Technical Notes

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 link and to review the Terms of Use at link. 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 no reporting 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.

Code Book

Key Development Indicators

KDI_Pop_2012: This column contains the total population of a country in millions for the year 2012. 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.

KDI_GNIT_2012: Total value of the Gross National Income in $billions for the year 2012. 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/**.**

KDI_GNIP_2012: The per capita Gross Nation Income calculated based on the total population. 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.

KDI_PPPT_2012: Contains data with regards to the total Gross National Income that has been adjusted against purchasing power parity rates. It displays values in $billions.

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**.**

KDI_PPPP_2012: Contains data with regards to the per capita Gross Nation Income that has been adjusted against purchasing power parity rates. 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.

KDI_GDP_2012: Contains data with respect to the GDP as a percent of growth per capita in the country.: 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/**.**

Selected Risk Indicators:

SR_NH_1993_2002 and SR_NH_2003_2012: The columns contain data with respect to the incidences of natural hazards for the corresponding time frame. 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.

SR_EPI_1993_2002 and SR_EPI_2003_2012: 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

SR_AMM_2007_2011: Adult mortality rate per 1,000 males. The probability per 1,000 of dying between men of 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.

SR_AMF_2007_2011: Adult mortality rate per 1,000 females. The probability per 1,000 of dying between females of 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.

SR_RPI_2013: Risk preparation index on a 0–100 scale. 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 labour 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

Selected Indicators Related to Risk Management at the Household Level

RMH_EP_2010: The percent of adults that are over and above the age 25 and have completed their primary education. Observations are estimates based on population censuses. **Data Source:** Robert J. Barro and Jong-Wha Lee, at http://www.barrolee.com.

RMH_ES_2010: The percent of adults that are over and above the age 25 and have completed their secondary education. Observations are estimates based on population censuses. **Data Source:** Robert J. Barro and Jong-Wha Lee, at http://www.barrolee.com.

RMH_ET_2010: The percent of adults that are over and above the age 25 and have completed their tertiary education. Observations are estimates based on population censuses. **Data Source:** Robert J. Barro and Jong-Wha Lee, at http://www.barrolee.com.

RMH_S_2011: 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.

Selected Indicators Related to Risk Management at the Financial Sector Level

RMF_PHI_2011: 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.

RMF_PAI_2011: 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.

RMF_IA_2005_2010: 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.

RMF_BS_2000 and RMF_BS_2011: Ratio of domestic demand, time, and savings deposits in deposit money banks to GDP. **Data Source:** World Bank.
RMF_C_2000 and RMF_C_2011: Ratio of domestic private credit to the real sector by deposit money banks to GDP. **Data Source:** World Bank.

RMF_IP_2000 and RMF_IP_2011: Ratio of insurance premiums (life and nonlife) to GDP. **Data Source:** World Bank.

RMF_DR_2000 and RMF_DR_2011: Private credit by deposit money banks as a share of domestic demand, time, and saving deposits in deposit money banks. **Data Source:** World Bank.

Selected Indicators Related to Risk Management at the Macro Economy Level

RME_IR_2005_2007 and RME_IR_2010_2012: 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.

Disasters and Climate Indicators

DCI_DE_1993_2002 and DCI_DE_2003_2012: 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 populations 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.

DCI_DA_1993_2002 and DCI_DA_2003_2012: 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.

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