WDR 2014: Selected Indicators

Tables 1 to 10 include 75 indicators relevant to the management of risk in the context of development. These indicators summarize the level and dimensions of risk facing each country, together with the capacity to manage risk along several different social, economic, financial, and environmental dimensions. Definitions of each indicator are provided in the Technical Notes that follow the tables.

## Sources

The indicators in the tables come from a variety of authoritative sources, including the World Bank, other international organizations such as the United Nations and International Monetary Fund, government agencies, member country statistical publications, research institutes, and peer-reviewed academic papers. The source for each indicator is identified in the Technical Notes.

Many of the indicators in this section have been included in the World Bank’s Open Data catalog and are available for download. The World Bank’s Open Data terms of use allow users to use these data freely, subject to a limited set of conditions. We encourage readers to access the data at <http://datacatalog.worldbank.org> and to review the Terms of Use at <http://data.worldbank.org/summary-terms-of-use>. Several of the indicators available in the data catalog were obtained from research papers with the permission of the authors. These indicators in particular were developed for specific research studies and may not be suitable for other purposes. Neither the authors nor any institutions with which they are affiliated make any warranties with respect to the data and shall not be liable in connection with the data’s use under any circumstances.

## Country coverage

Tables 1 to 7 include data for 133 countries. Table 8 includes key development indicators for 81 economies with sparse data or with populations of less than 3 million. The term *country*, used interchangeably with economy, does not imply political independence but refers to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics. Data are shown for economies as they were constituted in 2012. Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include data for Hong Kong SAR, China; Macao SAR, China; or Taiwan, China. Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999. Data for Serbia include Montenegro through 2005 and exclude Kosovo from 1999 onward. Data for Sudan include South Sudan unless otherwise noted.

## Classification of economies and summary measures

For operational and analytical purposes, the World Bank’s main criterion for classifying economies is gross national income (GNI) per capita. Based on its GNI per capita, every economy is classified as low income, middle income (subdivided into lower-middle and upper-middle), or high income. Income classifications are set each year on July 1. These official analytical classifications are fixed during the World Bank's fiscal year (ending on June 30); thus countries remain in the categories in which they are classified irrespective of any revisions to their per capita income data. Low-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of $1,035 or less in 2012. Middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of more than $1,035 but less than $12,616. Lower-middle-income and upper-middle-income economies are separated at a GNI per capita of $4,086. High-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of $12,616 or more. When changes in classification are made, aggregates based on the new income classifications are recalculated for all past periods to ensure that a consistent time series is maintained.

Summary measures are either totals (indicated by a **t** if the aggregates include estimates for missing data and nonreporting countries, or by an **s** for simple sums of the data available), weighted averages (**w**), or median values (**m**) calculated for groups of economies. Data for economies not appearing in the tables have been included in the summary measures, where data are available; otherwise it is assumed they follow the trend of reporting economies. Where missing data accounts for a third or more of the overall estimate, however, the group measure is reported as not available.

## Symbols

.. means that data are not available or that aggregates cannot be calculated because of missing data in the years shown.

0 or 0.0 means zero or small enough that the number would round to zero at the displayed number of decimal places.

– in dates in column headings, as in 2003–2012, refers to a time period that spans years. Unless otherwise noted in the column heading, these indicators are sums of annual values for the time period shown.

$ means current U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.

> means more than.

< means less than.

Data in italics are for a year or period other than that specified in the column heading.

Classification of Economies by Income

Placeholder for classification table

Tables

Placeholder for tables

Technical Notes

## Data Consistency and Reliability

Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data, but full comparability cannot be assured, and care must be taken in interpreting the indicators. Many factors affect data availability, comparability, and reliability: statistical systems in many developing economies are still weak; statistical methods, coverage, practices, and definitions differ widely; and cross-country and intertemporal comparisons involve complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be resolved unequivocally. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances affecting the collection and reporting of data, such as problems stemming from conflicts. For these reasons, although data are drawn from sources thought to be the most authoritative, they should be construed only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences among economies rather than as offering precise quantitative measures of those differences.

## Table 1: Key Indicators of Development

**Population**: Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates. **Data sources:** United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects; United Nations Statistical Division, Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years); Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices; Eurostat: Demographic Statistics; Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme; U.S. Census Bureau: International Database.

**Average annual population growth rate**: Annual population growth rate for year *t* is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. **Data sources:** United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects; United Nations Statistical Division, Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years); Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices; Eurostat: Demographic Statistics; Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme; U.S. Census Bureau: International Database.

**Population density**: Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes. **Data source:** Food and Agriculture Organization, at <http://faostat.fao.org>; population data from World Development Indicators, http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL.

**Population age composition, ages 0-14**: Population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population. **Data source:** United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects, at http://esa.un.org/wpp.

**Gross National Income (GNI)** : GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. **Data sources:** World Bank national accounts data, at http://data.worldbank.org; OECD National Accounts data files, at http://stats.oecd.org/**.**

**GNI per capita**: GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. **Data source:** World Bank, World Development Indicators, at http://data.worldbank.org.

**PPP national income (GNI)**: PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars. **Data sources:** World Bank national accounts data, at http://data.worldbank.org; OECD National Accounts data files, at http://stats.oecd.org**.**

**PPP GNI per capita**: GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars. **Data source:** World Bank, International Comparison Program database, at http://www.worldbank.org/data/icp.

**Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita growth**: Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. **Data sources:** World Bank national accounts data, at http://data.worldbank.org; OECD National Accounts data files, at http://stats.oecd.org/**.**

**Life expectancy at birth**: Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. **Data sources**: United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects; United Nations Statistical Division, Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years); Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices; Eurostat: Demographic Statistics; Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme; U.S. Census Bureau: International Database.

**Adult literacy rate**: Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. **Data source:** United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics, at [http://www.uis.unesco.org](http://www.uis.unesco.org/).

## Table 2: Selected Risk Indicators

**Large recessions, years in recession**: Using real GDP per capita from the World Development Indicators (WDI), large recessions are identified by following Barro and Ursúa (2012) and using as a threshold a 5% decline in GDP per capita growth from peak to trough. The constructed variable is dummy (1 if a country was in large recession, 0 otherwise). **Data source:** Barro, Robert J., and José F. Ursúa, 2012, “Rare Macroeconomic Disasters,” *Annual Review of Economics* 4 (1): 83–109), at <http://scholar.harvard.edu/barro/publications/barro-ursua-macroeconomic-data>; World Bank national accounts data, at http://data.worldbank.org; OECD National Accounts data files, at http://stats.oecd.org/**.**

**Incidences of natural hazards (drought, earthquakes, flood, storm)**: The number of droughts, earthquakes, floods, and storms (as defined by the EM-DAT database) that occurred in the specified time period. Disasters that affect multiple countries are considered to be separate events for the purpose of calculating summary groups. **Data sources:** Guha-Sapir, D., and P. Heudtlass, 2013, “Standardized Indicators of Human and Economic Loss from Natural Disasters,” CRED working paper, IRSS, University of Louvain, Brussels; EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, at http://www.emdat.be.

**Incidences of epidemics**: The number of epidemics that were recorded in the specified time period. An epidemic is either an unusual increase in the number of cases of an infectious disease that already exists in the region or population concerned or the appearance of an infection previously absent from a region. Disasters that affect multiple countries are considered to be separate events for the purpose of calculating summary groups. **Data sources:** Guha-Sapir, D.,and P. Heudtlass, 2013,“Standardized Indicators of Human and Economic Loss from Natural Disasters,” CRED working paper, IRSS, University of Louvain, Brussels; EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, at http://www.emdat.be.

**Adult mortality rate:** The probability per 1,000 of dying between 15 and 60 years of age if subject to the age-specific mortality rates of that year between those ages. **Data source:** United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects, at http://esa.un.org/wpp; University of California, Berkeley; Max Planck institute for Demographic Research, Human Mortality Database, at http://www.mortality.org.

**Homicide rate (per 100,000 people)**: Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded. **Data source:** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's International Homicide Statistics, at http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/homicide.html**.**

**Poverty headcount ratio, $2.5 a day & $10 a day (% population):** Percentage of population living on less than $2.50 a day and $10 a day, respectively, at 2005 international prices. **Data source:** PovcalNet: an on-line tool for poverty measurement developed by the Development Research Group of the World Bank, at <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>.

**Volatility of household consumption growth per capita:** Historical volatility is calculated by looking at past changes in household consumption per capita. Household consumption growth per capita is approximated using natural logarithm differences. The standard deviation of percentage changes in household consumption per capita (observed volatility) is calculated within decades with at least nine observations. **Data source:** World Bank national accounts data, at http://data.worldbank.org; OECD National Accounts data files, at http://stats.oecd.org.

**Volatility of GDP growth per capita:** Historical volatility is calculated by looking at past changes in GDP per capita. GDP per capita growth is approximated using natural logarithm differences. The standard deviation of percentage changes in GDP per capita (observed volatility) is calculated within decades with at least nine observations. **Data source:** World Bank national accounts data, at http://data.worldbank.org; OECD National Accounts data files, at http://stats.oecd.org.

**Risk preparation index:** A composite index that estimates the cross-country preparedness of households to face generic risk events. The components of the index are average years of schooling; immunization rate (measles); proportion of households with less than $1,000 in net assets; access to finance index; contributors to a pension scheme (% of labor force); proportion of respondents stating that "in general, people can be trusted"; access to improved sanitation facilities (% of population); and gross public debt (% of revenues). The Risk Preparation Index follows the methodology suggested in Foa, R, 2013, “Household Risk Preparation Indices: Construction and Diagnostics,” Background Paper for the World Development Report 2014. **Data source:** calculations by WDR staff.

## Table 3: Selected Indicators Related to Risk Management at the Household Level

**Education attainment (primary, secondary, and tertiary):** Percentage of population ages over 25 who completed each education level; primary, secondary, and tertiary education. Observations are estimates based on population censuses. **Data Source:** Robert J. Barro and Jong-Wha Lee, at http://www.barrolee.com.

**Education quality, PISA mean score (math and reading):** Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is an internationally comparable assessment, coordinated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The assessment has evaluated the knowledge and skills of 15-year-olds by testing reading, mathematical, and scientific literacy every three years since 1997. Mean performance by subject refers to the average score of all students’ scores in that country. **Data Source:** OECD, at http://www.oecd.org/pisa**.**

**Under-five mortality rate:** The probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to the age-specific mortality rates of that year. **Data source**: Level & Trends in Child Mortality, Estimates Developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA, UNPD), at http://www.childmortality.org**.**

**Maternal mortality ratio:** The number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births. **Data source:** Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990–2010, Estimates Developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA ,and the World Bank, at http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/9789241503631/en.

**Access to social insurance:** Percentage of population aged 60 and over who are beneficiaries of social insurance. **Data source:** World Bank Pensions database, at <http://go.worldbank.org/8KO0DUVDS0>; United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects at http://esa.un.org/wpp.

**Savings, % of people who saved in the past year:** Denotes the percentage of respondents (age 15+) who report saving or setting aside any money in the past 12 months. **Data source:** World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion Database, at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/financial\_inclusion.

## Table 4: Selected Indicators Related to Risk Management at the Enterprise Sector Level

**Wage employment, wage and salaried workers:** Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work. **Data source**: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database, at [http://www.ilo.org/kilm](http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.EMP.WORK.ZS)**.**

**Goods market efficiency:** Goods market efficiency is a composite indicator of economies’ capacities to produce the right mix of products and services given their particular supply-and-demand conditions, as well as to ensure that these goods can be most effectively traded. The indicator uses a 1–7 scale where 1 indicates the lowest efficiency and 7 indicates highest efficiency. **Data source:** World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report, 2006-2007 and 2012-2013 editions, at http://www.weforum.org/issues/competitiveness-0/gci2012-data-platform**.**

**Labor market efficiency:** Labor market efficiency is a composite indicator of economies’ efficiency in allocating workers to their most effective uses and providing incentives to give their best efforts in their jobs. The indicator uses a 1–7 scale where 1 indicates the lowest efficiency and 7 indicates highest efficiency. **Data source:** World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report, 2006–2007 and 2012–2013 editions, at http://www.weforum.org/issues/competitiveness-0/gci2012-data-platform.

**Pension contributors:** The total number of persons who actively contribute to the pension system in the given year, as a percentage of the labor force. **Data sources:** World Bank, HDNSP Pensions Database, at <http://go.worldbank.org/8KO0DUVDS0>; Pallares-Miralles, Montserrat, Carolina Romero, and Edward Whitehouse, 2012, “International Patterns of Pension Provision II: A Worldwide Overview of Facts and Figures.” Social Protection and Labor Discussion Paper SP 1211,. Washington D.C. World Bank.

**Formal production:** Production by formal sector, computed as 100 minus the estimates on the size of shadow economies. **Data source:** Based on data from Schneider, Friedrich, Andreas Buehn, and Claudio E. Montenegro, 2010, “Shadow Economies All over the World: New Estimates for 162 Countries from 1999 to 2007,” at http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2010/06/12864844/shadow-economies-all-over-world-new-estimates-162-countries-1999-2007.

## Table 5: Selected Indicators Related to Risk Management at the Financial Sector Level

**Saved at financial institution (% age 15+):** The percentage of respondents (aged 15+) who report saving or setting aside any money by using an account at a formal financial institution such as a bank, credit union, microfinance institution, or cooperative in the past 12 months. **Data source:** World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion Database, at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/financial\_inclusion.

**Loan from financial institution (% age 15+):** The percentage of respondents (aged 15+) who report borrowing any money from a bank, credit union, microfinance institution, or other financial institution such as a cooperative in the past 12 months. **Data source:** World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion Database, at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/financial\_inclusion.

**Personally paid for health insurance (% age 15+):** The percentage of respondents (aged 15+) who currently have health or medical insurance (in addition to national health insurance) and who personally purchased this insurance. **Data source:** World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion Database, at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/financial\_inclusion.

**Purchased agriculture insurance (% agriculture workers, age 15+):** The percentage of respondents (aged 15+) who are farming, fishing, or forestry workers and in the past 12 months have personally paid for crop, rainfall, or livestock insurance. **Data source:** World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion Database, at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/financial\_inclusion.

**Population using informal savings:** is the difference between “Saved any money in the past year (% age 15+)” and “Saved at a financial institution in the past year (% age 15+)”. **Data source:** World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion Database, at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/financial\_inclusion.

**Population using informal credit:** is the difference between “Loan in the past year (% age 15+)” and “Loan from a financial institution in the past year (% age 15+)”. Loan in the past year (% age 15+) denotes the percentage of respondents who borrowed any money in the past 12 months from any of the following sources: a formal financial institution, a store by using installment credit, family or friends, employer, or another private lender(% age 15+). **Data source:** World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion Database, at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/financial\_inclusion.

**Use of electronic payments:** Total transaction volume of direct credits and credit transfers, direct debits, payments by debit card, and payments by credit cards. **Data source:** World Bank, Global Payment Systems Survey, at http://go.worldbank.org/5MYOUCYBR0.

**Stock market capitalization to GDP (%):** Total value of all listed shares in a stock market as a percentage of GDP. **Data sources:** Standard & Poor's, *Global Stock Markets Factbook* and supplemental S&P data; World Bank, Global Financial Development Database, at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/global-financial-development.

**Bank assets to GDP (%):** Total assets held by deposit money banks as a share of GDP. Assets include claims on domestic real nonfinancial sector which includes central, state, and local governments, nonfinancial public enterprises and private sector. Deposit money banks comprise commercial banks and other financial institutions that accept transferable deposits, such as demand deposits. **Data source:** World Bank, Global Financial Development Database, at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/global-financial-development.

**Mutual fund assets to GDP (%):** The ratio of assets of mutual funds to GDP. A mutual fund is a type of managed collective investment scheme that pools money from many investors to purchase securities. **Data source:** World Bank, Global Financial Development Database, at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/global-financial-development.

**Insurance assets to GDP (%):** The ratio of assets of insurance companies to GDP. **Data source:** World Bank, Global Financial Development Database, at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/global-financial-development.

**Pension assets to GDP (%):** The ratio of assets of pension funds to GDP. A pension fund is any plan, fund, or scheme that provides retirement income. **Data source:** World Bank, Global Financial Development Database, at http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/global-financial-development.

**Bank savings to GDP (%):** Ratio of domestic demand, time, and savings deposits in deposit money banks to GDP. **Data Source:** World Bank.

**Credit to GDP (%):** Ratio of domestic private credit to the real sector by deposit money banks to GDP. **Data Source:** World Bank.

**Insurance premium to GDP (%):** Ratio of insurance premiums (life and nonlife) to GDP. **Data Source:** World Bank.

**Loan dollarization:** Foreign currency–denominated loans as a share of total loans. **Data source:** Chitu, Livia, 2013, "Was Unofficial Dollarisation/Euroisation an Amplifier of the 'Great Recession' of 2007–09 in Emerging Economies," *Comparative Economic Studies* 55: 233–65, at <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/ces/journal/v55/n2/full/ces20131a.html>.

**Deposit dollarization:** Foreign currency–denominated deposits as a share of total deposits. **Data source:** Chitu, Livia, 2013, "Was Unofficial Dollarisation/Euroisation an Amplifier of the 'Great Recession' of 2007–09 in Emerging Economies," *Comparative Economic Studies* 55: 233–65, at <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/ces/journal/v55/n2/full/ces20131a.html> .

**Loan to deposit ratio (%):** Private credit by deposit money banks as a share of domestic demand, time, and saving deposits in deposit money banks. **Data Source:** World Bank.

## Table 6: Selected Indicators Related to Risk Management at the Macroeconomy Level

**CPI inflation rate:** The annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly (consumer price index). The Laspeyres formula is generally used. **Data source:** IMF International Financial Statistics, at http://elibrary-data.imf.org/FindDataReports.aspx?d=33061&e=169393.

**Government primary surplus:** The gross fiscal balance plus net interest payments. **Data source:** IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2013, at http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28.

**Gross public debt:** All liabilities that require payment or payments of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. Gross debt includes debt liabilities in the form of special drawing rights (SDRs), currency and deposits, debt securities, loans, insurance, pensions and standardized guarantee schemes, and other accounts payable. **Data source:** Abbas et al. 2010, IMF Working Paper, at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.cfm?sk=24332.0>; IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2013, at http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28.

**International reserves:** Holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserves of IMF members held by the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued at year-end (December 31) London prices. Data are in current U.S. dollars. **Data source:** IMF International Financial Statistics and data files, at http://elibrary-data.imf.org/FindDataReports.aspx?d=33061&e=169393.

**Flexible exchange rate regimes:** For each country, five-year averages of observed exchange rate flexibility (1996–2000, 2001–2005, 2006–2010) are computed based on taxonomy of de facto exchange rate arrangements. The coarse classification of exchange rate regimes takes values between 1 and 6. It takes the value of one for countries with no separate legal tender, preannounced peg or currency board arrangement, preannounced horizontal band that is narrower than or equal to +/-2%, or a de facto peg. The value of 2 is assigned to countries with preannounced crawling peg and de facto crawling peg (including bands that are narrower than or equal to +/-2%. Countries with preannounced crawling bands that are wider than or equal to +/-2% and narrower than or equal to +/-5%, moving bands that are narrower than or equal to +/-2% and countries with managed floating are assigned the value of 3. Countries with freely floating regimes have a value of 4. Finally, countries with freely falling rates or dual markets where the parallel market data is missing received the values of 5 and 6, respectively. **Data source:** Based on “Annual Coarse Classification 1946-2010” data in Ilzetzki, Ethan, Carmen M. Reinhart, and Kenneth S. Rogoff, 2010, "Exchange Rate Arrangements Entering the 21st Century: Which Anchor Will Hold?" at http://personal.lse.ac.uk/ilzetzki/IRRBack.htm.

**Worldwide Governance Indicators:** The average of the six broad dimensions of governance (voice and accountability; political stability and absence of violence; government effectiveness; regulatory quality; rule of law; control of corruption) defined in the Worldwide Governance Indicators project. **Data source:** World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators, at http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp.

## Table 7: Disasters and Climate Indicators

**Deaths from natural disasters (total, per million)**: The number of persons reported as dead or missing and presumed dead as a consequence of a drought, earthquake, flood, or storm (as defined by the EM-DAT database) during the specified time period. Deaths per million population is the number of deaths divided by the mid-period population for the same time period. **Data sources:** Guha-Sapir, D., and P. Heudtlass, 2013, “Standardized Indicators of Human and Economic Loss from Natural Disasters,” CRED working paper, IRSS, University of Louvain, Brussels; EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, at http://www.emdat.be.

**Damages from natural disasters (total, % GDP)**: The reported economic impact as a consequence of droughts, earthquakes, floods, and storms (as defined by the EM-DAT database) during the specified time period. Economic impact usually consists of direct (such as damage to infrastructure, crops, housing) and indirect (such as loss of revenues, unemployment, market destabilization) consequences on the local economy. Total damages are in current US dollars, according to when the events occurred. Damages as a percent of GDP is total reported damages divided by the mid-period GDP for the same time period. **Data sources:** Guha-Sapir, D., and P. Heudtlass, 2013, “Standardized Indicators of Human and Economic Loss from Natural Disasters,” CRED working paper, IRSS, University of Louvain, Brussels; EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, at http://www.emdat.be.

**Carbon dioxide emissions per capita: E**missions from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement, including carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring, divided by midyear population. **Data sources:** Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, at <http://cdiac.ornl.gov>; population data from World Development Indicators, http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL.

## Table 9: Global Temperature Anomalies Relative to 1951–1980

Temperature anomalies are global average temperatures relative to the same time of year in the base period 1951–1980. Temperature anomalies are shown in degrees Celsius. **Data Source:** Combined Land-Surface Air and Sea-Surface Water Temperature Anomalies dataset (Land-Ocean Temperature Index, LOTI), NASA, at <http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp>.

## Table 10: Aid Commitments

Aid commitments for Emergency Response, Reconstruction Relief, and Prevention and Preparedness: Commitment amounts are in constant 2009 US dollars and are five-year running averages. These amounts are aggregated from AidData project–level results and are collected from many sources including OECD’s Creditor Reporting System. **Data source:** Disaster Aid Tracking Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, at <http://gfdrr.aiddata.org/dashboard>; AidData Center for Development Policy, at http://www.aiddata.org/content/index/Research/research-datasets.