

# Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia...and 88 more - Global Consumption Database 2010 (version 2014-03)

**World Bank, Development Data Group (DECDG)**

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## Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

WLD\_2010\_GCD\_v01\_M\_v01\_A\_ESS

TITLE

Global Consumption Database 2010 (version 2014-03)

COUNTRY

<b>Name</b>	<b>Country code</b>
Afghanistan	AFG
Albania	ALB
Armenia	ARM
Azerbaijan	AZE
Bangladesh	BGD
Belarus	BLR
Benin	BEN
Bhutan	BTN
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	BOL
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH
Brazil	BRA
Bulgaria	BGR
Burkina Faso	BFA
Burundi	BDI
Cambodia	KHM
Cameroon	CMR
Cabo Verde	CPV
Chad	TCD
China	CHN
Colombia	COL
Congo	COG
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV
Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD
Djibouti	DJI
Egypt	EGY
El Salvador	SLV
Eswatini	SWZ
Ethiopia	ETH
Fiji	FJI
Gabon	GAB
Gambia	GMB

Ghana	GHA
Guatemala	GTM
Guinea	GIN
Honduras	HND
India	IND
Indonesia	IDN
Iraq	IRQ
Jamaica	JAM
Jordan	JOR
Kazakhstan	KAZ
Kenya	KEN
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO
Latvia	LVA
Lesotho	LSO
Liberia	LBR
Lithuania	LTU
North Macedonia	MKD
Madagascar	MDG
Malawi	MWI
Malaysia	MYS
Maldives	MDV
Mali	MLI
Mauritania	MRT
Mauritius	MUS
Mexico	MEX
Mongolia	MNG
Montenegro	MNE
Morocco	MAR
Mozambique	MOZ
Namibia	NAM
Nepal	NPL
Niger	NER
Nigeria	NGA
Pakistan	PAK
Papua New Guinea	PNG
Paraguay	PRY
Peru	PER
Philippines	PHL

Republic of Moldova	MDA
Romania	ROU
Russian Federation	RUS
Rwanda	RWA
Sao Tome and Principe	STP
Senegal	SEN
Serbia	SRB
Sierra Leone	SLE
South Africa	ZAF
Sri Lanka	LKA
Tajikistan	TJK
Tanzania	TZA
Thailand	THA
Timor-Leste	TLS
Togo	TGO
Türkiye	TUR
Uganda	UGA
Ukraine	UKR
Viet Nam	VNM
Yemen	YEM
Zambia	ZMB

## STUDY TYPE

Other Household Survey [hh/oth]

## ABSTRACT

The Global Consumption Database (GCD) contains information on consumption patterns at the national level, by urban/rural area, and by income level (4 categories: lowest, low, middle, higher with thresholds based on a global income distribution), for 92 low and middle-income countries, as of 2010. The data were extracted from national household surveys. The consumption is presented by category of products and services of the International Comparison Program (ICP) 2005, which mostly corresponds to COICOP. For three countries, sub-national data are also available (Brazil, India, and South Africa). Data on population estimates are also included.

The data file can be used for the production of the following tables (by urban/rural and income class/consumption segment):

- Sample Size by Country, Area and Consumption Segment (Number of Households)
- Population 2010 by Country, Area and Consumption Segment
- Population 2010 by Country, Area and Consumption Segment, as a Percentage of the National Population
- Population 2010 by Country, Area and Consumption Segment, as a Percentage of the Area Population
- Population 2010 by Country, Age Group, Sex and Consumption Segment
- Household Consumption 2010 by Country, Sector, Area and Consumption Segment in Local Currency (Million)
- Household Consumption 2010 by Country, Sector, Area and Consumption Segment in \$PPP (Million)
- Household Consumption 2010 by Country, Sector, Area and Consumption Segment in US\$ (Million)
- Household Consumption 2010 by Country, Category of Product/Service, Area and Consumption Segment in Local Currency (Million)
- Household Consumption 2010 by Country, Category of Product/Service, Area and Consumption Segment in \$PPP (Million)
- Household Consumption 2010 by Country, Category of Product/Service, Area and Consumption Segment in US\$ (Million)
- Household Consumption 2010 by Country, Product/Service, Area and Consumption Segment in Local Currency (Million)
- Household Consumption 2010 by Country, Product/Service, Area and Consumption Segment in \$PPP (Million)
- Household Consumption 2010 by Country, Product/Service, Area and Consumption Segment in US\$ (Million)
- Per Capita Consumption 2010 by Country, Sector, Area and Consumption Segment in Local Currency

- Per Capita Consumption 2010 by Country, Sector, Area and Consumption Segment in US\$
- Per Capita Consumption 2010 by Country, Sector, Area and Consumption Segment in \$PPP
- Per Capita Consumption 2010 by Country, Category of Product/Service, Area and Consumption Segment in Local Currency
- Per Capita Consumption 2010 by Country, Category of Product/Service, Area and Consumption Segment in US\$
- Per Capita Consumption 2010 by Country, Category of Product/Service, Area and Consumption Segment in \$PPP
- Per Capita Consumption 2010 by Country, Product or Service, Area and Consumption Segment in Local Currency
- Per Capita Consumption 2010 by Country, Product or Service, Area and Consumption Segment in US\$
- Per Capita Consumption 2010 by Country, Product or Service, Area and Consumption Segment in \$PPP
- Consumption Shares 2010 by Country, Sector, Area and Consumption Segment (Percent)
- Consumption Shares 2010 by Country, Category of Products/Services, Area and Consumption Segment (Percent)
- Consumption Shares 2010 by Country, Product/Service, Area and Consumption Segment (Percent)
- Percentage of Households who Reported Having Consumed the Product or Service by Country, Consumption Segment and Area (as of Survey Year)

**KIND OF DATA**

Data derived from survey microdata

**UNIT OF ANALYSIS**

Households

## Scope

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**NOTES**

The questionnaires collected information on the consumption patterns of products and services such as:

- Bread and cereals
- Meat
- Fish and seafood
- Milk, cheese, and eggs
- Vegetables
- Clothing
- Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling

For more information on the questionnaire coverage by country and category see the summary of survey questionnaire coverage of ICP/COICOP categories document in the downloads section.

**KEYWORDS**

<b>Keyword</b>
Consumption
Expenditure
Consumption pattern
Consumption profile
Consumption share
Icp basic heading

## Coverage

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**GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE**

All surveys used have a nationwide coverage.

For all countries, estimates are provided at the national level and at the urban/rural levels.

For Brazil, India, and South Africa, data are also provided at the sub-national level (admin 1):

- Brazil: ACR, Alagoas, Amapa, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceara, Distrito Federal, Espirito Santo, Goias, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Para, Paraiba, Parana, Pernambuco, Piaji, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondonia, Roraima, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo, Sergipe, Tocantins

- India: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arinachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal

- South Africa: Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, Kwazulu Natal, Limpopo, Mpulamanga, Northern Cape, North West, Western Cape

#### UNIVERSE

The universe of each survey is composed of ordinary households only. Institutional households (prisons, military barracks, hospitals, convents, and others) are not covered by household surveys. Homeless and nomadic populations and visitors present in a country during a survey are also excluded from the sample.

## Producers and sponsors

#### PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name
World Bank, Development Data Group (DECDG)

## Sampling

#### SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sample size for individual surveys ranges from less than 2000 households to more than 100 000.

## Data collection

#### DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End
2010	2010

#### DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Few developing countries conduct household consumption or expenditure surveys on an annual basis. International organizations recommend conducting such surveys every three or four years. The surveys used in the database were conducted between 2000 and 2010 (except the one for Djibouti, which was conducted in 1996); most were conducted during the period 2007-10. All data presented in the Global Consumption Database are as of 2010. When based on a survey conducted before 2010, the estimates were obtained by extrapolation, as described in the notes on the standardization of data (see Step 4).

Household survey datasets are complemented by data on population, purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors, and average exchange rates obtained from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database.

Since of the diversity of methods and instruments used by the surveys, comparability across countries is limited. Survey questionnaires are provided below as an important metadata component. Links are also provided to the microdata when available.

Furthermore, since household surveys differ across countries in design, methodology, and timing, there are limits to the extent to which household data can be standardized after they have been collected. Comparisons of household data across countries and over time must therefore be done with caution.

The Global Consumption Database uses multiple types of surveys, depending on data availability-including household budget surveys, living standards measurement surveys, and various kinds of country-specific socioeconomic surveys. All these surveys measure consumption or expenditure at the household (not individual) level. But because the surveys are designed for different purposes (such as to measure poverty or to update the consumption basket used to compile consumption price indices), they may differ substantially in design and methodology.

Key differences between surveys include these:

- Duration of data collection. Some surveys collect data over a period of 12 months to account for seasonality and some over a shorter period (a few weeks or a few months).
- Method for household reporting on consumption. Some surveys collect data on food and some non-food consumption using diaries in which households or individuals report daily on what they spend. However, most studies rely on the recall method, asking households to report what they recall spending over a certain period. The recall period varies across surveys and categories. For example, data might be collected on: spending on food for the past 7 days, the past 2 weeks, or a typical month; on education for the past 12 months or the last academic year; on rent, outpatient health services, clothing, and footwear for the past month or the past 4 weeks; on durable goods and hospitalization for the past 6 or 12 months. The choice of recall period may have a substantial effect on the levels of consumption reported. Longer recall periods for frequently purchased items typically produce lower levels of reported spending than shorter recall periods do.
- Level of detail. Some survey questionnaires include a long, detailed list of goods and services while others provide a shorter, more aggregate list. Longer lists with a finer breakdown of categories typically generate higher estimates of consumption.
- Method for estimating rental value of dwellings. In some countries, surveys ask households that own their home or occupy it for free to provide an estimate of the rental value of the dwelling. In others, surveys collect data on the characteristics of dwellings that can be used to impute the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings through hedonic regressions. And for still other countries it is not possible to measure the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings because the rental market is too limited. Because this rental value represents a substantial share of household expenditure, these differences have major implications for the calculation of household consumption aggregates and for the comparability of data across countries.
- Method for estimating value of durable goods. Some surveys collect data on household expenditures on durable goods such as musical instruments. Others attempt to estimate the annual use value of these goods. Estimating the use value of a good requires data on its price and date of purchase or on its resale value, data that is not available in all surveys. This too affects the calculation of household consumption aggregates and the cross-country comparability of data.

## Data Processing

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### DATA EDITING

See the technical note on the standardization of survey data files for information on the standardization process employed to produce internationally comparable price levels, expenditure values, and Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) estimates.

## Access policy

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### CONTACTS

Name	Affiliation	Email	URL
Data helpdesk	World Bank	data@worldbank.org	<a href="#">Link</a>

## Metadata production

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### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_WLD\_2010\_GCD\_v01\_M\_v01\_A\_ESS\_FAO

### PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Development Data Group	DECDG	World Bank	Metadata producer
Statistics Division	ESS	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Metadata adapted for FAM

**Data Dictionary**

Data file	Cases	Variables
<b>WB_GCD_2010_v2014-03_survey_data</b> Data file in MS-Excel, with all indicators (long format)	0	17