QTM 350 Final Project Codebook

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**Source**: World Bank Group. Data/indicator descriptions have been pulled from the following website: https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

**Time Frame**: 1975-2024.

**Countries/Territories**: Argentina, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico (territory), St. Martin.

**Indicators – Core**:

* Life expectancy at birth, total (years): number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.
* Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births): probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.
* Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19): number of births per 1,000 women ages 15-19.

**Indicators – Supplementary**:

* Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49): percentage of people ages 15-49 who are infected with HIV.
* Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months): percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received DPT vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey.
* Immunization, HepB3 (% of one-year-old children): percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received hepatitis B vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey.
* Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months): percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received the measles vaccination before 12 months or at any time before the survey.
* Current health expenditure (% of GDP): level of current health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP.
* Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate): percentage of those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.
* Urban population: people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices.
* Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (national estimate): share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.
* Tuberculosis case detection rate (%, all forms): number of new and relapse tuberculosis cases notified to WHO in a given year, divided by WHO's estimate of the number of incident tuberculosis cases for the same year, expressed as a percentage.
* Trade (% of GDP): sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.
* Surface area (sq. km): country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.
* Share of youth not in education, employment or training, total (% of youth population) (modeled ILO estimate): proportion of young people who are not in education, employment, or training to the population of the corresponding age group: youth (ages 15 to 24); persons ages 15 to 29; or both age groups.
* School enrollment, primary (% net):  ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.
* Rural population: people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.
* Rule of Law Estimate: perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.
* Rail lines (total route-km): length of railway route available for train service, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks.