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# Imf world economic outlook database

GHDx Entry last modified on: May 22, 2020 Use our data-cli tool designed for data wranglers: data get data info core/imf-weo tree core/imf-weo curl -L -s | grep path curl -L curl -L curl -L If you are using R here's how to get the data you want quickly loaded: install.packages("jsonlite", repos="") library("jsonlite") json\_file { const dataset = await Dataset.load(path) for (const id in dataset.resources) { console.log(dataset.resources[id], descriptor.name) } for (const id in dataset.resources) { if (dataset.resources[id], descriptor.format === "csv") { const file = dataset.resources[id] const stream = await file.stream() const buffer = await file.buffer stream.pipe(process.stdout) } } })() A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is assigned to each international database every time there is an update to the data. The new DOI will resolve to this page containing a log of previous editions since the allocation of its first DOI. The DOI system supports resource discovery and simplifies citation for users of data collections. Data producers benefit directly through increased visibility of their work.Abstract:The World Economic Outlook (WEO) database contains selected macroeconomic data series from the statistical appendix of the World Economic Outlook report, which presents the IMF staff's analysis and projections of economic developments at the global level, in major country groups and in many individual countries. This database can be used to find data on national accounts, inflation, unemployment rates, balance of payments, fiscal indicators, trade for countries and country groups (aggregates), and commodity prices whose data are reported by the IMF. DOI:Citation:Change log: You will be able to access a recent edition of the IMF WEO at UK Data Service. If you wish to access a previous edition of the data, please contact the UK Data Service directly using the UK Data Service help pages. The IMF WEO April 2017 edition released on 24 April 2017. DOI: via UKDS.Stat. The IMF WEO October 2016 edition released on 10 April 2017. DOI: via UKDS.Stat. The IMF WEO April 2016 edition released on 5th July 2016. DOI: via UKDS.Stat. The IMF WEO October 2015 edition released on 2 November 2015. DOI: via UKDS.Stat The IMF WEO October 2013 edition released on 16 April 2014. DOI: via UKDS.Stat. Previous editions released: The IMF WEO October 2012 edition released on 13 Nov 2012. DOI: The IMF WEO April 2012 edition released on 2 May 2012. DOI: The IMF WEO Sept 2011 edition released on 26 Sept 2011. DOI: The IMF WEO April 2011 edition released on 27 April 2011. DOI: The IMF WEO October 2010 edition released on 14 October 2010. The IMF WEO April 2010 edition released on 12 May 2010. The IMF WEO October 2009 edition released on 13 October 2009. The IMF WEO April 2009 edition released on 5 May 2009. The IMF WEO October 2008 edition released on 4 November 2008. The IMF WEO April 2008 edition released on 18 April 2008. The IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2007 edition was first made available via ESDS International on 14 November 2007. The world economic outlook database section of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) website includes key economic indicators from around the world. The data is the product of a comprehensive interdepartmental review of world economic developments, resulting in the World Economic Outlook (WEO) publication. The data is drawn primarily from information the IMF staff gathers through its consultations with member countries. Categories: Global Statistical Data Sources The following JSON object is a standardized description of your dataset's schema. More about JSON schema. Spatial coverage: Statistics are available for more than 180 nations. Statistical range: The database only includes a very limited amount of indicators. It features statistics on the gross domestic product, inflation rate, government finance and balance of payments. Periodicity / time series: All data is available as time series from 1980 onwards. Data is provided on an annual basis. The time series also include forecasts for the next five years. Charges / registration: The database is entirely free of charge and there is no registration function. Further information: This database has only very few empty data cells. It also includes forecasts for the next five years. An updated version is released twice a year and is usually issued in April and October. There are also text versions and further text updates of the forecasts. The IMF data and statistics section offers several other databases, some with limited access, but also freely available data e.g. on primary commodity price indices, external debt and public sector debt. Direct access: World Economic Outlook (WEO) The World Economic Outlook (WEO) is a report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that analyzes key parts of the IMF's surveillance of economic developments and policies in its member countries. It also projects developments in the global financial markets and economic systems. The World Economic Outlook (WEO) is an IMF report that provides analysis and forecasts of economic developments and policies in its member countries. The report encapsulates the state of the global economy and highlights risks and uncertainty that could threaten growth. The IMF surveys economists and other experts twice a year to publish the WEO report. The World Economic Outlook (WEO) presents the IMF's analysis and projections of global economic developments and classifies their analysis by region and stage of economic development. This report is the main instrument of disseminating the findings and analysis of their global surveillance activities to the world. The World Economic Outlook database is created during the bi-annual WEO exercise, which begins in January and June of each year and results in the April and September/October WEO publication. It is usually prepared twice a year and is used in meetings of the International Monetary and Financial Committee. In 2017 WEO argued for a strengthening global recovery, with some 120 economies, accounting for three-quarters of world GDP, seeing a pickup in growth, the broadest synchronized global growth upsurge since 2010. Growth was higher than projected for advanced economies, including Germany, Japan, Korea, and the United States. Furthermore, key emerging markets and developing economies, including Brazil, China, and South Africa, also posted third-quarter growth stronger than their prior forecasts. By April 2019, the situation had reversed. Global economic growth slowed during the second half of 2018. For 2019, growth was expected to be down by three basis points, from 3.6% in 2018 to 3.3% in 2019. According to the agency, the main causes for a global deceleration were trade tensions between the United States and China during the second half of 2018, tightening of financial policies across several countries, and policy uncertainty across economies. Industrial production declined noticeably, especially in China, during the second half of 2018 due to declining business confidence. In early 2020, global lockdowns and travel restrictions gripped the world, causing initial economic fallout as people stayed at home and quarantined; this prompted revision in the IMF's outlook. Despite the economic toll, as of March 31, 2021, the WEO predicts that the global economy will grow at a rate of 6.6% in 2021 and moderating to 4.4% in 2022. These were higher than the October 2020 projections, largely due to more fiscal support in some large economies and the promise of vaccine-powered recovery. The report did note that a high degree of uncertainty surrounded these projections. This was also up from forecasts of 5.5% and 4.2% respectively that were produced just two months earlier as vaccine rollout has picked up the pace. Of course, these new forecasts are also subject to revision as things change. While the 2020 crisis remains the most pressing concern, the IMF also keeps its eye on other factors that can change the economic trajectory of certain regions or the entire globe. Key risks to the forecasts include the flaring up of trade tensions between countries, risks regarding the UK's exit from the Eurozone area, and decelerating growth in Europe and China. The agency termed the current state of the global economy as a "delicate moment" and highlighted the role of policy certainty in ensuring that growth remains on track and the risks remain minimal. OECD Economic Outlook, May 2021

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