

Definitions and Sources of Country Development Indicators

1. Expected Annual Growth 2018-2020:

The figure is the average annual growth rate expected over the 3-year period 2018 to 2020 inclusive where growth refers to year on year changes of GDP (expenditure-based) at constant prices. Growth expectations were taken from [REVELA](#) where available and supplemented with data from the IMF's [World Economic Outlook](#) report for countries not covered by REVELA. Expenditure-based GDP reflects total final expenditures at purchasers' prices – including the free-on-board (f.o.b.) value of goods and services exports less the f.o.b. value of goods and services imports.

2. Unemployment is defined as the percentage of total labor force that is not employed.

Data sources:

- Guatemala: [2017 National Survey on Jobs and Income](#) conducted by the National Statistics Institute of Guatemala.
- Haiti: [2012 National Survey](#) by Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI).
- All other countries: IMF's [World Economic Outlook](#) report.

3. Average years of schooling is defined as mean of successfully completed years of schooling, including technical or vocational schooling. This definition applies to all countries except for Nicaragua, for which the data reflects average years of schooling for the 25-65-year demographic in 2014.

Data sources:

- Haiti: 2015 data from the [Human Development Index](#) (HDI) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- Nicaragua: [2014 data](#) from the Centro de Estudios Distributivos, Laborales y Sociales (CEDLAS).
- All other countries: [Numbers for Development](#) database of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

4. Poverty rate is defined as the percentage of the population living in households with a daily per capita income below a certain threshold level. For upper middle-income countries including The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago the poverty threshold is US\$5.5 per capita per day. For Nicaragua and Haiti, the threshold is US\$2.5 (using 2005 purchasing power parity) and US\$2.41 per capita per day, respectively. All other countries have a threshold of US\$3.1 per capita per day.

Data sources:

- The Bahamas: Unpublished 2013 Household Expenditure Survey conducted by the Bahamas Department of Statistics.
- Barbados: Unpublished 2016/2017 Survey on Living Conditions by the Barbados Statistical Service.

- Guyana: Unpublished 2017 Labor Force Survey by the Guyana Bureau of Statistics.
- Haiti: [2012 National Survey](#) by IHSI.
- Jamaica: Unpublished 2015 Survey on Living Conditions by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica.
- Nicaragua: [2014 data](#) from CEDLAS.
- Suriname: Unpublished 2016/2017 Survey on Living Conditions by IDB.
- Trinidad and Tobago: Unpublished 2014 Survey on Living Conditions by Trinidad and Tobago Central Statistics Bureau.
- All other countries: IDB's [Numbers for Development](#) database.

5. Gini Coefficient is defined as the Gini coefficient of per capita household income. The Gini coefficient is a measure of inequality which contrasts the actual distribution with a hypothetically equal distribution. The value of the coefficient, or index, can vary from 0 (complete equality) to 1 (complete inequality).

Data Sources:

- Haiti: [2012 National Survey](#) by IHSI.
- Nicaragua: [2014 data](#) from CEDLAS.
- All other countries: IDB's [Numbers for Development](#) database.

For questions and comments, please contact us at research@iadb.org or lmw@iadb.org.

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