If you get richer your teeth could get worse (if you eat more sugar foods) or better (because of better health assistance or, even, more education and health-conciousness). These variables can be analysed with these data, downloaded from Gapminder Data [1](https://www.gapminder.org/data/): - Bad teeth per child (12 yr, WHO) - GDP/capita (US$, inflation-adjusted, World Bank) - Government health spending per person (US$, WHO) - Sugar comsumption per person (g per day, FAO) - Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above, UNESCO)

adultliteracy.csv

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Data from UNESCO.

badteeth.csv

Bad teeth per child (12 yr). The weighted average of the number of Decayed (D), Missing (M), Filled (F) teeth (T) among the 12 years old in a country (DMFT). It is meant to reflect the prevalence of caries in a population. Data from WHO.

gdp.csv

Gross Domestic Product per capita in constant 2000 US$. The inflation but not the differences in the cost of living between countries has been taken into account. Data from World Bank.

healthexpend.csv

Per capita general government expenditure on health expressed at average exchange rate for that year in US dollar. Current prices. Data from WHO.

sugar\_consumption.csv

The food consumption quantity (grams per person and day) of sugar and sweeters. Data from FAO.