Covid-International Codebook

8/21/2020

# The Covid - International Data Set

This data set was compiled by [Clayton Webb](https://www.claytonmwebb.com), a member of the [Political Science faculty at the University of Kansas](https://kups.ku.edu). The data were taken from the websites of two organizations that collect and organize data, [Our World in Data](https://ourworldindata.org) and [The Quality of Government Institute](https://qog.pol.gu.se).

Our World in Data is an open-access online publication affiliated with the [University of Oxford](https://ourworldindata.org/about) 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](https://pol.gu.se/english) 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](https://qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qogstandarddata). The [codebook](https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/qog_std_jan20.pdf) 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)](https://www.iso.org/about-us.html) 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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ISO_3166_country_codes).

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 (km²). |
| 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 Over 70 | wid | The percent of the 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 assertion 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 (with the one exception of the non-electoral component). |
| voh\_gti | Global Terrorism Index | qog | 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 of the specified year. |
| wdi\_gdppppcur | GDP, PPP (current international dollar) | qog | 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 |