# **WDI Indicator Template**

# Indicators proposed

Currently, there are

To support individuals interested in submitting candidate indicators for inclusion in the World Development Indicators (WDI), the WDI team has prepared the following template for submission.

To quantify the quality of a WDI database indicator, we have created some metrics that help us understand the temporal coverage, geographical coverage, completeness, and usage of the indicator. Individuals looking to propose a new indicator to be included in the WDI must submit information about each metric to be considered for inclusion.

The WDI guiding principles for inclusion of an indicators in the WDI are that they should be open, relevant, have good coverage, and be high quality. These guiding principles include both qualitative and quantitative criteria.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Group | Qualitative | Quantitative |
| Easy and Safe to Use | Transparent and clear methodology | Open license available, metadata information available |
| Development Relevance | Fits into World Bank goals, sector specific goals, or other goals, such as UN SDG indicator. Data is impartial and appropriate |  |
| Adequate Coverage |  | Number of economies, Share of low- and middle-income economies, Span of years, Absolute latest year, Median latest year, Non-missing data |
| High Quality | From accurate, trusted, well established sources. Comparable methodology over time. Have relevant subgroup breakdowns. | Unique visitors |

An indicator would be a good fit for the WDI if they perform well in each of these areas (add the reference point (median)?).The qualitative criteria will generally need to be evaluated based on the judgement of the World Bank WDI team. For example, institutional priorities such as measuring poverty reduction precede the data coverage metrics.

Easy and Safe to Use:

1. **Definition and Concepts:** Short definitions and descriptions of measures, including the types of variables (raw figures, annual growth rates, index, flow or stock data, etc.), statistical standards and guidelines used, components covered.Example(s): Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.
2. **Statistical Concept and Methodology:** Description of concepts and methods to collect and compile the statistics, including (seasonal) adjustments, comparability, modeling methods and imputation procedures applied. Example(s): The labor force is the supply of labor available for producing goods and services in an economy. It includes people who are currently employed and people who are unemployed but seeking work as well as first-time job-seekers. Not everyone who works is included, however. Unpaid workers, family workers, and students are often omitted, and some countries do not count members of the armed forces. Labor force size tends to vary during the year as seasonal workers enter and leave.
3. **License:** Information on whether the data can be disseminated in an open license

Development Relevance:

1. **Relevance:** Degree to which statistical information meets the real or perceived needs of clients and users. Assessing relevance is subjective and depends upon the varying needs of users. The Agency's challenge is to weight and balance the conflicting needs of current and potential users to produce statistics that satisfy the most important needs within given resource constraints. In assessing relevance one approach is to gauge relevance directly, by polling users about the data. Indirect evidence of relevance may be found by ascertaining where there are processes in place to determine the uses of data and the views of their users or to use the data in-house for research and other analysis. Relevance refers to the processes for monitoring the relevance and practical usefulness of existing statistics in meeting users' needs and how these processes impact the development of statistical programmes. Examples: Fits into World Bank goals, sector specific goals, or other goals, such as UN SDG indicator.

Adequate coverage:

1. **Number of economies**: This metric measures the total number of economies for which data is available for the indicator.
2. **Share of low- and middle-income economies**: This metric measures the percent of low- and middle-income economies for which data is available. We use the total number of LMICs as of today as the denominator.
3. **Absolute latest year**: This metric measures the most recent year of data available for an indicator.
4. **Median latest year**: This metric takes the most recent year of data available for each country for the indicator and then calculate the median.
5. **Span of years**: This metric measures the total number of years for which data is available for this indicator. We take the first year data and latest year for which any data is available and calculating the span between these years.
6. **Non-missing data:** This metric measures the share of non-missing data within its availability. The span is restricted to the indicator span and country coverage previously calculated, and not the span and coverage of the WDI.

High Quality:

1. **Source:** Data source organization that generates the indicator with location or service from where data or metadata can be obtained. The location includes a resolvable URL that may download a file or be a query that returns data. Example(s): International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved on December 3, 2021.
2. **Unique visitors (if available):** This metric measures the number of unique visitors in one year which is calculated using the API for the Adobe Analytics platform.

Additional information

* External and internal contacts (e.g., source agencies, counterpart GPs) for follow-ups and levels of the World Bank engagement

1. Indicators based on WB surveys (e.g., Findex, etc.): A summary of the audit processes are required.

2. Indicators compiled by WB based on external sources:

* GNI per capita and external debt statistics: Signed off through the DECDG’s internal surveys
* Poverty and shared prosperity: Signed-off by DECDG and Poverty GP
* Not related to the mandate (e.g., SPI, WGI, ASPIRE, etc.): No signed-off required by DECDG.

3. Indicators by other agencies: Indicators are reviewed in the annual Bank-wide review. No sign-off is required.

* Official international agencies (e.g., FAO, IMF, WHO)
* Third parties such as businesses, charities, and research entities (e.g., Harvard Univ., Netcraft, Standard & Poor's, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute)
* Concerns: Data should have no ethical concerns and be free from political incentives. However, please note any delicate matters to be considered for internal use only (e.g., OPHI Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) vs. Poverty GP’s MPI).
* Expected workload in every update (labor intensiveness) – commitment to updating
* Next steps: After a proposal for indicator inclusion (according to this template) gets submitted to “a one drive folder or an alternative place,” the core criteria team, consisting of DECIS colleagues with different domain knowledge and skills, reviews the proposal monthly and suggests the next steps (e.g., resubmission with further clarification, consultation with thematic specialists).

# Appendix I – List of current GHG indicators in WDI