Covid-International Codebook

8/21/2020

The Covid - International Data Set

This data set was compiled by Clayton Webb, a member of the Political Science faculty at the University of Kansas. The data were taken from the websites of two organizations that collect and organize data, Our World in Data and The Quality of Government Institute.

Our World in Data is an open-access online publication affiliated with the University of Oxford that publishes and warehouses data used to study a wide range of global problems including economic development, conflict, and politics. Our World in Data has been regularly updating a Covid-19 data set that keeps track of the daily numbers of cases, new cases, deaths, and new deaths for all the countries in the world. While some might be interested in analyzing the day-to-day changes in these variables, many of the political variables that interest international relations scholars (e.g. type of government, corruption, health care expenditures) are not measured on a day-to-day basis. In order to test hypotheses about the relationships between these variables and Covid-19, the Covid-19 data need to be aggregated to have the save unit of analysis as the other variables of interest. The daily time series are aggregated at the annual level for the different countries across the globe. Rather than looking at day-to-day changes in infections and deaths, the data set contains information on the total number of cases and deaths in each country and the average rates of infection and fatality. The variables include information from the World in Data data set up August 17, 2020. This level of spatial and temporal aggregation allows one to pair the Covid-19 data with other variables of interest. Our World in Data made some of these variables available but others were collected from another source.

The Quality of Government Institute is an independent research institute within the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenberg in Sweden. The institute employs 30 researchers who are primarily interested in understanding the causes, consequences, and nature of good governance. This research agenda requires the scholars to draw many types of data from a wide range of sources. As a public service, and as a means of promoting the work of the institute, the Quality of Government Institute makes a number of data sets available that include variables from a large number of other data sets. The variables that were not taken from Our World in Data were taken from the Quality of Government Standard Cross-Section Data Set. The codebook for the data set contains more information about the variables and other variables that could have been included in the data set. The descriptions of the data below were taken from this code book.

The data from the two sources were combined using the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country codes for the countries in the data sets. The ISO is an independent, non-governmental, international organization that collects and organizes data for public and private use. The ISO defines a unique three letter code for every

country. For example, the ISO code for the United States is *USA* and the ISO code for Togo is *TGO*. These codes allow one to combine data sets that contain these identifiers. This is important because the curators of different data sets often make different decisions about how to write the names of different countries. China, for example, might appear as *China* in one data set and *People's Republic of China* in another. These differences make merging data sets cumbersome. Variables like the ISO code streamline the process. The full list of ISO codes can be found here.

The Covid-International Data Set, as official as it may sound, is not a special or important data set. It was constructed for pedagogical purposes, to be used in undergraduate and graduate courses in the Fall of 2020. The process by which it was constructed, however, is similar to the way Political Scientists go about constructing data sets for their own research. If other organizations have collected the data and made those data available to the public, there is no need to try and collect these data on your own. That time is better spent developing and testing interesting research questions about politics.

Codebook

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variables	short description	source	description
country	Country Name	wid	Name of the country
iso_code	Country code	wid	The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) created and maintains the ISO 3166 standard – Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions.
continent	Continent	wid	The continent where the country is located.

cases	Total Number of Covid Cases	wid	The total number of covid cases over the course of the pandemic (Through 17 August 2020)
inf_rate	Average Covid Cases / Day	wid	The average daily infection rate in the country over the course of the pandemic (Through 17 August 2020)
deaths	Total Covid Deaths	wid	The total number of covid deaths over the course of the pandemic (Through 17 August 202)
death_rate	Average Covid Deaths / Day	wid	The average daily deaths in the country over the ocurse of the pandemic (Through 17 August 2020)
population	Population	wid	The population of the country
pop_density	Population Density	wid	Population density is defined as the number of people divided by land area, measured in square kilometers (km^2).
median_age	Median Age of Population	wid	The median age divides the population in two parts of equal size: that is, there are as many persons with ages above the median age as there are with ages below the median ages.
pct_over_65	% of Population Over 65	wid	The percent of the population over the age of 65
pct_over_70	% of Population	wid	The percent of the

	Over 70		population over the age of 70
life_expectancy	Average Life Expectancy	wid	The average life expectancy of the country's population
gdp_pc	GDP Weighted by Population	wid	GDP per capita adjusted for price changes over time (inflation) and price differences between countries – it is measured in international-$ in 2011 prices.
pct_extreme_poverty	% of Population Living in Extreme Poverty	wid	Numbers are in millions of people. Extreme poverty is defined as living with per capita household consumption below 1.90 international dollars per day (in 2011 PPP prices). International dollars are adjusted for inflation and for price differences across countries.
pct_diabetes	% of Population that has Diabetes	wid	Diabetes prevalence refers to the percentage of people ages 20-79 who have type 1 or type 2 diabetes.
pct_male_smokers	% of Male Populations that Smokes	wid	The percentage of men who smoke daily.
pct_female_smokers	% of Female Populations that Smokes	wid	The percentage of women who smoke daily.
pct_pop_access_handwash	% of Population with Access to Hand Washing Facilities	wid	Share of population in urban areas versus rural areas with access to basic

			handwashing facilities. Basic handwashing facilities are defined as a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing with soap and water in the household.
hospital_beds_per_thousand	Hospital Beads / Thousand Residence	wid	Hospital beds per 1,000 people. Hospital beds include inpatient beds available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. In most cases beds for both acute and chronic care are included.
response	Oxford Covid Stringency Response Index	wid	The Government Response Stringency Index is a composite measure based on nine response indicators including school closures, workplace closures, and travel bans, rescaled to a value from 0 to 100 (100 = strictest response).
bci_bci	The Bayesian Corruption Indicator	qog	The BCI index values lie between 0 and 100, with an increase in the index corresponding to a raise in the level of corruption. This is a first difference with CPI and WGI where an increase means

that the level of corruption has decreased. There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, we were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption. On the other hand, when the index is one, all surveys say that corruption is as bad as it gets according to their scale. This is another difference with CPI and WGI, where the scaling is relative. They are rescaled such that WGI has mean 0 and a standard deviation of 1 in each year, while CPI always lies between 0 and 100. In contrast, the actual range of values of the BCI will change in each year, depending how close countries come to the situation where everyone agrees there is no corruption at all (0), or that corruption is as bad as it can get

(100). The absolute scale of the BCI index was obtained by rescaling all the individual survey data such that zero corresponds to the lowest possible level of corruption and 1 to the highest one. We subsequently rescaled the BCI index such that when all underlying indicators are zero (one), the expected value of the BCI index is zero (hundred).

bci_bcistd	The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator	qog	The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.
ciri_assn	Freedom of Assembly and Association	qog	It is an internationally recognized right of citizens to assemble freely and to associate with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations, or other special-interest groups. This variable indicates the extent to which the freedoms of assembly and association are subject to actual governmental limitations or restrictions (as opposed to strictly legal protections). A score of 0 indicates that citizens' rights to

freedom of assembly or association were severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens; a score of 1 indicates that these rights were limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups; and a score of 2 indicates that these rights were virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens in a given year.

ciri_dommov	Freedom of Domestic Movement	qog	This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country. A score of 0 indicates that this freedom was severely restricted; a score of 1 indicates the freedom was somewhat restricted, and a score of 2 indicates unrestricted freedom of foreign movement.
ciri_elecsd	Electoral Self-Determination	qog	This variable indicates to what extent citizens enjoy freedom of political choice and the legal right and ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them through free and fair elections. This right is sometimes known as the right to self-determination. A

score of 0 indicates that the right to self-determination through free and fair elections did not exist in law or practice during the year in question. A score of 1 indicates that while citizens had the legal right to self-determination, there were some limitations to the fulfillment of this right in practice. Therefore, in states receiving a 1, political participation was only moderately free and open. A score of 2 indicates that political participation was very free and open during the year in question and citizens had the right to self-determination through free and fair elections in both law and practice.

| ciri_speech | Freedom of Speech | qog | This variable indicates the extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship, including ownership of media outlets. Censorship is any form of restriction that is placed on freedom of the press, speech or expression. Expression may be in |

the form of art or music. A score of 0 indicates that government censorship of the media was complete; a score of 1 indicates that there was some government censorship of the media; and a score of 2 indicates that there was no government censorship of the media in a given year.

cspf_sfi	State Fragility Index	qog	A country's fragility is closely associated with its state capacity to manage conflict; make and implement public policy; and deliver essential services and its systemic resilience in maintaining system coherence, cohesion, and quality of life; responding effectively to challenges and crises, and sustaining progressive development. State Fragility = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25 points possible).
em_active	Number of Active Metal Bands	qog	The Encyclopedia Metallum (The Metal Archives) compiles information on the world's active metal bands per country and year. Number of active metal bands. Note: Bands from

Åland has been recoded as Finland and bands from Svalbard has been recoded as Norway. Also, bands with a start date but missing end date are all considered to be active.

| epi_h2o | Water and Sanitation (0-100) | qog | Water and Sanitation. This indicator includes: 1 Sanitation. EPI researchers measure sanitation as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to sanitation, defined by the primary toilet type used by households. 2 Drinking water. EPI researchers measure drinking water as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to drinking water, defined by the primary water source used by households and the household water treatment, or the treatment that happens at the point of water collection. Both sanitation and drinking water are measured using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted |

			life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons. Minimizing the health risks posed from unsafe sanitation and drinking water is a vital step in evaluating a country's ability to maintain clean water systems and minimize contact with dangerous bacteria and viruses.
fhp_mcei5	Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016)	qog	Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016). This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.
fh_aor	Associational and Organizational Rights	qog	Associational and Organizational Rights - The variable evaluates the freedom

			of assembly, demonstrations and open public discussion; the freedom for nongovernmental organizations; and the freedom for trade unions, peasant organizations and other professional and private organizations. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).
fh_cl	Civil Liberties	qog	Civil Liberties Rating - Civil liberties allow for the freedoms of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy without interference from the state. The more specific list of rights considered vary over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).
fh_feb	Freedom of Expression and Belief	qog	Freedom of Expression and Belief - The variable measures the freedom and independence of the media and other cultural expressions; the freedom of religious groups to practice their faith and express themselves; the

			academic freedom and freedom from extensive political indoctrination in the educational system; and the ability of the people to engage in private (political) discussions without fear of harassment or arrest by the authorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).
fh_fog	Functioning of Government	qog	Functioning of Government - The variable examines in what extent the freely elected head of government and a national legislative representative determine the policies of the government; if the government is free from pervasive corruption; and if the government is accountable to the electorate between elections and operates with openness and transparency. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).
fh_pair	Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights	qog	Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights - The variable evaluates the extent of state control over travel, choice of residence, employment or

			institution of higher education; the right of citizens to own property and establish private businesses; the private business' freedom from unduly inuence by government ocials, security forces, political parties or organized crime; gender equality, freedom of choice of marriage partners and size of family; equality of opportunity and absence of economic exploitation. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).
fh_polity2	Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Polity)	qog	Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2.
fh_ppp	Political Pluralism and Participation	qog	Political Pluralism and Participation - This variable encompasses an examination of the right of the people to freely organize in political parties; the

existence of an opposition with a realistic possibility to increase its support; the ability of the people to make political choices free from domination by the military, totalitarian parties or other powerful groups; and the existence of full political rights for all minorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

fh_pr	Political Rights	qog	Political Rights Rating - Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process, including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organizations, and elect representatives who have a decisive impact on public policies and are accountable to the electorate. The specific list of rights considered varies over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).
fhp_status5	Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016)	qog	Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2016): 1. Free, 2. Partly Free,

				3. Not Free
gpi_dic	Displaced people (1-5 Higher displacement)	qog		Refugees by territory of origin (starting in 2010 this indicator also includes the number of internally displaced people by country) as percentage of the country's total population. Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being a higher percentage of internal displacement. Source: UNHCR Statistical Yearbook and Internal Displacement Monitoring Center.
gpi_gpi	Global Peace Index (1-5 Less peaceful)	qog		The GPI (1 to 5, 5 being least peaceful) measures a country's level of Negative Peace using three domains of peacefulness. The first domain, Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict, investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts. The second domain evaluates the level of harmony or discord within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as Societal Safety and Security. The

asserology is that low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness. Seven further indicators are related to a country's Militarisation-reflecting the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per head are gauged, as are financial contributions to UN peacekeeping missions. Min.

| gpi_jail | Incarceration (1-5 Higher incarceration) | qog | Prison population rates per 100,000 of the national population. Scaled 1 to 5, 5 having a higher incarceration rate. Source: International Centre for Prison |

			Studies, King's College London, World Prison Population List.
hf_efiscore	Economic Freedom Index	qog	The Economic Freedom index uses 10 specific freedoms, some as composites of even further detailed and quantifiable components: - Business freedom (hf_business) - Trade freedom (hf_trade) - Fiscal freedom (hf_fiscal) - Freedom from government (hf_govt) - Monetary freedom (hf_monetary) - Investment freedom (hf_invest) - Financial freedom (hf_financ) - Property rights (hf_prights) - Freedom from corruption (hf_corrupt) - Labor freedom (hf_labor). Each of these freedoms is weighted equally and turned into an index ranging from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum economic freedom. Although changes in methodology have been undertaken throughout the measurement period, continuous backtracking has been used to maximize

			comparability over time.
hf_govint	Government Integrity	qog	Scale from 0 to 100, where 100 indicates very little corruption. Corruption erodes economic freedom by introducing insecurity and uncertainty into economic relationships. The score for this component is derived primarily from Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) for 2011, which measures the level of corruption in 183 countries.
p_durable	Regime Durability	qog	Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of a transition period dened by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the p_durable value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline *year zero* (value = 0) and

each subsequent year adds one to the value of the p_durable variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs.

| undp_hdi | Human Development Index | qog | The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. The |

health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean. Refer to Technical notes for more details. The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc. The HDRO offers the other composite indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender

			disparity and human poverty.
vdem_polyarchy	Electoral Democracy Index	qog	Electoral democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved? Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy is understood as an

essential element of any other conception of (representative) democracy - liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the sum of the indices measuring freedom of association (thick), suffrage, clean elections, elected executive (de jure) and freedom of expression; and, on the other, the five-way interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation formulas in the literature, both allowing compensation in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the *weakest link* argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahl's sub-components

| voh_gti | Global Terrorism Index | qog | (with the one exception of the non-electoral component). The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study which accounts for the direct and indirect impact of terrorism in 162 countries in terms of its effect on lives lost, injuries, property damage and the psychological after-effects of terrorism. This study covers 99.6 per cent of the world's population. It aggregates the most authoritative data source on terrorism today, the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) collated by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) into a composite score in order to provide an ordinal ranking of nations on the negative impact of terrorism. The GTD is unique in that it consists of systematically and comprehensively coded data on domestic as well as international terrorist incidents and now includes more than |

			140,000 cases.
wbgi_gee	Government Eectiveness, Estimate	qog	Government Effectiveness - Estimate: Government Effectiveness combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on *inputs* required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.
wbgi_pve	Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate	qog	Political Stability and Absence of Violence-Estimate: Political Stability and Absence of Violence/ Terrorism measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically motivated violence, including terrorism.
wbgi_rle	Rule of Law, Estimate	qog	Rule of Law - Estimate: Rule of Law includes several indicators which measure the extent to

which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.

wbgi_rqe	Regulatory Quality, Estimate	qog	Regulatory Quality - Estimate: Regulatory Quality includes measures of the incidence of market unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.
wdi_acel	Access to electricity (% of population)	qog	Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from

			industry, national surveys and international sources.
wdi_chexppgdp	Current health expenditure (% of GDP)	qog	Current health expenditure (% of GDP). Level of current health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP. Estimates of current health expenditures include healthcare goods and services consumed during each year. This indicator does not include capital health expenditures such as buildings, machinery, IT and stocks of vaccines for emergency or outbreaks.
wdi_dgovhexp	Domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP)	qog	Domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP). Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of the economy as measured by GDP.
wdi_dprivhexp	Domestic private health expenditure (% of current health		
expenditure)	qog	Domestic private health expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures	

	funded from domestic private sources. Domestic private sources include funds from households, corporations and non-profit organizations. Such expenditures can be either prepaid to voluntary health insurance or paid directly to healthcare providers.		
wdi_export	Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	qog	Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income

			(formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.
wdi_import	Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	qog	Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.
wdi_fdiin	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	qog	Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance

			of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.
wdi_fdiout	Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)	qog	Foreign direct investment are the net outflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.
wdi_fertility	Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	qog	Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates

| wdi_gdppppcur | GDP, PPP (current international dollar) | qog | of the specified year. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided |

			by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
wdi_gdpcapgr	GDP per capita growth (annual %)	qog	Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.
wdi_gini	GINI index (World Bank estimate)	qog	Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the

			cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.
wdi_imig	International migrant stock (% of population)	qog	International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the data on foreign-born population-people who have residence in one country but were born in another country. When data on the foreign-born

population are not available, data on foreign population that is, people who are citizens of a country other than the country in which they reside are used as estimates. After the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 people living in one of the newly independent countries who were born in another were classified as international migrants. Estimates of migrant stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union. For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in time, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the international migrant stock on July 1 of the reference years. For countries with only one observation, estimates for the reference years were derived using rates of change in the migrant stock in the years preceding or following the single observation available. A model was used to estimate migrants for

			countries that had no data.
wdi_incsh10h	Income share held by highest 10%	qog	Income share held by highest 10%. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.
wdi_inflation	Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	qog	Ination as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.
wdi_lifexp	Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	qog	Life expectancy at birth indicates the 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.
wdi_migration	Net migration	qog	Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are

five-year estimates.

wdi_ophexp	Out-of-pocket expenditure (% of current health expenditure)	qog	Out-of-pocket expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of out-of-pocket payments of total current health expenditures. Out-of-pocket payments are spending on health directly out-ofpocket by households.
wdi_pop	Population, total	qog	Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.
wdi_popgr	Population growth (annual %)	qog	Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage . Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.
wdi_popurb	Urban population (% of total population)	qog	Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. The data are collected and smoothed by United Nations Population

Division.

wdi_smop	Smoking prevalence, total (ages 15+)	qog	Smoking prevalence, total, ages 15+. Prevalence of smoking is the percentage of men and women ages 15 and over who currently smoke any tobacco product on a daily or non-daily basis. It excludes smokeless tobacco use. The rates are age-standardized.
wdi_unempilo	Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO)	qog	Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Total.
who_halet	Healthy Life Expectancy, Total	qog	Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Total
who_infmortt	Infant mortality rate, Total	qog	Infant mortality rate - Total (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)
who_let	Life Expectancy, Total	qog	Life Expectancy at birth in years, Total