4 + f(4 - 3 \cos^2 \alpha)]$$

$$\lambda = L + (1 - C)f \sin \alpha \{ \sigma + C \sin \sigma [\cos(2\sigma_m) + C \cos \sigma (-1 + 2 \cos^2(2\sigma_m))] \}$$



When the change in  $\lambda$  is negligible (e.g.,  $10^{-12} \approx 0.06 \text{ mm}$ ), evaluate the following:

$$u^2 = \cos^2 \alpha \frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^2}$$

$$A = 1 + \frac{u^2}{16384} \{4096 + u^2[-768 + u^2(320 - 175u^2)]\}$$

$$B = \frac{u^2}{1024} \{256 + u^2[-128 + u^2(74 - 47u^2)]\}$$

$$\Delta\sigma = B \sin \sigma \left\{ \cos(2\sigma_m) + \frac{1}{4}B \left[ \cos \sigma(-1 + 2 \cos^2(2\sigma_m)) - \frac{1}{6}B \cos(2\sigma_m)(-3 + 4 \sin^2 \sigma)(-3 + 4 \cos^2(2\sigma_m)) \right] \right\}$$

$$s = bA(\sigma - \Delta\sigma)$$

$$\alpha_1 = \arctan \left( \frac{\cos U_2 \sin \lambda}{\cos U_1 \sin U_2 - \sin U_1 \cos U_2 \cos \lambda} \right)$$

$$\alpha_2 = \arctan \left( \frac{\cos U_1 \sin \lambda}{-\sin U_1 \cos U_2 - \cos U_1 \sin U_2 \cos \lambda} \right)$$

Between two nearly antipodal points, the iterative formula may fail to converge; this will occur when the first approximation at  $\lambda$  as computed by the equation above is greater than  $\pi$  in absolute value.

## DIRECT PROBLEM

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Given an initial point  $(\varphi_1, L_1)$  and initial azimuth,  $\alpha_1$ , and a distance,  $s$ , along the geodesic the problem is to find the end point  $(\varphi_2, L_2)$  and azimuth,  $\alpha_2$ .

Start by calculating the following:

$$\tan U_1 = (1 - f) \tan \varphi_1$$

$$\sigma_1 = \arctan \left( \frac{\tan U_1}{\cos \alpha_1} \right)$$

$$\sin \alpha = \cos U_1 \sin \alpha_1; \cos^2 \alpha = (1 - \sin \alpha)(1 + \sin \alpha)$$

$$u^2 = \cos^2 \alpha \frac{a^2 - b^2}{b^2}$$

$$A = 1 + \frac{u^2}{16384} \{4096 + u^2[-768 + u^2(320 - 175u^2)]\}$$

$$B = \frac{u^2}{1024} \{256 + u^2[-128 + u^2(74 - 47u^2)]\}$$

Then, using an initial value  $\sigma = \frac{s}{bA}$  iterate the following equations until there is no significant change in  $\sigma$ :

$$2\sigma_m = 2\sigma_1 + \sigma$$

$$\Delta\sigma = B \sin \sigma \left\{ \cos(2\sigma_m) + \frac{1}{4}B \left[ \cos \sigma (-1 + 2 \cos^2(2\sigma_m)) - \frac{1}{6}B \cos(2\sigma_m) (-3 + 4 \sin^2 \sigma) (-3 + 4 \cos^2(2\sigma_m)) \right] \right\}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{s}{bA} + \Delta\sigma$$

Once  $\sigma$  is obtained to sufficient accuracy, evaluate:

$$\varphi_2 = \arctan \left( \frac{\sin U_1 \cos \sigma + \cos U_1 \sin \sigma \cos \alpha_1}{(1-f)\sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha + (\sin U_1 \sin \sigma - \cos U_1 \cos \sigma \cos \alpha_1)^2}} \right)$$

$$\lambda = \arctan \left( \frac{\sin \sigma \sin \alpha_1}{\cos U_1 \cos \sigma - \sin U_1 \sin \sigma \cos \alpha_1} \right)$$

$$C = \frac{f}{16} \cos^2 \alpha [4 + f(4 - 3 \cos^2 \alpha)]$$

$$L = \lambda - (1 - C)f \sin \alpha \{ \sigma + C \sin \sigma [\cos(2\sigma_m) + C \cos \sigma (-1 + 2 \cos^2(2\sigma_m))] \}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \arctan \left( \frac{\sin \alpha}{-\sin U_1 \sin \sigma + \cos U_1 \sin \sigma \cos \alpha_1} \right)$$

*If the initial point is at the North or South pole then the first equation is indeterminate. If the initial azimuth is due East or West then the second equation is indeterminate. If a double valued atan2 type function is used then these values are usually handled correctly.*

## VINCENTY'S MODIFICATION

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In a letter to the Survey Review in 1976, Vincenty suggested replacing his series expressions for A and B with simpler formulas using German geodesist Friedrich Robert Helmert's (1843–1917; best known for his writing on "propagation of uncertainty") expansion parameter  $k_1$ :

$$A = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{4}(k_1)^2}{1 - k_1}$$

$$B = k_1 \left( 1 - \frac{3}{8}(k_1)^2 \right)$$

$$\text{Where: } k_1 = \frac{\sqrt{(1+u^2)}-1}{\sqrt{(1+u^2)}+1}$$

## NEARLY ANTIPODAL POINTS

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As noted above, the iterative solution to the inverse problem fails to converge or converges slowly for nearly antipodal points. An example of slow convergence is  $(\varphi_1, L_1) = (0^\circ, 0^\circ)$  and  $(\varphi_2, L_2) = (0.5^\circ, 179.5^\circ)$  for the WGS 1984 ellipsoid. This requires about 130 iterations to give a result accurate to 1 mm. Depending on how the inverse

method is implemented, the algorithm might return the correct result (19 936 288.579 meters), an incorrect result, or an error indicator.

An example of a failure of the inverse method to converge is  $(\varphi_1, L_1) = (0^\circ, 0^\circ)$  and  $(\varphi_2, L_2) = (0.5^\circ, 179.7^\circ)$  for the WGS 1984 ellipsoid. In an unpublished report, Vincenty gave an alternative iterative scheme to handle such cases. This converges to the correct result of 19 944 127.421 meters after about 60 iterations; however, in other cases many thousands of iterations are required.

## LAND AND WATER AREA

The database presents the total area size, total land area, and total water area characteristics for currently functioning countries and regions. Area sizes are not entered for former countries because they no longer exist on maps.

### FIELDS

- **AREA** | Total area for the country or area in whole square kilometers
  - **ALAND** | Total land area for the country or area in whole square kilometers
  - **AWATER** | Total water area for the country or area in whole square kilometers
- Total, land, and water area sizes for currently functioning countries and regions are identified by up to ten-character numeric figures presented in whole kilometers.*

Total, land, and water area sizes for functioning countries and regions are 10-character numeric values given in whole square kilometers. Note the following conversion formulas:

- To convert square kilometers to square miles:  
 $mi^2 = km^2 \times 0.38610215859253505$
- To convert square kilometers to square yards:  
 $yd^2 = km^2 \times 1195990.5612424908$
- To convert square kilometers to square feet:  
 $ft^2 = km^2 \times 10763915.051182415$
- To convert square kilometers to square inches:  
 $in^2 = km^2 \times 1550387596.899225$
- To convert square kilometers to square microinches:  
 $\mu in^2 = km^2 \times 1.5503875968992246e + 21$
- To convert square kilometers to acres:  
 $ac = km^2 \times 247.1054072593638$
- To convert square kilometers to the Indian cent scale:  
 $cent = km^2 \times 24710.540725936382$
- To convert square kilometers to the ground scale:  
 $ground = km^2 \times 4484.96460465934$
- To convert square kilometers to square meters:  
 $m^2 = km^2 \times 1000000$

- To convert square kilometers to square centimeters:  
 $cm^2 = km^2 \times 10000000000$
- To convert square kilometers to square millimeters:  
 $mm^2 = km^2 \times 1000000000000$
- To convert square kilometers to square micrometers (microns):  
 $\mu m^2 = km^2 \times 10000000000000000$
- To convert square kilometers to hectares:  
 $ha = km^2 \times 100$

## DEMOGRAPHICS

The population, GDP (and its breakdown), value added by economic activity, implicit price deflator, GNI, and exchange rate demographics provided are among the most important parts of the package. 117 variables are available, and statistics are calculated in multiple ways, including in the national currency, US dollars, current prices, constant 2005 prices, rates, and/or shares.

The demographic variables are drawn from United Nations (UN) aggregate statistical data and are the latest information available. The *Pro* version has 43 years of demographics data covering 1970 through 2012 while the *Standard* edition has the most recent ten years covering 2003 through 2012.

### DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

*pdCountry* demographics include the following variables:

FIELD NUMBER	FIELD NAME	VARIABLE
40	<b>POPULATION</b>	De facto population on July 1st
41	<b>GDPCN</b>	GDP at current prices in national currency
42	<b>GDPCFCEN</b>	GDP at current prices in national currency: Final consumption expenditure
43	<b>GDPCHCEN</b>	GDP at current prices in national currency: Household consumption expenditure
44	<b>GDPCGCEN</b>	GDP at current prices in national currency: General government final consumption expenditure
45	<b>GDPCGCFN</b>	GDP at current prices in national currency: Gross capital formation
46	<b>GDPCFCFN</b>	GDP at current prices in national currency: Gross fixed capital formation
47	<b>GDPCCIIN</b>	GDP at current prices in national currency: Changes in inventories
48	<b>GDPCEGSN</b>	GDP at current prices in national currency: Exports of goods and services
49	<b>GDPCIGSN</b>	GDP at current prices in national currency: Imports of goods and services
50	<b>VAEACN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency
51	<b>VAEACABN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency: Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (ISIC A-B)
52	<b>VAEACCN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities (ISIC C-E)
53	<b>VAEACDN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency: Manufacturing (ISIC D)
54	<b>VAEACFN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency: Construction (ISIC F)
55	<b>VAEACGHN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency: Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (ISIC G-H)

56	<b>VAEACIN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency: Transport, storage and communication (ISIC I)
57	<b>VAEACJPN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in national currency: Other Activities (ISIC J-P)
58	<b>GDPCU</b>	GDP at current prices in US dollars
59	<b>GDPCFCEU</b>	GDP at current prices in US dollars: Final consumption expenditure
60	<b>GDPCHEU</b>	GDP at current prices in US dollars: Household consumption expenditure
61	<b>GDPCGCEU</b>	GDP at current prices in US dollars: General government final consumption expenditure
62	<b>GDPCGCFU</b>	GDP at current prices in US dollars: Gross capital formation
63	<b>GDPCFCFU</b>	GDP at current prices in US dollars: Gross fixed capital formation
64	<b>GDPCCIU</b>	GDP at current prices in US dollars: Changes in inventories
65	<b>GDPCESU</b>	GDP at current prices in US dollars: Exports of goods and services
66	<b>GDPCIGSU</b>	GDP at current prices in US dollars: Imports of goods and services
67	<b>VAEACU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars
68	<b>VAEACABU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars: Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (ISIC A-B)
69	<b>VAEACCEU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities (ISIC C-E)
70	<b>VAEACDU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars: Manufacturing (ISIC D)
71	<b>VAEACFU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars: Construction (ISIC F)
72	<b>VAEACGHU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars: Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (ISIC G-H)
73	<b>VAEACIU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars: Transport, storage and communication (ISIC I)
74	<b>VAEACJPU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at current prices in US dollars: Other Activities (ISIC J-P)
75	<b>GDP5N</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency
76	<b>GDP5FCEN</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Final consumption expenditure
77	<b>GDP5HCEN</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Household consumption expenditure
78	<b>GDP5GCEN</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: General government final consumption expenditure
79	<b>GDP5GCFN</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Gross capital formation
80	<b>GDP5FCFN</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Gross fixed capital formation
81	<b>GDP5CIIN</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Changes in inventories
82	<b>GDP5EGSN</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Exports of goods and services
83	<b>GDP5IGSN</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Imports of goods and services
84	<b>VAEA5N</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency
85	<b>VAEA5ABN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (ISIC A-B)
86	<b>VAEA5CEN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities (ISIC C-E)
87	<b>VAEA5DN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Manufacturing (ISIC D)
88	<b>VAEA5FN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Construction (ISIC F)
89	<b>VAEA5GHN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (ISIC G-H)
90	<b>VAEA5IN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Transport, storage and communication (ISIC I)
91	<b>VAEA5JPN</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in national currency: Other Activities (ISIC J-P)
92	<b>GDP5U</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars

93	<b>GDP5FCEU</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Final consumption expenditure
94	<b>GDP5HCEU</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Household consumption expenditure
95	<b>GDP5GCEU</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: General government final consumption expenditure
96	<b>GDP5GCFU</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Gross capital formation
97	<b>GDP5FCFU</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Gross fixed capital formation
98	<b>GDP5CIU</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Changes in inventories
99	<b>GDP5EGSU</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Exports of goods and services
100	<b>GDP5IGSU</b>	GDP at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Imports of goods and services
101	<b>VAEASU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars
102	<b>VAEASABU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (ISIC A-B)
103	<b>VAEASCEU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities (ISIC C-E)
104	<b>VAEASDU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Manufacturing (ISIC D)
105	<b>VAEASFU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Construction (ISIC F)
106	<b>VAEASGHU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (ISIC G-H)
107	<b>VAEASIU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Transport, storage and communication (ISIC I)
108	<b>VAEASJPU</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity at constant 2005 prices in US dollars: Other Activities (ISIC J-P)
109	<b>GDPPERCAP</b>	Per Capita GDP in US dollars
110	<b>GDPIIDXCN</b>	GDP Index at current prices in national currency
111	<b>GDPIIDX5N</b>	GDP Index at constant 2005 prices in national currency
112	<b>GDPIPDN</b>	GDP Implicit Price Deflator in national currency
113	<b>GDPIIDXCU</b>	GDP Index at current prices in US dollars
114	<b>GDPIIDX5U</b>	GDP Index at constant 2005 prices in US dollars
115	<b>GDPIPDU</b>	GDP Implicit Price Deflator in US dollars
116	<b>GDPR</b>	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage)
117	<b>GDPRFCE</b>	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Final consumption expenditure
118	<b>GDPRHCE</b>	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Household consumption expenditure
119	<b>GDPRGCE</b>	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): General government final consumption expenditure
120	<b>GDPRGCF</b>	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Gross capital formation
121	<b>GDPRFCF</b>	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Gross fixed capital formation
122	<b>GDPRCII</b>	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Changes in inventories
123	<b>GDPREGS</b>	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Exports of goods and services
124	<b>GDPRIGS</b>	GDP Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Imports of goods and services
125	<b>VAEAR</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage)
126	<b>VAEARAB</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (ISIC A-B)
127	<b>VAEARCE</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities (ISIC C-E)
128	<b>VAEARD</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Manufacturing (ISIC D)
129	<b>VAEARF</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Construction (ISIC F)
130	<b>VAEARGH</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (ISIC G-H)
131	<b>VAEARI</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Transport, storage and communication (ISIC I)

132	<b>VAEARJP</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Annual Growth Rate (percentage): Other Activities (ISIC J-P)
133	<b>GDPSFCE</b>	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): Final consumption expenditure
134	<b>GDPSHCE</b>	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): Household consumption expenditure
135	<b>GDPSGCE</b>	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): General government final consumption expenditure
136	<b>GDPSGCF</b>	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): Gross capital formation
137	<b>GDPSFCF</b>	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): Gross fixed capital formation
138	<b>GDPSCHII</b>	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): Changes in inventories
139	<b>GDPSSEGS</b>	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): Exports of goods and services
140	<b>GDPSISGS</b>	GDP Percentage Distribution (shares): Imports of goods and services
141	<b>VAEASAB</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Distribution (shares): Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing (ISIC A-B)
142	<b>VAEASCE</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Distribution (shares): Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities (ISIC C-E)
143	<b>VAEASD</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Distribution (shares): Manufacturing (ISIC D)
144	<b>VAEASF</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Distribution (shares): Construction (ISIC F)
145	<b>VAEASGH</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Distribution (shares): Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels (ISIC G-H)
146	<b>VAEASI</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Distribution (shares): Transport, storage and communication (ISIC I)
147	<b>VAEASJP</b>	Value Added by Economic Activity Percentage Distribution (shares): Other Activities (ISIC J-P)
148	<b>GNIN</b>	GNI in national currency
149	<b>GNIU</b>	GNI in US dollars
150	<b>GNIPERCAP</b>	Per Capita GNI in US dollars
151	<b>XAMA</b>	AMA Exchange Rate
152	<b>XAMAFLAG</b>	AMA Exchange Rate Flag
153	<b>XAMANOTE</b>	AMA Exchange Rate Note
154	<b>XIMF</b>	IMF Exchange Rate
155	<b>XIMFFLAG</b>	IMF Exchange Rate Flag
156	<b>XIMFNOTE</b>	IMF Exchange Rate Note

### AMA EXCHANGE RATE FLAGS (XAMAFLAG)

- a01 = Adjusted to equal sum of Czech Republic and Slovakia
- a02 = Backwards PARE
- a03 = Central Bank of Iraq, Annual Bulletin, 2007
- a04 = IMF Market Exchange Rate
- a05 = IMF Market Rate
- a06 = IMF Official Rate
- a07 = IMF Other
- a08 = IMF Principal Exchange Rate
- a09 = IMF Principal Rate
- a10 = Other 1: Based on IMF, 1986
- a11 = Other 1: Based on Yugoslavian dinars, redenominated 1:100; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- a12 = Other 1: Central Bank of Iraq, Annual Bulletin, 2004
- a13 = Other 1: Central Bank of Iraq, Annual Bulletin, 2005; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- a14 = Other 1: Central Bank of Iraq, Statistical Bulletin, Special Issue 1991- June 2003
- a15 = Other 1: Central Bank of Iraq, Statistical Bulletin, Special Issue 1991- June 2008
- a16 = Other 1: Czechoslovakia

- a17 = Other 1: Czechoslovakia; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- a18 = Other 1: DPRK Mission, 12 June 97
- a19 = Other 1: DPRK Mission, 20 March 06
- a20 = Other 1: DPRK Mission, 9 March 00
- a21 = Other 1: National Bank of Serbia, email 12 May 06; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- a22 = Other 1: Nautilus.org, <http://www.nautilus.org/DPRKBriefingBook/economy/DPRKMonetaryHistory.html>
- a23 = Other 1: Serbia-Montenegro Statistical office, email 9 May 06; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- a24 = Other 1: based on Yugoslavian dinar, 1:1; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- a25 = Other 1: based on Yugoslavian dinar, redenominated 1:10<sup>5</sup>
- a26 = Other 1: exchange rate of Czechoslovakia
- a27 = Other 1: exchange rate of Czechoslovakia; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- a28 = Other 1: source unknown
- a29 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1970-1972
- a30 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1970-1987
- a31 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1970-1988
- a32 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1970-1989
- a33 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1970-1990
- a34 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1970-1994
- a35 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1973-1987
- a36 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1975-1984
- a37 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1977-1987
- a38 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1977-1989
- a39 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1979-1989
- a40 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1980-1989
- a41 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1981-1990
- a42 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1982-1983
- a43 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1985-1988
- a44 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1985-1992
- a45 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1986
- a46 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1986-1996
- a47 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1989-1994
- a48 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1989-1996
- a49 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1990-1991
- a50 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1990-1992
- a51 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1990-1994
- a52 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1990-1995
- a53 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1991-1992
- a54 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1994-1997
- a55 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1994-1998
- a56 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1996-1997
- a57 = PARE, backward adjustment, 1999-2001
- a58 = PARE, backward adjustment, 2000
- a59 = PARE, backward adjustment, 2001
- a60 = PARE, backward adjustment, 2003
- a61 = PARE, backward adjustment, 2003-2007
- a62 = PARE, backward adjustment, 2008-2009
- a63 = PARE, forward adjustment, 1973-1990
- a64 = PARE, forward adjustment, 1983-1990



a65 = PARE, forward adjustment, 1985-1986  
 a66 = PARE, forward adjustment, 1986-1990  
 a67 = PARE, forward adjustment, 1989-1990  
 a68 = PARE, forward adjustment, 2011-2012  
 a69 = Source unknown  
 a70 = UNOP

## IMF EXCHANGE RATE FLAGS (XIMFFLAG)

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i01 = Based On Yugoslavian Dinar, Redenominated 1:1000; Other 2: Wdi Ppp Conversion Factor, Gdp (Lcu Per International \$)  
 i02 = CIA World Factbook, 1992  
 i03 = Central Bank of Iraq, Annual Bulletin, 2007  
 i04 = IMF Market Exchange Rate  
 i05 = IMF Market Rate  
 i06 = IMF Official Rate  
 i07 = IMF Other  
 i08 = IMF Principal Exchange Rate  
 i09 = IMF Principal Rate  
 i10 = Other 1: Based on IMF, 1986  
 i11 = Other 1: Based on Yugoslavian dinars, redenominated 1:100; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)  
 i12 = Other 1: Based on coupon, redenominated 1:10<sup>6</sup>; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)  
 i13 = Other 1: Based on rubles, redenominated 1:10 then converted to Euro; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)  
 i14 = Other 1: Based on rubles, redenominated 1:1000; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)  
 i15 = Other 1: Based on rubles, redenominated 1:100; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)  
 i16 = Other 1: Based on rubles, redenominated 1:10; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)  
 i17 = Other 1: Based on rubles, redenominated 1:10<sup>6</sup>; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)  
 i18 = Other 1: Based on rubles, redenominated 1:200; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)  
 i19 = Other 1: Based on rubles, redenominated 1:500; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)  
 i20 = Other 1: Central Bank of Iraq, Annual Bulletin, 2003  
 i21 = Other 1: Central Bank of Iraq, Annual Bulletin, 2004  
 i22 = Other 1: Central Bank of Iraq, Annual Bulletin, 2005; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)  
 i23 = Other 1: Central Bank of Iraq, Statistical Bulletin, Special Issue 1991- June 2003  
 i24 = Other 1: Central Bank of Iraq, Statistical Bulletin, Special Issue 1991- June 2008  
 i25 = Other 1: Czechoslovakia  
 i26 = Other 1: Czechoslovakia; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)  
 i27 = Other 1: DPRK Mission, 12 June 97  
 i28 = Other 1: DPRK Mission, 20 March 06  
 i29 = Other 1: DPRK Mission, 9 March 00

- i30 = Other 1: EIS
- i31 = Other 1: Economic Commission for Europe (ECE); Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- i32 = Other 1: IMF/IFS, Supplement to former USSR countries (1993) then converted to Euro; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- i33 = Other 1: National Bank of Serbia, email 12 May 06; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- i34 = Other 1: Nautilus.org, <http://www.nautilus.org/DPRKBriefingBook/economy/DPRKMonetaryHistory.html>
- i35 = Other 1: Serbia-Montenegro Statistical office, email 9 May 06; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- i36 = Other 1: UN ECE website (end of year), adjusting for currency revaluations in 1992, 1993 and 1994; displayed as  $10^9$  of the actual value
- i37 = Other 1: UN ECE website (end of year), adjusting for currency revaluations in 1993 and 1994; displayed as  $10^9$  of the actual value
- i38 = Other 1: UN ECE website, adjusting for currency revaluations in 1992, 1993 and 1994; displayed as  $10^9$  of the actual value
- i39 = Other 1: UNSD, based on IMF 1990
- i40 = Other 1: based on Yugoslavian dinar, 1:1; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- i41 = Other 1: based on Yugoslavian dinar, redenominated 1:10<sup>5</sup>
- i42 = Other 1: based on rubles, 1:1000; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- i43 = Other 1: based on rubles, redenominated - 1:500
- i44 = Other 1: based on rubles, redenominated 1:10000; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- i45 = Other 1: based on rubles, redenominated 1:1000; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- i46 = Other 1: based on rubles, redenominated 1:10<sup>5</sup>; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- i47 = Other 1: based on rubles, redenominated, 1:10000; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- i48 = Other 1: exchange rate of Czechoslovakia
- i49 = Other 1: exchange rate of Czechoslovakia; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- i50 = Other 1: source unknown
- i51 = Other 1: source unknown; Other 2: WDI PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
- i52 = Other1: source unknown
- i53 = Source unknown
- i54 = UNOP
- i55 = equal to fixed rate of 1989

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## GLOSSARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC, STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL TERMS

Understanding of the demographic variables provided with *pdCountry* requires knowledge of the terms defined below:

**Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing:** an aggregation of economic activities of ISIC Section A Agriculture, hunting and forestry and ISIC Section B Fishing (see *ISIC Rev 3.1*).

**AMA rate:** includes IMF-based rates whenever appropriate and PARE rates (Price adjusted rates of exchange) which are calculated by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). PARE rates are applied to countries and years where there appeared to be a serious disparity between real GDP growth and growth when GDP was

converted to United States dollars using IMF-based rates. In such cases, the IMF-based rates are replaced with PARE rates. This applies mainly to countries with fixed exchange rate regimes and countries going through a period of high inflation (such as transition countries from 1990 through 1995) but their exchange rates were not adjusted adequately to reflect changes in their prices relative to US prices.

**Annual growth rate:** rates expressed over the corresponding period of the previous year. In the database, the annual growth rates are expressed as  $\frac{Y_t}{Y_{t-1}}$ .

**Base year (BSYR):** refers to the index reference-period. This is generally understood to be the period with which other periods are compared and whose values provide the weights for a price index. However, the concept of the base period is not a precise one and may be used to mean rather different things. Three types of base period may be:

- The weight reference-period, that is, the period, usually a year, whose values serve as weights for the index
- The price reference-period, that is, the period whose prices appear in the denominators of the price relatives used to calculate the index
- The index reference-period, that is, the period for which the index is set

**Base year weights:** the period with which other periods are compared and whose values provide the weights for a price index.

**Changes in inventories:** these (including work-in-progress) consist of changes in stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them prior to their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units, or used in other ways; and stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing. They are measured by the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories.

**Construction:** economic activities of ISIC Section F Construction (see *ISIC Rev 3.1*).

**Consumer price index:** used to indicate the change in prices against a reference period of a basket of goods and services purchased by households. Based on the purpose of the CPI, different baskets of goods and services can be selected. For macroeconomic purposes, a broad based basket is used to represent the relative price movement of household final consumption expenditure.

**Exchange rates:** are generally of two types, AMA and IMF, and are used to convert values in national currency to values in US dollars.

**Exports of goods and services:** consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from residents to non-residents. The treatment of exports and imports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the *Balance of Payments Manual*.

**Final consumption expenditure:** consists of household final consumption expenditure, government final consumption expenditure, and final consumption expenditure of NPISHs.

**Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH):** consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption of goods and services.

**Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM):** an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services (i.e., output) provided, but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly as compared to explicit bank charges. Although the 1993 SNA recommends that the FISIM are allocated as intermediate and final consumption to the users, many countries still make a global (negative) adjustment to the sum of gross value added.

**Fiscal year:** a 12-month accounting period that does not necessarily coincide with a January—December calendar year.

**GDP at constant prices:** refers to the volume level of GDP. Constant price estimates of GDP are obtained by expressing values in terms of a base period. In theory, the price and quantity components of a value are identified and the price in the base period is substituted for that in the current period.

Two main methods are adopted in practice. The first, referred to as "quantity revaluation", is based on a methodology consistent with the above theory (such as by multiplying the current period quantity by the base period price).

The second, commonly referred to as "price deflation", involves dividing price indexes into the observed values to obtain the volume estimate. The price indexes used are built up from the prices of the major items contributing to each value.

**GDP at current prices:** refers to the prices of the current reporting period. Also known as nominal GDP.

**GDP by kind of economic activities:** describes the generation of gross value added by industrial classification of economic activities according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (*ISIC Rev 3.1*).

**GDP by types of expenditure:** the total final expenditure at purchase prices (including final consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, valuables and f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.

**GDP deflator:** the implicit price deflator for GDP of which the movements in an implicit price deflator reflect both changes in price and changes in the composition of the aggregate for which the deflator is calculated.

**GDP per capita:** gross domestic product per head calculated as the aggregate of production (GDP) divided by the population size, that is  $\frac{GDP}{Population}$ .

**Government final consumption expenditure:** consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.

**Gross domestic product (GDP):** an aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs). The sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except

intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services, or the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units.

**Gross fixed capital formation:** is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality, or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

**Gross national income (GNI):** is GDP less net taxes on production and imports, less compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world (in other words, GDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units). An alternative approach to measuring GNI at market prices is as the aggregate value of the balances of gross primary incomes for all sectors; (note that gross national income is identical to gross national product (GNP) as previously used in national accounts).

**Growth rate:** ratios of total change in a specified time reference period to values at the beginning of the period or at a specified earlier time reference. When changes over a period of more than one calendar year are studied, the mean annual rate of change may be computed.

**Household final consumption expenditure:** consists of the expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant.

**IMF based rate:** includes the IMF exchange rates, which are annual averages of exchange rates communicated to IMF and published in *International Financial Statistics* (this publication includes three types of rates, market rates, official rates, and principal rates); and UN operational rates when no information is available from *International Financial Statistics* or the IMF economic information system.

**Implicit price deflator:** obtained by dividing a current price value by its real counterpart (the chain volume measure). When calculated from the major national accounting aggregates such as GDP, IPD relates to a broader range of goods and services in the economy than that represented by any of the individual price indexes (such as CPI and PPI).

**Imports of goods and services:** consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from non-residents. The treatment of exports and imports in the System of National Accounts (SNA) is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the *Balance of Payments Manual*.

**Main aggregates:** consist of macroeconomic constructs like Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by types of expenditure and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by kind of economic activities.

**Manufacturing:** economic activities of ISIC Section D Manufacturing (see *ISIC Rev 3.1*).

**Market rate:** an exchange rate determined largely by market forces.

**Mining, manufacturing and utilities:** an aggregation of economic activities of ISIC Section C Mining and quarrying; ISIC Section D Manufacturing; and ISIC Section E Electricity, gas, and water supply (see *ISIC Rev 3.1*).

**National accounts:** are based on the internationally recommended System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993 and are a coherent, consistent, and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts, balance sheets, and tables based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications, and accounting rules. National accounts provide a comprehensive accounting framework within which economic data can be compiled and presented in a format that is designed for purposes of economic analysis, decision-taking, and policy-making.

**Nominal growth:** the rate of change between two periods of which the values of the two periods are valued in prices of each of the reporting period.

**Official rate:** an exchange rate determined by government authorities.

**Other activities:** an aggregation of economic activities of ISIC Section J Financial intermediation; ISIC Section K Real estate, renting and business activities; ISIC Section L Public administration and defense, compulsory social security; ISIC Section M Education; ISIC Section N Health and social work; ISIC Section O Other community, social, and personal service activities; and ISIC Section P Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households (see *ISIC Rev 3.1*).

**Population:** de facto population in a country or area as of July 1st of the year.

**Price adjusted rate of exchange (PARE):** the UN Statistics Division applies Price adjusted rates of exchange (PARE) to convert local currency to US dollars for selected countries and years which have extremely distorted exchange rates. Exchange rates are adjusted to reflect the change of the implicit price deflator of GDP of the country relative to the United States.

**Principal rate:** used for countries maintaining multiple exchange arrangements, which often reflect wide ranges of exchange rates in effect in a country. Either central bank or government authorities may quite often set principal rates favorable for government transactions.

**Private final consumption expenditure:** consists of household final consumption expenditure and final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

**Real growth:** ratios expressed as rate of change between two periods of which the values of the two periods have the same prices as the reference period.

**Shares of GDP:** a simple fraction expressed in percentages of GDP of the values of the final expenditure components or gross value added by kind of economic activities. The shares do not necessarily add up to 100 percent due to statistical discrepancies and valuation issues.

**Taxes and duties on imports:** these, excluding VAT, consist of taxes on goods and services that become payable at the moment when the goods cross the national or customs frontiers of the economic territory or when the services are delivered by non-resident producers to resident institutional units.

**Transport, storage and communication:** economic activities of ISIC Section I Transport, storage, and communication (see *ISIC Rev 3.1*).

**Trend:** a long-term movement in an ordered series, such as a time series, which may be regarded, together with the seasonal, cyclical, and irregular (random) component, as generating the observed values. In time series analysis, a given time series can be decomposed into:

- A cyclical component
- A trend component
- A seasonal component
- An irregular component

**UN Operational rates:** used for UN accounting purposes including settlement of UN inter-office transactions. Whenever they are available, market exchange rates are used. Otherwise, the UN Operational rates should reflect the most favorable legal exchange rate available to the United Nations. In general, UN Operational rates should approximate the market exchange rates provided by the IMF. In a limited number of special cases, they may be significantly different, reflecting the particular circumstances facing the Member State concerned. To make UN Operational rates as realistic as possible, in many cases, they may well approximate the unofficial market rates prevailing in relevant member states.

**Value added – gross:** the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry, or sector; gross value added is the source from which the primary incomes of the SNA are generated and is therefore carried forward into the primary distribution of income account.

**Weighted average exchange rate:** a weighted average of the exchange rates that prevailed during the specific period of time, where the weights are based on the authorities' estimates of the shares of transactions conducted at various exchange rates.

**Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels:** an aggregation of economic activities of ISIC Section G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and personal and household goods; and ISIC Section H Hotels and restaurants (see *ISIC Rev 3.1*).

*It is acknowledged that this glossary utilizes descriptions from the [OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms](#), the [Glossary of the System of National Accounts \(SNA\) 1993](#), and the [UN Classifications Registry](#).*

## COMPATIBILITY

*pdCountry* utilizes United Nations (UN), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Olympic Committee (IOC), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and top-level domain (TLD) data coding conventions. It is fully compatible with raw data from these organizations and other databases and applications that make use of their coding conventions.

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