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International Political Economy Reference Sources: An Annotated Bibliography

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International Political Economy Reference Sources:

An Annotated Bibliography

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INTRODUCTION

As defined by Dr. Benjamin Cohen, the Louis G. Lancaster Professor of International Political Economy at the University of California, Santa Barbara, International Political Economy (IPE) is “a broad-based movement to integrate market studies and political analysis” (Cohen, 2008). IPE first grew as an academic field in the 1970s. At first the focus was often reduced to the dichotomous view of the world economy as capitalism vs. communism. However, the end of the Cold War marked a turning point for the discipline, moving from clear sets of opposing schemes and arguments to a diverse and rich field encompassing not only economic and political issues, but recognizing the interdependency of global economies with the environment and with social movements.

Not only has the field grown in terms of approaches to studying the issue, the vast amount of data that is currently available, and easily shared online, has also changed the use and availability of resources in the IPE subfield. This can be seen in the field of librarianship with the steady growth of “data librarians,” who are skilled in helping patrons find and utilize datasets and statistical sources. The field is also challenging because it is so highly interdisciplinary, often reaching outside the field of political science, to incorporate research from economics, sociology and other social sciences.

The authors shared an interest in this topic, especially with how the global economy is responding to the recession, and how nations and groups of nations are responding socially and

politically. The events witnessed in the Middle East, in Greece, in Iceland, and in the American housing and mortgage market demonstrate the growing interdependence of the world economy, as much as the events of Southeast Asia and the Pacific Rim did in 1997-1998. As a result the need to share information is heightened, especially since financial markets increasingly take what once might be a localized economic problem into potentially a global issue.

Despite the impact of the global recession, the field remains highly specialized in the published literature. Consequently, the library literature has very little published in IPE resources, reference tools or otherwise. A very well-done online guide is available through The Library of Congress' online *BERA: Business & Economics Research Advisor* (Sams *et al.*, 2006/2007). A *CHOICE* bibliographic essay focused solely on the World Trade Organization was published in 2007 (Fulton). For greater research on IPE scholarship, College of William & Mary scholars have done extensive research (Maliniak and Tierney, 2009).

Beyond the library sphere, even the leaders of the field, as noted in the agenda of the January 2011 World Economic Forum, would prefer to look toward “shared norms for the new normal” rather focus on analysis (Gilbert, 2011). Providing a basis for analysis will thus fall to the scholar, and for this they will need the appropriate tools. The authors set out here resources that will guide researchers and students to primary sources, both data and documentation, as well as to the literature they will require to put the field of IPE in its current global context.

METHODOLOGY

To identify print and electronic titles, we began with searches in OCLC's WorldCat library catalog. In addition, we referred to a number of standard reference resources: the American Library Association's *Guide to Reference Books*; the annual American Libraries' "Outstanding Reference Sources" articles; *American Reference Books Annual* (ARBA)

volumes; *Booklist's* Editor's Choices articles; and *Choice's* "Outstanding Academic Titles" articles. We referenced the annual listing of "Best Free Reference Web Sites" produced by the American Library Association's Reference and User Services Association's Machine-Assisted Reference Section. We also reviewed publisher catalogs and web sites; web sites done by librarians and others; and bibliographic essays.

The article focuses on English-language reference sources, including Internet and subscription resources, primarily published since 2000, as well as annual statistical sources and yearbooks published through this period. The sources are divided into categories, by type: bibliographies, biographical studies, dictionaries and encyclopedias, document sources, guides and handbooks, Internet resources and statistical sources and yearbooks. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the topic, some limitations were considered at the start of resource review. First, titles that focused on specific countries were not reviewed. Second, since economic development, especially "development" in the international political parlance, and globalization are such immense topics, sources for those topics were not included, to a large extent.

Where organizations have published information serially under different titles, we have listed only the most recent print title and any electronic equivalent.

REFERENCE SOURCES

Bibliographies

Hajnal, P.I., (2007), *The G8 System and the G20: Evolution, role and documentation*, Ashgate, Aldershot, England.

For the G8 system, a member-driven institution without a central administrative arm, the management of information falls to members and interested outsiders to track both public and less-visible documents on the annual summits and the periodic forums that occur alongside or in between summits. To meet the needs of researchers and students seeking background and context, Hajnal (University of Toronto) offers an overview of the history, purpose, and growth of the system as well as providing a guide to the documentation created by and about the system. An update of his 1999 handbook, *The G7/G8 System*, the 16 chapters of this work offer comprehensive analysis and reference regarding the origins and directions of the organization, as well as the interrelationships of the G8 with governments, with the private sector, and with society as well. The emphasis on documentation is present throughout the book: each chapter includes both references to print and electronic resources as well as lists of further references if not summaries of the documents in the course of the text. Three chapters are fully devoted to outlining where many primary source documents can be located for further study.

The work includes a reference list of acronyms and abbreviations and an extensive bibliography covering both print and electronic resources. The index is intuitive and comprehensive, recognizing organizations, members, participants, and references to events affecting the work of the system.

Biographical Studies

Arestis, P., and Sawyer, M., (eds.), (2000), *A Biographical Dictionary of Dissenting Economists*, 2nd ed., Edward Elgar, Northampton, MA.

This biographical dictionary contains biographical essays on 100 political economists that the introduction states hold unorthodox economic views, outside of the neoclassical economic

discipline. Approximately half of the biographical entries are autobiographical; the others are signed by their authors. The entries range in length from four to ten pages. Each entry includes a bibliography of key works by the economist and some include writings by others on the economist's work. The introduction describes the books' focus and origin, while discussing the difference between political economy and the neoclassical school.

The first edition of the dictionary was a complementary volume to the *Elgar Companion to Radical Political Economy*.

Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

Bhala, R., (2008), *Dictionary of International Trade Law*, LexisNexis, Newark, NJ.

Designed for use by legal practitioners, scholars and students, this dictionary has entries on acronyms, terms, organizations themes and events related to the fields of development economics and international economics, in addition to international trade. Most entries are a page or less, but range from a single sentence to multiple pages. Cross-referenced terms appear in bold text and references, tables, charts and graphs are included for some entries. The book includes a list of core sources before the entries. An annex of world, regional and selected country maps are included; list of trade law websites, timeline of key political and economic events in Chinese and European history, table of major American trade statutes and a list of service sector specifications; and data on American free trade agreements and market access rules.

Goode, W., (2007), *Dictionary of Trade Policy Terms*, 5th ed., Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

This dictionary focuses on words used in trade negotiations. The approximately 2,500 entries cover trade-related acronyms, activities, agreements, concepts, organizations, outcomes, terms, especially those affiliated with the World Trade Organization. Entries range in size from a sentence to two pages; some includes italicized and bolded cross-references and further references. A list of acronyms and a select bibliography are also included.

Hinkelman, E.G., (2010), *Dictionary of International Trade: Handbook of the Global Trade Community*, 9th ed., World Trade Press, Petaluma, CA.

This handbook provides a wealth of information on international trade. The first third of the book is a dictionary that defines international trade terms, organizations, legislation, etc. Entries range in length from a sentence to a half-page. Each dictionary entry begins with the general subject area noted in parentheses and may include a *see also* reference. Organizational entries include contact information. The remainder of the book consists of 35 appendices. They include such information, such as list of acronyms and abbreviations, currencies of the world, directory of business entities, international trade print and online resources, security of the supply chain, key words in eight languages and brightly-colored maps. It is typically updated biennially.

Holden, P., (2011), *A Dictionary of International Trade Organizations and Agreements*, Routledge, London.

The dictionary has entries on international and regional trade organizations, agreements, terminology, concepts and ideas. The introduction provides a historical overview of the development of the international trade regime and focuses on key theoretical and policy debates. Entries are typically a half-page each and cross-referenced terms are bolded. Organizational web sites are included at the end of some entries. A list of abbreviations is provided.

Jones, R.J.B., (ed.), (2001), *Routledge Encyclopedia of International Political Economy*,
Routledge, London.

This three-volume encyclopedia covers a “range of the major issues within the empirical realm of the international political economy and the concepts and theories deployed...in its study and discussion” (introduction). Nearly 1,500 signed entries include international political economy issues, concepts, theories, agreements, events, important persons and organizations. Entries range in length from short paragraphs to more than five pages and were written by approximately 350 international scholars. Cross-referencing and *see also* references are used throughout. References and further readings are typically provided. A sizable index, nearly a hundred pages in length, is provided in volume three.

Leonard, T.M., (ed.), (2006), *Encyclopedia of the Developing World*, Routledge, New York.

Nearly 800 articles from 255 contributors comprise this encyclopedia on the “developing world,” which for the editor, consists of those countries and regions outside of the Group of 7 and the more industrialized countries of Western Europe, New Zealand and Australia. Articles range in length from 500 to 5,000 words, and incorporate historical and analytical information. Of particular value to the student of IPE are articles focused on the international organizations operating in the economic sphere. For instance, articles on the International Monetary Fund and World Bank (filed under its historical name of “International Bank for Reconstruction and Development”) focus more thoroughly on the effects of these organizations in the developing world; additional articles on regional economic and political bodies (e.g., Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Economic Community of West African States, etc.) enhance the knowledge of the field. Articles include “references and further reading” to direct researchers on to more detail. The index, which is included in full in each of the three volumes, is comprehensive and well-organized.

McCusker, J.J., (ed.), (2006), *History of World Trade Since 1450*, Macmillan Reference USA, Farmington Hills, MI.

The two volume encyclopedia contains more than 400 signed entries, ranging in length from 200 to 3,000 words. Entries include *see also* references and a select bibliography; illustrations are used throughout. A list of articles, thematic outline, list of contributors, list of primary source documents, glossary, and index are also included.

O'Connor, D.E., (2006), *Encyclopedia of the Global Economy: A Guide for Students and Researchers*, Greenwood Press, Westport, CT.

Volume one contains nearly 170 entries cover events, institutions, issues and people related to the global economy. Entries are typically two to three pages in length. *See also* references and bibliographies for further reading are also included. Some entries include tables of statistics and images. The second volume has about 60 primary documents organized into ten categories, such as population, poverty reduction, etc. Each document has an introduction and references to terms in volume one. There are 63 statistical tables divided into eleven categories, such as advanced economies and international trade. Alphabetical and categorized list of entries, common abbreviations, timeline of key global economy events from 1776 to 2009, glossary of selected terms, key global economy web sites, selected bibliography and index are also provided.

O'Hara, P.A., (ed.), (1999-2001), *Encyclopedia of Political Economy*, Routledge, London.

This two-volume encyclopedia covers the field of political economy defined as “how human behavior is influenced by society and how individual economic pursuits may lead to sub-optimal results for the entire economy” (foreword). Encyclopedia focuses on three main themes: institutional spheres, such as the financial system or corporations; subjects, such as unstable

growth or ideologies; and schools of thought, such as post-Keynesian or feminism.

Concentration has also been placed on the themes and concepts of the sixties through nineties.

Book consists of approximately 450 alphabetically-arranged, refereed and signed articles written for the non-specialist, primarily undergraduate and beginning graduate students. There are three main types of articles: concepts, principles, theories or problems, such as poverty or inflation; general fields of political economy, such as regional economic integration or institutional political economy; and major figures of political economy that center around a major person, such as Marx, and his/her adherents and their contributions. To find information, one can refer to twenty A-Z lists that center around the three main types of articles. The entries typically range from three to five pages in length and contain *see also* references and a selected bibliography in addition to the main narrative. A list of contributors and index are also included.

Pendergast, S., and Pendergast, T., (eds.), (2002), *Worldmark Encyclopedia of National Economies*. Gale/Thomson Learning, Detroit.

This encyclopedia offers profiles on 198 countries and territories, describing economic conditions and offer comparative national economic statistical data. The countries are arranged by continent, typically in its own volume. Entries all follow the same format with sixteen sections: country overview; overview of economy; politics, government and taxation; infrastructure, power and communications; economic sectors; agriculture; industry; services; international trade; money; poverty and wealth; working conditions; country history and economic development chronology; future trends; dependencies; and bibliography. Volume one contains a preface that describes the book's goal, source materials, and objectives and layout of country entries and acknowledgements; list of the international group of scholars and experts that wrote the signed entries; and an introduction examining the power of economic understanding. Volume four contains a glossary of terms and a comprehensive index.

Reinart, K.A., and Ramkishen S.R., (2009), *The Princeton Encyclopedia of the World Economy*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ.

This two volume encyclopedia covers four main areas: international trade, international finance, international production and international economic development; each area is examined historically in the introduction. The 300-plus entries are on concepts and principles, models and theory, policies and instruments, analysis and tools, sectors and special issues. Each entry is signed; typically three to five pages in length; notes *see also* references; and offers suggested further readings. It includes alphabetical and topical lists of entries and directory of contributors, international in scope.

Rosenberg, J.M., (2004), *The Essential Dictionary of International Trade*, Barnes & Noble, New York.

Considered to be the third edition of this dictionary, it contains more than 4,000 alphabetically-arranged entries regarding international trade. Foreign words and phrases are included if they have gained usage in English-speaking countries. If a word has multiple meanings, the definitions are listed from the most general usage to the most specific. They range in length from a handful of words to nearly two pages. *See also* and synonyms are noted throughout.

Scholte, J., and Robertson, R., (eds.), (2007), *Encyclopedia of Globalization*, Routledge, New York.

This four-volume encyclopedia contains approximately 400 alphabetically-arranged entries on cultural, economic, geographical, historical, political and social topics related to

globalization. The signed entries range in length from 500 to 3,500 words. Each entries includes a set of *see also* references and a select bibliography. A Reader's Guide categorizes the entries into disciplinary categories, such as economics, law and political economic development. Each volume contains supplemental material, including important documents related to globalization, the CSGR (Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation) Globalisation Index, selected bibliography, list of contributors and cumulative index (at the end of all four volumes).

Tenney, S., and Humphreys, N.K., (2011), *Historical Dictionary of the International Monetary Fund*, 3rd ed., Scarecrow Press, Lanham, MD.

This historical dictionary starts with a chronology of the organizations events from July 1944 to 2009. The introduction provides a historical background to the organization and the international monetary system, reforms, purposes, resources, services and functions, membership, structure and voting. The dictionary section has entries ranging from short paragraphs to multi-page entries on IMF bodies, policies, programs, rules, actions, important persons, terms and publications. A statistical appendix lists managing directors, selected financial indicators, members' quotas and voting power, "stand-by and other arrangements." An extensive bibliography selectively lists publications issued by the fund and a general bibliography, organized historically and topically. The general biography covers monographic and journal literature, primarily. A list of abbreviations and acronyms is also provided.

Document Sources

Botchway, F., (2006), *Documents in International Economic Law*, Routledge, London.

This volume contains 83 international economic law documents. It is divided into three sections. The first section contains the documents listed chronologically. Documents include an introductory statement and the full text of the agreement without annexes and schedules. Section two has a table of membership, ratification and accession. The table lists countries and territories alphabetically and notes which treaties to which they belong. Chronological, subject and geographical indexes comprise the third section.

World Trade Organization: Dispute Settlement Decisions: Bernan's Annotated Reporter, (1998-), Bernan, Lanham, MD.

Reporter provides full text of all decisions from the World Trade Organization's Dispute Settlement Body from 1996 to present. Cases are arranged chronologically, based on the decision reporting date. In addition to the reproduction of the decision, a front section of case notes provides the title of the case, parties, procedural history, summary of conclusions, annotations, and a table of contents. Each volume also contains four tables for the reported cases that provide an overview of the dispute settlement activity; countries involved; interpreted treaty provisions; and references to WTO and GATT materials, especially Basic Instruments and Selected Documents (BISD). A topical index is also provided. After volume 20, a cumulative list of cases, case note annotations and topical index was created and has been provided every 10th volume. After volume 30, the list of case note annotations covers only the last ten volumes. For official text of World Trade Organization dispute settlement reports, please refer to *Dispute Settlement Reports XXXX*.

World Trade Organization, (2000-), *Dispute Settlement Reports 1996/XXXX*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.

World Trade Organization, (2011), *Dispute Settlement Gateway*, The Organization, available at http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/dispu_e.htm (accessed 10 January 2012).

This publication includes “panel and Appellate Body reports, as well as arbitration awards, in disputes concerning the rights and obligations of WTO members under the provisions of the *Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization*” (introduction). It is published in English, French and Spanish. It typically consists of three volumes and has a publication lag of approximately two years between the decision and the publication of the text. Starting with the 2002 volume, a cumulative index of published disputes was included at the end of each volume. For quicker access—within six months—to an annotated version of World Trade Organization dispute settlement reports, please refer to *World Trade Organization: Dispute Settlement Decisions: Bernan’s Annotated Report*. The last print volume, covering 2006, was published in 2008.

The WTO’s *Dispute Settlement Gateway* web site provides access to information about trade disputes brought to the Organization and is available in English, French and Spanish. A user can view disputes chronologically, by agreement, country or territory, current status, short title and subject. Search feature allows browsing of cases by year, type of agreement, subject and members (as complainant, respondent or third party). Web page also provides an introduction to WTO dispute settlement, information on the legal basis of dispute settlements, dispute settlement and appellate bodies and negotiations on the next dispute settlement rules.

World Trade Organization, (2003-), *WTO Basic Instruments & Selected Documents*, The Organization, Geneva.

World Trade Organization, (2011), *Documents and Resources*, The Organization, Geneva, available at http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/res_e.htm (accessed 10 January 2012).

Publication provides single volume access to the annual protocols, decisions and reports adopted by the World Trade Organization each year. The protocols are listed in the “legal instruments” section. The “Decisions and Reports” section is organized by alphabetically by council or committee body and then alphabetically by document title. Decisions and reports not included in the volume are listed for reference. An index is provided, in addition to lists of WTO member nations, observer governments and officers of main WTO bodies. The series has started with an eight-year delay; the last published volume, number 12 covering 2006, was published in December 2009.

Much of this information, and more, is now available on the WTO’s “Documents and resources” web page. It provides access to official documents of WTO councils and committees; WTO “‘legal texts’ – the body of WTO agreements that collectively form the legal framework of the WTO”; statistical data; analysis; publications; video; audio and podcasting; photos; maps; news feeds; and terminology database.

Guides and Handbooks

Blyth, M., (ed.), (2009), *Routledge Handbook of International Political Economy (IPE): IPE as a Global Conversation*, Routledge, London.

Editor Blyth (Johns Hopkins University) sets this work out as a “critical survey” on the field of IPE, with the contention that there are, in fact, “multiple versions,” in vying for consideration for scholars and students of the field. Blyth also contends that this work “is not a textbook,” though it certainly can serve that purpose, but “a conversation” among the different theories and approaches to the subject within, among and across different regions of the world. To this end, eighteen essays from twenty-one authors provide the context for the field in these different regions. The chapters, running between ten and twenty pages each, summarize the

growth and changes among theories in light of historical developments in thought as well as in actions. There are considerable discussions throughout on the roles of international and non-governmental organizations. However, the student will be challenged to recognize the elements of the global financial crisis of late 2008 and 2009, as there is a lesser focus on finance and banking than on the myriad elements of globalization. The work features an extensive and thorough bibliography, but also contains an awkwardly-constructed, hierarchical index.

Global Competition Review, (2008-), *The Handbook of Competition Enforcement Agencies* XXXX, Law Business Research, London.

This annual handbook provides information for more than 100 competition agencies, organized alphabetically by approximately 70 countries and international organizations. Typical profiles are two to four pages in length and describe the country's competition authority(-ies) and its/their laws, duties, structural organization, appeal procedures, leadership, resources, review process, reform status and agency contacts. Many contain photographs and organizational charts.

A searchable, online version is now available, available with subscription, at <http://www.globalcompetitionreview.com/handbooks/archive/> (accessed 10 January 2012).

The Heritage Foundation, (1995-), XXXX / XXXX *Index of Economic Freedom*, The Foundation, Washington, DC.

The Heritage Foundation, (2011), *Index of Economic Freedom*, The Foundation, available at <http://www.heritage.org/index/> (accessed 10 January 2012).

Resource measures how well countries rank on an index of economic freedom. A total of 50 independent variables in 10 categories—trade policy, fiscal burden of government, government intervention in the economy, monetary policy, capital flows and foreign investment, banking and finance, wages and prices, property rights, regulation, black market—are used to

provide a score and rank. The executive summary and introductory chapters provide an overview of the overall scores and rankings, key national, global and international issues affecting economic freedom and clearly define the 50 independent variables. The bulk of the book consists of two-page profiles of the economic freedom in nearly 200 countries. Each profile notes location, rank, score, category (e.g. “mostly unfree”), summary of prior scores and key economic indicators and a narrative that provides a score and brief summary for each of the ten indicators. Tables of indicators, organized by region and globally, and maps are located in the executive summary, allowing for cross-country and –regional comparisons.

The Heritage Foundation web site provides access to the “Economic Freedom Map,” data, information on the ten components of economic freedom, country profiles and access to a downloadable version of the print title.

Weingast, B.R., Wittman, D.A., (2006), *The Oxford Handbook of Political Economy*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

The handbook contains 59 essays, divided into 14 parts that examine historical, theoretical and methodological themes, such as “Democracy and Capitalism.” The introduction provides an overview of different approaches and issues related to the field with sections on institutions, models of voting behavior, models of human and political behavior, new areas of research and a list of references. Entries are fifteen to twenty pages in length and are written by an international field of scholars. Author and subject indexes are provided at the end.

Internet Resources

Bertelsmann Stiftung, (2009), "Transformation: BTI", available at <http://www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/en/bti/> (accessed 10 January 2012).

Available in English and German, the Transformation Index BTI consists of two indexes: Status Index and Management Index. The former evaluates how well countries are economically and politically transitioning to democratic market economies. The latter assesses how well a country's political leadership oversees reforms favoring democracy and market economies. The indexes rate 128 countries on a one to ten scale on each index. Each value is figured from scores on a number of variables. For instance, the Status Index combines measures of political and economic transformation. Political transformation is based on assessment of "stateness," political participation, "rule of law," stability of democratic institutions and political and social integration. Economic transformation measures level of socioeconomic development, organization of the market and competition, currency and price stability, private property, "welfare regime," economic performance and sustainability. Country profiles provide a detailed set of variables, as well as a comprehensive summative narrative. The rankings and variable values are available for download. The rankings are done every two to four years and are available for assessment of trends. Archived reports are available for 2003, 2006 and 2008.

International Monetary Fund, (2011) *IMF: International Monetary Fund*, The Fund, available at <http://www.imf.org> (accessed 10 January 2012).

International Monetary Fund, (2011) *IMF eLIBRARY*, The Fund, available at <http://elibrary.imf.org/> (accessed 10 January 2012).

The IMF "is an organization of 187 countries, working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world" ("About the IMF"). IMF disseminates research, in the form of global analyses, staff discussion notes and working papers. The "Data and Statistics" section offers access to economic and financial data, standard and codes and statistical manuals and guides. A useful table allows a user to needed data (e.g. exchange rates) with the appropriate online data source. The "Publications" tab offers options for

searching IMF publications by title, author, keyword, or series. Subscription resources are specifically noted.

IMF eLIBRARY serves as the organization's electronic publications platform and data repository. Access to IMF's free and purchasable titles is available, often with options to download as PDF or ePub formats. Publications may also be searched and browsed by title, date, series and region. The unique feature of the site is its eLibrary Data platform (<http://elibrary-data.imf.org/>). A subscriber may run queries against IMF data sets for particular countries, concepts, or data sources.

National Bureau of Economic Research, (2011), *Working Papers. Political Economy Program*,

The Bureau, available at <http://papers.nber.org/programs/pol/pol.html> (accessed 10 January 2012).

The National Bureau of Economic Research was founded in 1920 as a private, non-profit organization whose aim is to publish unbiased economic research for the community of public policymakers, business leaders and academics. The NBER is recognized by the U.S. Department of Commerce as the source of record for determining the peaks and troughs in U.S. business cycle activity. As such, a free archive of official business cycle dates going back to the mid-19th century is included on the site, as is announcement dates for the more recent cycles. NBER's Political Economy "Working Papers" Program is a relative newcomer to its roster of general research programs and specialized working groups, having been launched as recently as 2004. Since that time, the program has generated over 370 working papers written by some of the world's top professors of economics and business. Coverage is selective, but a good portion of the papers address international issues in political economy, with both current and historical periods included. Papers are organized chronologically within programs, but are also discoverable by subject via the *Journal of Economic Literature*'s taxonomy which is used as an

organizing framework for the papers. NBER also maintains an extensive free list of links to economic indicators and their release dates.

Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development, (2011), *OECD iLibrary*, The Organisation, available at <http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/> (accessed 10 January 2012).

The Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) data and publication delivery platform is known as *OECD iLibrary*, succeeding the *SourceOECD* platform. *OECD iLibrary* contains content dating back to 1961 from "over 1,000 journal issues, 2,900 working papers, 2,500 multi-lingual summaries, 6,200 e-book titles, 14,000 tables and graphs, 21,000 chapters and articles, and 390 complete databases with more than 4 billion data points" ("About"). Sources include the OECD, the International Energy Agency, the Nuclear Energy Agency, OECD's Development Centre, the Program for International Student Assessment, and the International Transport Forum. Material is organized by five types (books, papers, statistics, factbooks and glossaries), by seventeen themes (including governance, social issues, urban, rural and regional development, etc.) and by country. Users can match themes with countries for more targeted searching. Results may be retrieved in different formats, including both downloadable and web-based datasets from which users can create custom queries. Most reports are separated into chapters or parts, making it easy for researchers to navigate to the exact portion of interest. Though the *OECD iLibrary* is a subscription-based service, some content is available for free to any site visitor.

UNCTAD, (2002), *UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, The Conference, available at <http://www.unctad.org> (accessed 10 January 2012).

UNCTAD is the UN body tasked with integrating developing country economies into the global economy. Its web site offers access to trade and development reports, meeting documents

and discussion papers. Statistical data is offered through *UNCTADstat*. “All of UNCTAD’s statistical databases are harmonized and integrated into one single dissemination platform ... Most of the time series cover long periods and are available for as many countries as possible, together with aggregations at the geographic, economic or trade-grouping level” (“UNCTAD Statistics Overview”).

United Nations Statistics Division, (2011), *UNdata*, United Nations, available at <http://data.un.org> (accessed 10 January 2012).

The United Nations has made much of their statistical information available on one site. One can search via keyword or glossary term and browse the datasets by source or topic. The “Metadata” section provides information on the datasets contained on the web site and notes last update date, home page and contact information. Search results note the number of available records, the dataset and the dataset’s parent organization. Download options allow the user to retain the data in preferred formats. Search results can also be filtered by country/area or year(s). An “explore” feature allows the user to investigate similar data.

UNIDO, (2011), *UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization*, The Organization, available at <http://www.unido.org/> (accessed 10 January 2012).

UNIDO is tasked with “promot[ing] industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability” (“In Brief”). UNIDO produces reports that inform and assess UNIDO strategies, policies and programs. UNIDO’s statistical unit, in collaboration with the OECD, maintains datasets of industrial statistics. The statistics include technical information, as well as numerical data. It produces and disseminates the International Standard Industrial Classification codes. Some of the most sought data, historical time series of indicators of countries’ industrial performance indicators, are only available through subscription

databases. Statistical country briefs are available that allow for international comparison of industrial performance.

World Bank Group, (2011), *World Bank Open Data*, The Bank, available at <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 10 January 2012).

Driven by an interest in and recognition of transparency and accountability, the World Bank launched this portal in early 2010 to collect and provide access to the data collected by the organization, and to highlight and link to other open data initiatives. The site is highly interactive and up to date: charts, graphs and maps on economic indicators link directly to the source data as well as similar sets of indicators; data can be downloaded directly, as can source code for widgets found on the site; and the site carries an approachable feel through “news” articles that demonstrate features of the site.

Researchers can interact with the data through five tabs: by country, by topic, indicators, data catalog, and microdata. The data catalog consists of the World Bank’s own datasets and repositories, as found both on the site and in the organizations publications, such as *World Development Indicators* and *World Development Report*. Many of these datasets and resources are available for download, via database interfaces, or accessible via application programming interface (API). The site managers provide thorough documentation on using the API, and they encourage new application development from the community. Similarly, the microdata catalog contains surveys, censuses and datasets that focus on more specific or localized aspects of a region or an economic aspect therein. This microdata library is searchable and browsable, and survey entries provide details on the nature of the data as well as information on articles that have cited the data.

World Trade Organization, (2011), *World Trade Organization*, The Organization, available at <http://www.wto.org/> (accessed 10 January 2012).

The World Trade Organization, as the global body for establishing trade rules and resolving disputes among members, offers diverse information to site visitors ranging from policy and historical information to statistics and source documents. At the top levels, the site is easily browsable, offering information organized by news and events, by topics, by documents and resources, and by type of user. Pages are present for each member nation, with types of information including tables and records on trade agreements, goods and tariffs, disputes, negotiations, and other documentation relating to the member. The site also provides an online repository to WTO digital publications since 1995, as well as to over 50,000 official documents and agreements (though not publications) of GATT. Statistical information is available in different ways: through interactive maps, through online versions of the Organization's *International Trade Statistics* publication, and through a database (<http://stat.wto.org/>) platform. This platform allows searching on published leaflets, documents, and observations, as well as interactive dataset retrieval under "time series".

Statistical Sources / Yearbooks

Institute for Management Development, (2002-), *IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook*, World Competitiveness Center, Lausanne, Switzerland.

The yearbook consists of profiles of over 50 economies and statistical tables. The introduction and appendices explain how IMD measures and develops its "World Competitiveness Scorecard" (four factors: economic performance, government efficiency, business efficiency and infrastructure) and rankings by noting the methodology and principles of analysis, criteria and notes and sources. Tables of rankings alphabetically list countries and their performance over the past five years on the competitiveness factors. The country profiles are four

pages long and provide analysis and data on overall competitiveness trends and indicators, challenges in the coming year and basic economic facts. An index to criteria is also provided.

Online version is available at <http://www.imd.org/research/publications/wcy>.

International Monetary Fund, (1981-), *Balance of Payments Statistics, Yearbook 1981/XXXX*, The Fund, Washington, DC.

This statistical yearbook contains balance of payments data, which provide a record of monetary transactions between a country and the world. The yearbook is divided into three parts. The first part includes balance of payments and international investment position data for individual countries. Statistics are available for the last eight years. Regional and world totals for major components of the balance of payments are in part two. The last part provides technical descriptions of the methodologies, compilation practices and data sources for most countries.

Introductions for each section are written in English, French and Spanish. Introductory annexes provide analytic and standard presentations (i.e. table of contents) of the yearbook, coding information, conceptual frameworks and classification standards. Statistics in the yearbook are also available on CD-ROM from the IMF.

International Monetary Fund, (1981-), *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, 1981/XXXX*, The Fund, Washington, DC.

This publication is published quarterly and annually. Each issue and volume provides “figures on the value of merchandising exports and imports by trade partners...as well as area and world aggregates showing trade flows between major areas of the world”. Each includes an introduction in English, French and Spanish that provides an overview of that issue or volume and notes on data. The first section of each is a set of export and import totals and area tables organized into four sub-sections: world, industrial countries, developing countries and other

countries. Developing countries are examined by continent. The next main section is the set of country tables. Data is provided for the last seven years for both the world and country tables. Charts list the total exports and imports from that country to other regions and countries. Monthly issues provide quarterly-level information for the last three full years. A chart allows one to see if a country that is covered in the annual edition is also covered in that particular issue.

International Monetary Fund, (1977-) *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 1977/XXXX*,
Washington, DC: The Fund.

Yearbook “provides detailed data on transactions in revenue, expense, net acquisition of assets and liabilities, other economic flows, and balances of assets and liabilities of general government sector and its subsectors” (preface). Each volume is divided into three major parts. The first is a set of world tables. These tables allow for comparative examination of all country data by category, such as cash surplus/deficit. When applicable, the yearbook provides six years of data. Countries are listed separately in two major types of groupings: “advanced economics” or “emerging and developing countries.” Country tables are listed in the second part. They note information, such as revenue, expense by economic type, transactions in assets and liabilities, etc. The information is listed for the last three years in four columns: central government, state government, local government and general government. The last set is institutional tables. These tables explain the units of general government, data coverage, accounting practice and the implementation plans for each country’s adoption of the Global Finance Statistics framework. A very detailed table of contents accompanies a guide to country tables by sector and data availability and as a basis of recording for latest year reported.

The time series found here may also be found on IMF eLibrary, with options to extend the available data over a longer period of time.

International Monetary Fund, (1979-), *International Financial Statistics Yearbook*, The Fund, Washington, DC.

International Monetary Fund, (1948-), *International Financial Statistics*, The Fund, Washington, DC.

Published bi-monthly with an annual yearbook, these resources provide statistics on all aspects of international and domestic finance. Information is provided at both the global and country levels. Content includes “current data on exchange rates, international liquidity, international banking, money and banking, interest rates, production, prices, international transactions (including balance of payments and international investment position), government accounts, and national accounts” (introduction). A set of world tables organized data by categories (e.g. total reserves), then alphabetically by country. A set of country tables arranged data by financial value. Each table offers twelve years of data. The bi-monthly publication offers up-to-date information. The introduction provides an overview of the issue or volume and a brief summary of key statistical and methodological issues. More detailed information on country statistical notes is provided in a separate volume. A guide to country coverage in the world tables section is provided in each issue and volume. Yearbook also includes graphical charts of selected world figures. Monthly issues also note any new and revised data.

Maddison, A., (2006), *The World Economy*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris.

This publication “brings together two reference works...: *The World Economy: A Millennial Perspective*, published in 2001 and *The World Economy: Historical Statistics*, which was released in 2003” (foreword). The first reference work examines economic and population growth. It quantifies economic performance over a very long period of time and analyzes why advanced countries have benefitted more greatly from the vast growth in gross domestic product

over the last millennium. The second reference title is a listing of much of the data utilized in the first work. Historical statistics are presented in eight sections: Western Europe, non-European Western nations, Eastern Europe and the former USSR, Latin America, Africa, world economy from 1950 to 2001 and another on 1 to 2001 A.D. The first six regional sections typically begin with a brief summary, followed by substantial notes documenting the sources for the historical data, both for the region and the individual countries in that region. The two global sections describe the sources, data qualifications and trends in the figures. Select bibliographies are provided at the end of each work.

The book is freely available online, along with downloadable data, at the *OECD iLibrary* (available at http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/the-world-economy_9789264022621-en accessed 10 January 2012).

Political Risk Services, (1989-), *Political Risk Yearbook*, PRS Group, East Syracuse, NY.

This annual publication is comprised of regional volumes that offer profiles on the interaction of political leadership and the climate of investment and trade. Each regional volume consists of a series of country reports in two parts: country forecast and country conditions. The country forecast has a map, highlights of the profile report, current data, commentary and analysis of the current political and economic circumstances, a forecast scenario (eighteen months and five year) of change in the political regime, forecast table of risk factors (e.g. turmoil, investment, trade, economic policy) and an overview of the political framework. An analytical narrative is utilized in the “Country Conditions” part. The climate for investment and trade is examined through a variety of factors (e.g. tariff and non-tariff barriers) and from the country’s geographic, governmental, historical and political background, social conditions and foreign relations.

The resource is also available as an online subscription database (<http://www.prsgroup.com>) and through the Lexis-Nexis subscription database.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, (2000-), *UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics*, United Nations, New York.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (2011), UNCTADstat, The Conference, available at <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed 10 January 2012).

This statistical resource “provides essential data for analyzing and measuring world trade, investment, international financial flows and development” (Foreword). The statistical information is divided into eight parts: international merchandise trade, international merchandise trade by region, international merchandise trade by product, international merchandise trade indicators, international trade in services, commodities, international finance and development indicators. Details on data sources and values are provided in “General Notes.” Data is provided longitudinally—last five years and the start, middle and end of the previous decade. Countries are grouped by economic attainment, then region and then alphabetically. The tables are divided into two parts: the first lists data by value and the second by value. Distribution of countries by economic attainment and geographic region, economic attainment and trade group are also provided separately.

Continuously updated statistics are available online at *UNCTADstat*.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Division on Investment and Enterprise, (2003-) *World Investment Directory*, The Conference, available at <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=3204&lang=1> (accessed 10 January 2012).

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Division on Investment and Enterprise, (1992-), *World Investment Directory*, The Conference, New York.

The web site “provides detail[ed] information about foreign direct investment (FDI) in a country, comprising detail statistics on flows, stocks and TNC [transnational corporations] operations, disaggregated by components, industry and investor/recipient country” (home page). FDI data and information are available by country and listed in statistical annexes.

UNCTAD occasionally releases print volumes for the data with focus on a particular region, the latest being Africa (ISBN 978-92-1-112733-1), published in 2008. Each volume shares a similar format: an overview, “technical introduction” and country profiles. The overview examines trends in foreign investment both inwardly and outwardly; policy development; and prospects for inward FDI. The technical part examines the scope, sources, reporting, definitions, descriptions and discrepancies of/in the data. A glossary of terms is included. Each country profile begins with the definitions and sources of data; tables of FDI values and information; legal frameworks for transnational corporations; and sources of information. Each volume ends with a bibliography of selected UNCTAD individual studies, paper series, serial publications and journal titles.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, (1994-),

Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook 1992/XXXX: Production Statistics (XXXX - XXXX), United Nations, New York.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, (2011),

Industrial Commodity Production Statistics Database, United Nations, New York.

The two-volume yearbook lists quantity and monetary value of industrial commodity data.” The first volume covers physical quantity data and the second volume covers monetary value data. Statistics are provided on approximately 600 commodities for approximately 200 countries and geographical areas. The introduction covers the presentation of data and the selection and coding of the data. The data tables are divided into three main categories: mining

and quarrying; electricity and gas; and manufacturing. Each of these main sections is further divided into specific commodities, such as coal, food or electricity. Tables include references to external sources where applicable. Ten years of data is provided and is listed by country; organized first by region and then alphabetically. Three annexes offer an alphabetical listing of commodities, cross-referencing tables of various industrial classification schema and lists of all Prodcom codes referenced in footnotes. Explanations of symbols and conversion coefficients and factors are also provided. The second volume is arranged similarly, but provides data, based on value, rather than quantity. The *Industrial Commodity Production Statistics Database* provides access to data from 1950 to 2008 on CD-ROM.

According to the Introduction, “the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has become responsible for the collection and dissemination of general industrial statistics while the Statistics Division of the United Nations continues to be responsible for industrial commodity production statistics.” UNIDO annually publishes the *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, (1985-), XXXX
International Trade Statistics Yearbook, United Nations, New York.

United Nations, (2011), *UN comtrade*, United Nations, available at <http://comtrade.un.org/>
(accessed 10 January 2012).

This yearbook “provides the basic information for individual countries’ external trade performances in terms of value, as well as in volume and price, the importance of trading partners and the significance of individual commodities imported and exported” (introduction) in two volumes. The first volume provides information by country and the second volume provides information by commodity. The introduction provides an overview of both volumes and also provides additional details on the data gathering, sources statistical analysis. Country tables in

the first volume provide data over the last five years for imports by principal countries and regions; exports by principal countries and regions; imports by principal commodities; exports by principal commodities; and imports by broad economic categories. Volume two lists commodity tables. Each two page entry lists imports on the left side and exports to the right. On the top two-thirds of the page, values for the last five years are listed for the world, regions and the top 30 countries that either import or export the commodity. The bottom third of these pages provides regional percentages of the world total for the last ten years. Special tables in an annex note imports and exports by country and region and by commodity class. Further special tables highlight key areas, such as manufactured goods, fuel imports and primary commodities.

The *UN comtrade* web site offers international merchandise trade statistics, consisting of 1.75 billion trade records from 1962.

United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, (1985-),

National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables, 1982/XXXX, United Nations, New York.

This publication, published under three titles since 1952, provides national accounts statistics information for most countries in the world, spread over four volumes. Each country entries notes source of data and provides tables of figures, whenever available, for the last ten years, on figures, such as gross product by expenditures at current prices, value added by industries at current prices, gross value added by industries and industrial sectors, etc. Further details are provided on the System of National Accounts, statistical measures and their usage at the beginning of each volume.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, (1994-), *The World Economic and Social Survey 1994/XXXX: Trends and Policies in the World Economy*, United Nations, New York.

This annual publication provides an overview of the world's economy and the economic effects on society. The survey is divided into two main parts. The first is always an examination of the state of the world economy. A narrative with statistical tables and figures provides an overview of the current economic conditions, as well as prospects for the future. Regional economics are also examined at three states of development—developed, economies in transition and developing. Each of these provides further analysis by region. Part two examines a broader topic, such as globalization or systemic poverty. An annex contains a set of longitudinal statistical tables on 25-30 global output and macroeconomic indicators, international trade and international finance and financial markets measures. Data criteria, definitions and quality are all examined.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization, (1995-), *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*, Edward Elgar, Northampton, MA.

The yearbook's purpose is to allow for international comparison of manufacturing statistical indicators. The yearbook consists of two parts. The first provides information on the manufacturing sector, in its entirety. A brief introduction provides a concise summary of the sector with graphs. The tables are presented in two sections: the manufacturing sector, as a whole, and divided into approximately 50 types of manufacturing. Data availability ranges from the last year to longitudinal figures. Part two provides area- and country-specific data. Each country profile begins with a table noting the supplier of information, basic source of data, time coverage, scope, method of data collection, type of enumeration, adjustments and deviations from international standards of data and related national publications. Tables of data, include the last

four years of data, when available, for approximately 150 types of industry. Data is provided for number of establishments, number of workers and wages and salaries, output, value added and capital. Indexed numbers of industrial production are also noted for 23 manufacturing categories.

The World Bank, (1997-), *Global Development Finance*, The Bank, Washington, DC.

The World Bank's annual review examines financial flow to developing countries. The first volume provides a review of the previous year, analysis of trends and an outlook. An appendix offers five- to ten-page regional outlooks. The second volume contains data. The data is primarily offered in country tables, but additional regional and global information is provided. An introductory section describes the data methodology, description of data values, country notes, sources of data, and list of symbols. Each country profile divides the data into categories: external debt, non-debt resource flows, currency position of public debt, average terms of new commitments, major economic aggregates, ratios, long-term external debt, debt stock-flow reconciliation, debt restructurings and contractual obligations on long-term external debt. Data is provided for the last five years and the beginning, middle and end of the prior decade.

World Bank provides free access to data on its web site.

World Trade Organization, (2000-), *International Trade Statistics*, The Organization, Geneva.

Produced annually by the World Trade Organization, this publication provides statistics on world trade. After an introduction that examines that last year's world trade developments and prospects for the coming year, the book is divided into five sections: merchandise trade by product; trade in commercial services; metadata; appendix; and world maps. The merchandise trade and commercial services trade sections begin with narratives with accompanying charts and tables. The bulk of each section consists of tables of products or services with data for regions and countries. Both value and share data is shared; the length of data coverage varies.

Geographical and economic groupings; data definitions and methodology, notes and sources are covered in the “Metadata” section. The appendix includes additional statistical information on trade trends. The last section consists of world maps. Abbreviations and symbols and list of WTO members are also included.

The WTO web site (http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/its_e.htm) has an archive of earlier annual editions, with downloadable data.

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