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 60 years of experience providing country analysis and data make this macroeconomic database the most reliable and comprehensive source of economic indicators and forecasts available.

Who uses CountryData?

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.

What does a CountryData subscription provide?

Covering 150 countries and 45 regions, CountryData delivers up to 320 series for each country and over a million individual data points in total. Historical data are provided from 1980 and forecasts are provided for the next five years. 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.

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 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.

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&LT 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 foreign exchange [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&LT 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&LT debt, M&LT owed to official creditors, bilateral and multilateral M&LT debt, M&LT 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 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.


- **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.

Delivery and frequency

We offer several flexible delivery options:

- Subscriptions to the full database complete with online charting and analytics.
- Subscriptions by region.
- Subscriptions by country or specific data sets and series at our Online Store.

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.

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