

CountryData

An analytical database of worldwide economic indicators and forecasts

Whether you want to monitor global macroeconomic trends or download the latest forecasts for a country, there is no better source than CountryData from the Economist Intelligence Unit. Our 50 years of experience providing country analysis and data make this macroeconomic database the most reliable and comprehensive source of economic indicators and forecasts available. Covering 150 countries and 45 regions, CountryData provides the breadth of information needed by economists and specialists in risk management, credit and treasury departments, and emerging-markets research. It also offers instant access to headline economic indicators and forecasts vital to corporate planners, regional managers and business development professionals.

CountryData delivers up to 320 series for each country and over a million individual data points from 1980 to 2009. For the 60 largest markets and to facilitate business planning, 100 key economic series are additionally projected to 2030. In addition, CountryData contains concise summaries of the Economist Intelligence Unit's short-term political and economic forecasts on 181 countries. Users are guaranteed global coverage and the complete story on a country's economic health and prospects.

A powerful analytical tool

CountryData has a simple, intuitive interface, presenting you with a range of analytical functions all available with a few clicks of your mouse.

All data can be easily downloaded into Microsoft Excel® or viewed in your web browser. Other functions include instant currency conversions and numerous sorting options, as well as more complex operations such as trend estimation and concentration analysis.

What can you do with CountryData?

All the functionality you need is built into CountryData, so you can manipulate the data quickly and easily:

- View one country across a range of variables, including market size, inflation rates, debt levels, private consumption and interest rates.
- Compare consistent economic series across as many countries as you like and chart the results.
- Look at regional aggregates to determine the performance of a region as a whole or use them as a benchmark.
- Download data in Excel® for further analysis or feed data directly into internal models.

Chart your data using fast, dynamic graphics

You can use CountryData's sophisticated graphics capability to create instant visual presentations of your data. The charts are linked dynamically to the database so that as you scroll through a time series, you can see the trend evolving.

Where does CountryData get its data and forecasts?

The Economist Intelligence Unit devotes considerable resources to data collection, analysis and forecasting. We have more than 130 full-time analysts and economists based in our offices in London, New York, Hong Kong, Vienna and other locations worldwide. To support this team, we maintain a global network of more than 500 analysts.

We collect historic economic data from hundreds of national and international sources. Our economists check all of the data to ensure accuracy and consistency, and they fully source and annotate every series so you can tell exactly where it came from.

Forecasts are the responsibility of our team of analysts, each specialising in a small number of countries. To produce authoritative forecasts, we maintain models for each country, augmented by a global econometric model for forecasting world trends. We update our economic forecasts for 150 countries once a month. That means you're never more than two weeks away from a forecast that reflects the freshest developments and the latest data releases. We also update our set of global economic assumptions once a month, ensuring that analysis of individual countries continues to be underpinned by consistent central forecasts.

Long-term forecasts

Many companies make strategic business decisions over timeframes in excess of five years. Our long-term projections will provide information to facilitate such decisions. Long-term forecasts and scenarios are also the key to understanding some of the big economic issues that will shape global business in the coming decades. The Economist Intelligence Unit is well placed to build on and extend the five-year forecasts to produce long-term projections and scenarios because of the existing forward-looking analysis and models (in particular, the business environment rankings model and the ICT industry forecasts). These are used to forecast some of the key drivers of long-run growth.

CountryData puts the data in context

Do you want to know why we are forecasting a downturn in a particular economy next year? Or why a currency is set to appreciate? CountryData puts the data in context with Country Outlooks, concise snapshots of each country's political and economic prospects. Country Outlooks are available on the 150 countries in the database and on an additional 31 countries, giving you a full global perspective.

Predict commodity price trends five years ahead

CountryData includes regularly updated data and forecasts of 40 commodities, which is essential information for any business with exposure to international commodity markets. Price forecasts for the next five years are available together with forecasts of factors influencing prices including production, consumption and stock levels. Individual commodity prices are used to calculate the Economist Intelligence Unit commodity price index to provide a snapshot of global trends in commodity prices.

CountryData covers the following soft and hard commodities: cocoa, coffee arabica, coffee robusta, wheat, maize, barley, rice, sorghum, soybeans, copra, soybean oil, crude palm oil, sunflowerseed oil, rapeseed oil, coconut oil, palm kernel oil, soybean meal, sugar, tea, primary aluminum, refined copper, cotton, refined lead, refined nickel, natural rubber, refined tin, slab zinc, oil (IEA import), oil (Brent), oil (WTI), oil (Dubai), apparel wool, gold, steel, platinum, palladium, semiconductors, DRAM, flash memory and microprocessors.

A topline view with regional aggregates

We also offer data on the global economy, as well as 45 aggregate regions and subregions. Regional aggregates are either sums or weighted averages of the data from individual countries. They indicate the total or average figure for that region and tell you how a region is doing as a whole. Regional aggregates also provide a benchmark against which you can measure a country's economic performance.

CountryData covers the following regional aggregates: All Arab countries, Andean Community, Arabian peninsula and the Gulf, Arabian peninsula and the Gulf (excl Iraq), ASEAN, Asia and Australasia, Asia and Australasia (excl Japan), Australasia, Balkans, Baltics, Big four (Western Europe), Central America, East-central Europe, Eastern Europe, Eastern Mediterranean, Economies in transition, Economies in transition (excl Serbia and Montenegro), EU25, Euro area, European Union, Expanded Mercosur, G7, G10, Greater China, Latin America, Main CIS, Main SADC, Main SACU, MENA (excl Iraq), Mercosur, Middle East and North Africa, NAFTA, Non-OECD, Non-Oil exporters, Nordics, North Africa, North America, OECD, Oil exporters (excl Iraq), South Asia, Southern Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa, Western Europe, Western Europe (excl Turkey), World.

Which data series does CountryData provide?

More than 320 variables are provided for each country, divided into seven major categories. The following series are all available as annual data. Those marked [Q] are also given as quarterly data and those [M] as monthly.

Demographics and income

KEY INDICATORS: population and GDP per head.

POPULATION: population, labour force and recorded unemployment [QM].

INCOME: GDP per head, private consumption per head, real GDP growth per head, personal disposable income, real personal disposable income, average nominal wage index [QM], average nominal wages [QM], average real wage index [QM], average real wages [QM].

Gross domestic product

KEY INDICATORS: GDP growth[Q] and nominal GDP.

REAL EXPENDITURE ON GDP: real GDP[Q], real private consumption, real government consumption, real gross fixed investment, real stockbuilding, real exports and imports of goods & services (G&S), real domestic demand, real private consumption and rebasing residual, real contribution to growth from: private consumption, government consumption, gross fixed investment, external balance.

EXPENDITURE ON GDP: GDP growth[Q], private consumption, government consumption, gross fixed investment, change in stockbuilding, exports and imports of G&S, and domestic demand.

CONTRIBUTION TO REAL GDP GROWTH: private consumption, government consumption, gross fixed investment, stockbuilding, external balance.

NOMINAL EXPENDITURE ON GDP: nominal GDP[Q], nominal private & government consumption, nominal gross fixed investment, nominal stockbuilding, nominal exports and imports of G&S, and nominal domestic demand.

STRUCTURE OF GDP: private and government consumption, gross fixed investment, stockbuilding, exports and imports of G&S, and domestic demand.

GDP DEFLATORS: GDP deflator, GDP deflator (% change), private consumption deflator, private consumption deflator (% change), government consumption deflator, government consumption deflator (% change), fixed investment deflator, fixed investment deflator (% change), export deflator, export deflator (% change), import deflator, import deflator (% change).

ORIGIN OF GDP: real GDP at factor cost, real agriculture, real industry, real manufacturing, real services, agriculture (% of change), industry (% of change), manufacturing (% of change) and services (% of change).

NATIONAL SAVINGS: gross national savings rate and gross national savings/investment.

RATIOS, GDP AT FACTOR COST: agriculture, industry and services.

GROWTH AND PRODUCTIVITY: labour productivity growth (%), total factor productivity growth (%), growth of real capital stock (%), growth of real potential output (%).

PRODUCTION INDICATORS: industrial production[QM], petroleum production[QM] and reserves, labour productivity growth, factor productivity growth, growth of capital stock, growth of potential GDP.

Fiscal and monetary indicators

KEY INDICATORS: budget balance[Q], consumer prices[QM], exchange rates[QM], lending interest rates[QM] and stockmarket indexes[QM].

EXCHANGE RATE: exchange rate LCU[QM], secondary exchange rate and real effective exchange rates (PPI and ULC)[QM].

BUDGETARY INDICATORS: budget balance (% of GDP) [Q], budget revenue [QM], budget expenditure [QM], budget balance [QM], debt interest payments, primary balance, public debt [QM], budget revenue (% of GDP) [Q], budget expenditure (% of GDP) [Q], debt interest payments (% of GDP), primary balance (% of GDP), public debt (% of GDP) [Q].

MONEY SUPPLY: stock of domestic credits[QM], domestic credit growth, stock of money M1[QM] and M2[QM], and stock of quasi-money.

INTEREST RATES: lending[QM], deposit[QM] and money market[QM] interest rates and long-term bond yield[QM].

INFLATION AND WAGES: consumer prices[QM], consumer price index[QM], producer prices [QM], producer price index [QM], GDP deflator, private consumption deflator, government consumption deflator, fixed investment deflator, average nominal wages index[QM], average nominal wages[QM], average real wages[QM], unit labour cost index[Q], unit labour costs (LCU and) [Q] and labour costs per hour.

FINANCIAL INDICATORS: stockmarket index[QM] and change in US\$ value of stockmarket index[QM].

Foreign payments

KEY INDICATORS: current-account balance, financing requirement, inward direct investment and international reserves[QM].

CURRENT ACCOUNT: current-account balance[Q], goods: exports and imports fob, trade balance, services: credit, debit and balance, income: credit, debit and balance, current transfers: credit, debit and balance.

FINANCING: financing requirement, principal repayments due, M< debt inflows, commercial bank loans, officially guaranteed loans, international bond issues, inward and outward direct investment, net direct investment flows[Q],

inward portfolio investment, inward and outward portfolio investment, IMF credit, increase in interest and principal arrears (if any), other capital flows, change in international reserves, stock of inward foreign direct investment, stock of outward foreign direct investment.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES: international[QM] and foreignexchange[QM] reserves, gold, national valuation[QM], commercial banks' foreign assets[QM] and liabilities[QM], commercial banks' net foreign assets[QM] and import cover (months).

CURRENT-ACCOUNT RATIOS: current-account and trade balance as % of GDP, exports of G&S as % of imports of G&S, exports and imports of goods as % of exports and imports of G&S, services, income and current transfer balances as % of GDP.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT RATIOS: inward foreign direct investment/GDP, inward foreign direct investment/gross fixed investment, stock of inward foreign direct investment per head, stock of inward foreign direct investment/GDP, stock of outward foreign direct investment/GDP.

MEMORANDUM ITEMS: export market growth (real, %), flow of export credits, capital flight, workers' remittances.

External debt stock

KEY INDICATORS: total foreign debt and total debt per head.

FOREIGN DEBT STOCK: total foreign debt, public and private M< foreign debt, IMF debt, short-term foreign debt, interest arrears, interest arrears owed to official and private creditors, net debt.

RATIOS: total debt ratios, international reserves/total debt.

RATIOS: net debt/exports of G&S, net debt/GDP.

MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM DEBT: total M< debt, M< owed to official creditors, bilateral and multilateral M< debt, M< debt owed to private creditors.

DEBT OWED TO BIS BANKS: BIS banks' total liabilities, BIS banks' liabilities 0-1 year, 1-2 years and over 2 years.

MEMORANDUM ITEMS: export credits, principal arrears, principal arrears owed to official and private creditors, BIS banks' undisbursed credit commitments and crossborder liabilities of BIS-reporting banks.

External debt service

KEY INDICATORS: total foreign debt service paid and debt-service ratio, paid.

FOREIGN DEBT SERVICE: total foreign debt service paid, M< foreign debt service, M< foreign debt service by official and private creditors, IMF debits & charges, short-term debt (interest only), total foreign debt service due.

RATIOS: debt-service ratios, paid and due.

PRINCIPAL REPAYMENTS: total principal repayments paid, M< principal repayments, M< principal repayments to official and private creditors, IMF debits, total principal repayments due.

INTEREST PAYMENTS: total interest payments paid, medium and long-term debt interest payments, M< interest payments to official and private creditors, IMF charges, interest on short-term debt, total interest payments due.

RATIOS: interest paid/debt service paid, interest paid/exports of G&S, interest due/exports of G&S, interest paid/GDP.

MEMORANDUM ITEMS: effective interest rate, effective maturity.

External trade

KEY INDICATORS: total exports fob[QM], total imports cif[QM].

GOODS/EXPORTS FOB: total exports fob[QM] and top four export types.

SERVICES-CREDITS: tourism receipts.

GOODS/IMPORTS CIF: total imports cif[QM] and top four import types.

VOLUME AND PRICES: export[QM] and import[QM] volume of goods, export[QM] and import[QM] prices, terms of trade, export market growth.

MAIN DESTINATIONS OF EXPORTS: export market 1, 2, 3 and 4.

MAIN ORIGINS OF IMPORTS: import market 1, 2, 3 and 4.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS: export and import 1, 2, 3 and 4.

How often is CountryData updated?

Our analysts update their forecasts on the 150 countries in the database every month. CountryData also delivers three frequencies of data annually, quarterly and monthly to suit the needs of all our customers. To make it easy for you to distinguish between actual figures and our estimates and forecasts, CountryData presents these data types in different colours.

Which countries does CountryData cover?

Americas

Argentina, Belize*, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana*, Haiti*, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela

Asia and Australasia

Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia*, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos*, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam

Eastern Europe

Albania*, Armenia*, Azerbaijan, Belarus*, Bosnia and Hercegovina*, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia*, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Krygyz Republic*, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta*, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan*, Turkmenistan*, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Middle East and North Africa

Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola, Benin*, Botswana, Burkina Faso*, Burundi*, Cameroon, Cape Verde*, Chad*, Congo (Brazzaville)*, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo*, Equatorial Guinea*, Ethiopia*, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea*, Kenya, Lesotho*, Madagascar*, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique*, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda*, Sao Tome and Principe*, Senegal, Seychelles*, South Africa, Swaziland*, Tanzania, The Gambia*, Togo*, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Western Europe

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom

**Not all data series available*

How to order

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