Global Welfare Dataset

glow.ku.edu.tr

Documentation

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About the Dataset

The Global Welfare dataset (GLOW) is a quantitative cross-national panel dataset that facilitates comparison between the Global North and Global South countries as it pertains to a variety of welfare as well as development, economic and political indicators. The dataset includes 373 variables on 61 countries from 1989-2015.

The data is the result of an original data compilation assembled by using information from several international and domestic sources. Missing data was supplemented by domestic sources where available. We sourced data primarily from these international databases:

- Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity – ASPIRE (World Bank)
- Government Finance Statistics (International Monetary Fund)
- Social Expenditure Database – SOCX (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
- Social Protection Statistics – ESPROSS (Eurostat)
- Social Security Inquiry (International Labour Organization)
- Social Security Programs Throughout the World (Social Security Administration)
- Statistics on Income and Living Conditions – EU-SILC (European Union)
- World Development Indicators (World Bank)

However, much of the welfare data from these sources are not compatible between all country cases. We conducted an extensive review of the compatibility of the data and computed compatible figures where possible. The chief novelty of this dataset is the provision of social assistance across a global sample. We applied the World Bank ASPIRE methodology in order to build comparable indicators across countries from the Global North and South. Specifically, we constructed indicators of average per capita transfers and coverage rates for social assistance programs for all the country cases not included in the World Bank's ASPIRE dataset (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.)

As a condition for using the data, we ask that researchers properly cite the dataset and send a copy of any scholarly paper utilizing the dataset. Please email us at glow@ku.edu.tr or contact the PI of the project, Associate Professor Erdem Yörük, at eryoruk@ku.edu.tr

Use of the dataset is conditional only on citation. References to the data should be made as:

Yörük, Erdem, Gabriela Ramalho Tafoya, İbrahim Öker, Ali Bargu, Alper Şükrü Gençer, Rahmi Çemen, Fuat Kına, Çağrı Yoltar, Burak Gürel, Murat Koyuncu. 2019. "Global Welfare Dataset, Version 2019." Available at https://glow.ku.edu.tr/download)

References to the codebook should be made as:

Yörük, Erdem, Gabriela Ramalho Tafoya, İbrahim Öker, Ali Bargu, Alper Şükrü Gençer, Rahmi Çemen, Fuat Kına, Çağrı Yoltar, Burak Gürel, Murat Koyuncu. 2019. "Global Welfare Dataset, Version 2019. Codebook." (Available at https://glow.ku.edu.tr/codebook)

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Data Accuracy

We have tried to be as consistent and accurate with our procedures as possible. However, in large data gathering efforts such as this, there may be errors. Please contact us with any data discrepancy issues or concerns. We will make regular updates to the dataset to keep it as up to date as possible. Suspected errors can be reported to the project at (emw@ku.edu.tr).

Basic Information

In the Excel file of the dataset, there are three sheets. First, definition and type of each variable are listed in the "definition" page. Second, the "data" page includes the actual dataset. And finally, sources that we used for every datapoint is presented in a third page, named "sources", which is designed as a mirror image of the "data" page.

Countries included in the dataset

Country Name	*GLOW Country code*	*World Bank code*	*COW code*	*Region code*
Argentina	1	ARG	160	18
Australia	2	AUS	900	15
Austria	3	AUT	305	1
Bangladesh	4	BGD	771	14
Belgium	5	BEL	211	1
Brazil	6	BRA	140	18
Bulgaria	7	BGR	355	4
Canada	8	CAN	20	16
Chile	9	CHL	155	18
China	10		710	12
Colombia	11	COL	100	18
Czech Republic	12	CZE	316	4
Denmark	13	DNK	390	2
Egypt, Arab Repna	14		651	
Estonia	15	EST	366	2
Finland	16	FIN	375	2
France	17	FRA	220	1
Germany	18	DEU	255	1
Greece	19	GRC	350	3
Hungary	20	HUN	310	4

Iceland	21	ISL	395	2
India	22	IND	750	14
Indonesia	23	IDN	850	13
Iran, Islamic Repna	24		630	
Ireland	25	IRL	205	2
Israel	26	ISR	666	10
Italy	27	ITA	325	3
Japan	28	JPN	740	12
Korea, Repna	29		732	12
Latvia	30	LVA	367	2
Luxembourg	31	LUX	212	1
Malaysia	32	MYS	820	13
Mauritius	33	MUS	435	
Mexico	34	MEX	70	17
Netherlands	35	NLD	210	1
New Zealand	36	NZL	920	15
Nigeria	37	NGA	475	6
Norway	38	NOR	385	2
Oman	39	OMN	698	10
Pakistan	40	PAK	770	14
Peru	41	PER	135	18
Philippines	42	PHL	840	13
Poland	43	POL	290	4
Portugal	44	PRT	235	3
Qatar	45	QAT	694	10
Romania	46	ROM	360	4
Russian Federation	47	RUS	365	4
Slovak Republic	48	SVK	317	4
Slovenia	49	SVN	349	3
South Africa	50	ZAF	560	9
Spain	51	ESP	230	3
Sweden	52	SWE	380	2
Switzerland	53	CHE	225	1
Thailand	54	THA	800	13
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V372 - Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value (1=yes; 0=no) 70

6. Participation 70

V373 - Women participating in the three decisions (own health care, major household purchases, and visiting family) (% of women age 15-49) 70

Citations 71

Distribution of countries for multisource variables 73

A. ID

V1 - Country Name
Name of country

V2 - Year
Year of observation

V3 - ID
GLOW case identification number

V4 - Cow
Correlates of War identification number

V5 - Wbcode
World Bank - World Development Indicators country name code

V4a - Cow_new
NEW Correlates of War identification number

V5a - Wbcode_new
NEW World Bank - World Development Indicators country name code

V6 - OECD (Dummy)
Original OECD members coded 1, all others coded 0.

V7 - Region (geographic)
Regions coded based on geographic location.

B. WELFARE

Common sources of welfare variables are listed in the following table. For most of those we utilized multiple sources.

VARIABLES	SOURCES
from V8 to V22	The Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE)
	The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)
	The European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS)
	Non-contributory Social Protection Programmes Database (CEPAL)
from V23 to V58	World Bank - World Development Indicators
V59	OECD Health Statistics
	ILO Social Security Database
from V60 to V79	Social Security Administration
V80	World Bank - World Development Indicators
V81	Social Security Administration
V82	OECD Pensions at a Glance
	Social Security Administration
V83 & V84	Social Security Administration
V85	Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset
	ILO Social Security Database
	Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
	OECD, Pensions at a Glance
V86	OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX)
from V87 to V89	Social Security Administration
V90	OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX)
V91	Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset
	ILO Social Security Inquiry database
V92 & V93	Social Security Administration
from V94 to V99	Social Security Administration
V100	ILO Social Security Database
	ILO Social Protection Report 2014-2015
	ILO Social Security Inquiry database
V101	The European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS)
	Asian Development Bank, Social Protection Indicator
	Comparative Welfare States Data Set, 2014
	Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset
	OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX)
V102	ILO Social Security Database
	OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX)

Country-specific sources that we used for the welfare variables are shared in the "sources" sheet of the dataset. Also, the distribution of countries for multisource variables are given at the end of the codebook.

1. Social Assistance

V8 - Average per capita transfer - All Social Assistance
Average per capita transfer among program beneficiaries.

V9 - Total spending as percent of GDP - All Social Assistance
Total public expenditure on all social assistance programs.

V10 - Coverage (%) - All Social Assistance
Percentage of population benefitting from any social assistance program.

V11 - Average per capita transfer - Conditional Cash Transfers
Average transfer amount of Social Protection and Labor programs among program beneficiaries (per capita, daily $ppp)

V12 - Average per capita transfer - Social Pensions
Average transfer amount of Social Protection and Labor programs among program beneficiaries (per capita, daily $ppp)

V13 - Coverage (%) - Conditional Cash Transfers
Percentage of population participating in Social Protection and Labor programs (includes direct and indirect beneficiaries)

V14 - Coverage (%) - Social Pensions
Percentage of population participating in Social Protection and Labor programs (includes direct and indirect beneficiaries)

V15 - Coverage in 1st quintile (poorest) (%) - Conditional Cash Transfers
Percentage of population participating in Social Protection and Labor programs (includes direct and indirect beneficiaries)

V16 - Coverage in 1st quintile (poorest) (%) - Social Pensions
Percentage of population participating in Social Protection and Labor programs (includes direct and indirect beneficiaries)

2. Social Insurance

V17 - Average per capita transfer - Contributory Pensions
Average transfer amount of Social Protection and Labor programs among program beneficiaries (per capita, daily $ppp)

V18 - Average per capita transfer - All Social Insurance
Average transfer amount of Social Protection and Labor programs among program beneficiaries (per capita, daily $ppp)

V19 - Coverage (%) - Contributory Pensions
Percentage of population participating in Social Protection and Labor programs (includes direct and indirect beneficiaries)

V20 - Coverage in 1st quintile (poorest) (%) - Contributory Pensions
Percentage of population participating in Social Protection and Labor programs (includes direct and indirect beneficiaries)

V21 - Coverage (%) - All Social Insurance
Percentage of population participating in Social Protection and Labor programs (includes direct and indirect beneficiaries)

V22 - Coverage in 1st quintile (poorest) (%) - All Social Insurance
Percentage of population participating in Social Protection and Labor programs (includes direct and indirect beneficiaries)

3. Education

V23 - Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%)
Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Public education expenditure includes spending by local/municipal, regional and national governments (excluding household contributions) on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration, and subsidies for private entities (students/households and other privates entities). In some instances data on total public expenditure on education refers only to the ministry of education and can exclude other ministries that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. The indicator is calculated by dividing total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/departments by the total government expenditure and multiplying by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

V24 - Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%)
Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Divide total government expenditure for a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary, or all levels combined) by the GDP, and multiply by 100. A higher percentage of GDP spent on education shows a higher government priority for education, but also a higher capacity of the government to raise revenues for public spending, in relation to the size of the country's economy. When interpreting this indicator however, one should keep in mind in some countries, the private sector and/or households may fund a higher proportion of total funding for education, thus making government expenditure appear lower than in other countries. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

V25 - Expenditure on pre-primary as % of total government expenditure (%)
Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on pre-primary education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Divide total government expenditure for a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary, or all levels combined) by total general government expenditure (all sectors), and multiply by 100. A higher percentage of government expenditure on education shows a high government priority for education relative to other public investments. When interpreting this indicator however, one should keep in mind that some governments have more (or less) means and therefore larger (or smaller) overall budgets, and that countries with younger populations may spend more on education in relation to other sector such as health or social security, and vice-versa. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

V26 - Government expenditure on pre-primary education as % of GDP (%)
Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on pre-primary education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Divide total government expenditure for a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary, or all levels combined) by the GDP, and multiply by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

V27 - Government expenditure on primary education as % of GDP (%)
Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on primary education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Divide total government expenditure for a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary, or all levels combined) by the GDP, and multiply by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

V28 - Expenditure on primary as % of total government expenditure (%)
Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on primary education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Divide total government expenditure for a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary, or all levels combined) by total general government expenditure (all sectors), and multiply by 100. A higher percentage of government expenditure on education shows a high government priority for education relative to other public investments. When interpreting this indicator however, one should keep in mind that some governments have more (or less) means and therefore larger (or smaller) overall budgets, and that countries with younger populations may spend more on education in relation to other sector such as health or social security, and vice-versa. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

V29 - Government expenditure per primary student as % of GDP per capita (%)
Average total (current, capital and transfers) general government expenditure per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita. Divide total government expenditure for a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total enrolment in that same level, divide again by GDP per capita, and multiply by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

V30 - Expenditure on secondary as % of total government expenditure (%)
Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on secondary education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Divide total government expenditure for a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary, or all levels combined) by total general government expenditure (all sectors), and multiply by 100. A higher percentage of government expenditure on education shows a high government priority for education relative to other public investments. When interpreting this indicator however, one should keep in mind that some governments have more (or less) means and therefore larger (or smaller) overall budgets, and that countries with younger populations may spend more on education in relation to other sector such as health or social security, and vice-versa. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

V31 - Government expenditure on secondary education as % of GDP (%)
Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on secondary education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Divide total government expenditure for a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary, or all levels combined) by the GDP, and multiply by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

V32 - Government expenditure per secondary student as % of GDP per capita (%)
Average total (current, capital and transfers) general government expenditure per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita. Divide total government expenditure for a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total enrolment in that same level, divide again by GDP per capita, and multiply by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

V33 - Government expenditure on tertiary education as % of GDP (%)
Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on tertiary education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Divide total government expenditure for a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary, or all levels combined) by

the GDP, and multiply by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

V34 - Expenditure on tertiary as % of total government expenditure (%)
Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on tertiary education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Divide total government expenditure for a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary, or all levels combined) by total general government expenditure (all sectors), and multiply by 100. A higher percentage of government expenditure on education shows a high government priority for education relative to other public investments. When interpreting this indicator however, one should keep in mind that some governments have more (or less) means and therefore larger (or smaller) overall budgets, and that countries with younger populations may spend more on education in relation to other sector such as health or social security, and vice-versa. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

V35 - Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%)
Average total (current, capital and transfers) general government expenditure per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita. Divide total government expenditure for a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total enrolment in that same level, divide again by GDP per capita, and multiply by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

4. Healthcare

V36 - Health expenditure, private (% of total health expenditure)
Private health expenditure includes direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, charitable donations, and direct service payments by private corporations.

V37 - Health expenditure, public (% of government expenditure)
Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.

V38 - Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)
Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

V39 - Health expenditure, private (% of GDP)
Private health expenditure includes direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, charitable donations, and direct service payments by private corporations.

V40 - Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)
Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.

V41 - Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)
Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

V42 - Health expenditure per capita (current US$)
Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

V43 - Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)
Out of pocket expenditure is any direct outlay by households, including gratuities and in-kind payments, to health practitioners and suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals or population groups. It is a part of private health expenditure.

V44 - Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of total expenditure on health)
Out of pocket expenditure is any direct outlay by households, including gratuities and in-kind payments, to health practitioners and suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals or population groups. It is a part of private health expenditure.

V45 - External resources for health (% of total expenditure on health)
External resources for health are funds or services in kind that are provided by entities not part of the country in question. The resources may come from international organizations, other countries through bilateral arrangements, or foreign nongovernmental organizations. These resources are part of total health expenditure.

V46 - Risk of impoverishing expenditure for surgical care (% of people at risk)
The proportion of population at risk of impoverishing expenditure when surgical care is required. Impoverishing expenditure is defined as direct out of pocket payments for surgical and anaesthesia care which drive people below a poverty threshold (using a threshold of $1.25 PPP/day).

V47- 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.

V48 - Community health workers (per 1,000 people)
Community health workers include various types of community health aides, many with country-specific occupational titles such as community health officers, community health-education workers, family health workers, lady health visitors and health extension package workers.

V49 - Nurses and midwives (per 1,000 people)
Nurses and midwives include professional nurses, professional midwives, auxiliary nurses, auxiliary midwives, enrolled nurses, enrolled midwives and other associated personnel, such as dental nurses and primary care nurses.

V50 - Physicians (per 1,000 people)
Physicians include generalist and specialist medical practitioners.

V51 - Number of surgical procedures (per 100,000 population)
The number of procedures undertaken in an operating theatre per 100,000 population per year in each country. A procedure is defined as the incision, excision, or manipulation of tissue that needs regional or general anaesthesia, or profound sedation to control pain.

V52 - Specialist surgical workforce (per 100,000 population)
Specialist surgical workforce is the number of specialist surgical, anaesthetic, and obstetric (SAO) providers who are working in each country per 100,000 population.

V53 - Immunization, BCG (% of one-year-old children)
Child immunization rate, BCG is the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey for BCG. A child is considered adequately immunized after one dose.

V54 - Immunization, HepB3 (% of one-year-old children)
Child immunization rate, hepatitis B is the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized after three doses.

V55 - Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)
Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine.

V56 - Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)
Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against diphtheria, pertussis (or whooping cough), and tetanus (DPT) after receiving three doses of vaccine.

V57 - Immunization, Hib3 (% of children ages 12-23 months)
Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against Hib3 after receiving three doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine.

V58 - Immunization, Pol3 (% of one-year-old children)
Child immunization rate, Polio is the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized after three doses.

V59 - Social health protection coverage
Social health protection coverage as a proportion of total population.

5. Family Benefits

V60 - Year of the First Family Law
Year the first family law was issued.

V61 - Maximum Age to get the Child Benefit
Maximum age to get the Child Benefit.

V62 - If a Child Continues to Take benefits if Student (Dummy)
If a Child Continues to Take benefits if Student? This is a dummy variable takes the value of 1 if the child continues to take the children benefits during the education.

V63 - Is the Benefit Provided on Means-Tested Basis (Dummy)
Is the Benefit Provided on Means-Tested Basis? This is a dummy variable takes the value of 1 if the family/children benefits are provided on a means-tested basis.

V64 - Is the Benefit Universal (Dummy)
Is the Benefit Universal (Dummy) This is a dummy variable takes the value of 1 if the family benefits are universal.

V65 - Is there a Birth Grant in the Country (Dummy)
Do the government provide a birth grant? This is a dummy variable takes the value of 1 if government provides birth grants to the families.

V66 - Is There an Adoption Grant in the Country (Dummy)
Do the government provide a adoption grant? This is a dummy variable takes the value of 1 government provides adoption grant to the families.

V67 - Birth grant amount
The amount of the birth grant (in national currencies).

V68 - Adoption grant amount
The amount of the adoption grant (in national currencies).

V69 - Is there a benefit specifically address single mothers (Dummy)
Is there a benefit specifically address single mothers This is a dummy variable takes the value of 1 if the governments provide benefits to the single mothers.

V70 - Is There a Marriage Grant in the Country
Is There a Marriage Grant in the Country This is a dummy variable takes the value of 1 if the governments provide benefits to the recently married couples.

V71 - Family Benefits Employee Contribution[1]
Employee contribution to the finance of the benefit scheme.

V72 - Family Benefits Employer Contribution[1]
Employer contribution to the finance of the benefit scheme.

V73 - Number of Programmes
Number of different family benefits programs in the country.

[1] The contribution rate variables (V71, V72, V75, V76, V83, V84, V92, V93, V94, V95) are extracted from annual Social Security Administration reports for all available countries and years and recorded manually.
The guideline for the dataset as follows:
* If the contribution rates that are not provided for the selected variables, they are coded as missing datapoints.
* If a specific program is not available or adequate information not provided for the given countries, they are coded as missing datapoints.
* If more than one value for the contribution rates are provided, their average is coded.
* If the contribution rate of any program is not provided and referred to the contribution rates of another * program, the rate of an indicated reference point is coded.
* If the "total cost" of any program is undertaken by any responsible parties (employee, employer or government) and the exact figures are not provided, they are coded as missing datapoints.
* For sickness and maternity variable (V75, V76, V92, V93), only the contribution rates of the cash benefit program are coded.
* For each variable, contribution rates of mandatory programs are coded. Voluntary contributions are excluded.

V74 - Means-tested v. universalistic policy
Ordinal measure of whether welfare benefits are means-tested (0) to universal (5). To get rid of negative values in the original version, the range of variable ("5") is added to each value.

6. Maternity Benefits

V75 - Employee Contribution[1]
Employee contribution to the finance of the maternity benefits scheme.

V76 - Employer Contribution[1]
Employer contribution to the finance of the benefits scheme.

V77 - Maternity insurance qualifying period (months)
The number of months of work or insurance necessary to receive maternity benefit of the length specified in benefit duration.

V78 - Maternity insurance replacement rate
The ratio of maternity benefits payable to a single worker to the worker's after-tax income.

V79 - Maternity insurance benefit duration (weeks)
The number of weeks that eligible person can benefit from maternity insurance scheme.

V80 - Mothers are guaranteed an equivalent position after maternity leave (1=yes; 0=no)
Mothers are guaranteed an equivalent position after maternity leave is whether employers of women returning from maternity leave are legally obligated to provide them with an equivalent position after maternity leave. It takes into account paid and unpaid maternity leave and captures whether the employer has a legal obligation to reinstate the returning employee in an equivalent or better position and salary than the employee had pre-leave. Where the maternity leave regime explicitly states that the employee may not be indefinitely replaced, the answer is assumed to be "Yes." Where the maternity leave regime explicitly establishes a suspension of the employee's contract, the answer is assumed to be "Yes." In economies that also have parental leave and the law guarantees return after the leave to the same or an equivalent position paid at the same rate but is silent on guaranteeing the same position after maternity leave, the answer is "Yes." The answer is "N/A" if no paid or unpaid maternity leave is available.

7. Old-Age Pension

V81 - Old Age Pension Qualifying Period (years)
The number of years of insurance required to receive the amount of the standard pension (in the year in question).

V82 - Old Age Pension Replacement Rate - Standard net
The ratio of old-age benefit payable to a single worker to the worker's previous income.

V82b - Old Age Pension Replacement Rate - Standard gross
The gross replacement rate is defined as gross pension entitlement divided by gross pre-retirement earnings. It measures how effectively a pension system provides a retirement income to replace earnings, the main source of income before retirement. This indicator is measured in percentage of pre-retirement earnings by gender.

V83 - Old Age Pension Employee Contribution[1]
Employee contribution to the finance of the benefit scheme.

V84 - Old Age Pension Employer Contribution[1]
Employer contribution to the finance of the benefit scheme.

V85 - Old Age Pension Coverage/Take up Rate
Old age pension recipient ratio above retirement age.

V86 - Old Age Pension Spending
Pension spending is defined as all government cash expenditures (including lump-sum payments) on old-age pensions. This indicator is measured in percentage of GDP.

8. Sickness

V87 - Sickness Insurance Qualifying Period (Weeks)
The number of weeks of work or insurance necessary to receive sickness benefit of the length specified in benefit duration.

V88 - Sickness Insurance Replacement Rate (% of previous earnings)
The ratio of sickness benefit payable to a single worker to the worker's after-tax income.

V89 - Sickness Insurance Benefit Duration (Weeks)
The number of weeks that eligible person can benefit from sickness insurance scheme.

V90 - Sickness Insurance Spending
Total public spending on sickness insurance benefits.

V91 - Sickness Insurance Coverage
The proportion of the total labour force that is insured.

V92 - Sickness Insurance Employee Contribution[1]
Employee contribution to the finance of the benefit scheme.

V93 - Sickness Insurance Employer Contribution[1]
Employer contribution to the finance of the benefit scheme.

9. Unemployment

V94 - Unemployment Insurance Employee Contribution[1]
Employee contribution to the finance of the benefit scheme.

V95 - Unemployment Insurance Employer Contribution[1]
Employer contribution to the finance of the benefit scheme.

V96 - Unemployment Insurance Qualifying Period (Weeks)
The number of weeks of work or insurance necessary to receive unemployment benefit of the length specified in benefit duration.

V97 - Unemployment Insurance Replacement Rate
The ratio of unemployment benefit payable to a single worker to the worker's after-tax income.

V98 - Unemployment Insurance Benefit Duration (weeks) MINIMUM
Minimum number of weeks that eligible person can benefit from unemployment insurance scheme.

V99 - Unemployment Insurance Benefit Duration (weeks) MAXIMUM
Maximum number of weeks that eligible person can benefit from unemployment insurance scheme.

V100 - Unemployed Receiving Unemployment Benefits
Unemployed receiving periodic unemployment benefits.

V101 - Public Spending on Unemployment Benefits
Public unemployment spending is defined as expenditure on cash benefits for people to compensate for unemployment. This indicator is measured in percentage of GDP.

10. Other Social Welfare

V102 - Total public social expenditure as a percentage of GDP
Social expenditure comprises cash benefits, direct in-kind provision of goods and services, and tax breaks with social purposes. Benefits may be targeted at low-income households, the elderly, disabled, sick, unemployed, or young persons. To be considered "social", programmes have to involve either redistribution of resources across households or compulsory participation. This indicator is measured as a percentage of GDP.

C. DEVELOPMENT

All developmental variables (from V103 to V224) are taken from “World Bank - World Development Indicators”.

1. Health

V103 - Fertility rate, total (births per woman)
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.

V104 - Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)
Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

V105 - Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)
Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

V106 - Life expectancy at birth, total (years)
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.

V107 - Life expectancy at birth, female (years)
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.

V108 - Life expectancy at birth, male (years)
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.

V109 - Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)
Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60--that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

V110 - Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)
Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60--that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

V111 - Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)
Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

V112 - Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)
Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

V113 - Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births)
Infant mortality rate, male is the number of male infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 male live births in a given year.

V114 - Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births)
Infant mortality rate, female is the number of male infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 male live births in a given year.

V115 - Number of infant deaths
Number of infants dying before reaching one year of age.

V116 - Number of under-five deaths
Number of children dying before reaching age five.

V117 - Number of neonatal deaths
Number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age.

V118 - Survival to age 65, male (% of cohort)
Survival to age 65 refers to the percentage of a cohort of newborn infants that would survive to age 65, if subject to age specific mortality rates of the specified year.

V119 - Survival to age 65, female (% of cohort)
Survival to age 65 refers to the percentage of a cohort of newborn infants that would survive to age 65, if subject to age specific mortality rates of the specified year.

V120 - Low-birthweight babies (% of births)
Low-birthweight babies are newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams, with the measurement taken within the first hours of life, before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.

V121 - Prevalence of underweight, weight for age, female (% of children under 5)
Prevalence of underweight, female, is the percentage of girls under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

V122 - Prevalence of underweight, weight for age, male (% of children under 5)
Prevalence of underweight, male, is the percentage of boys under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference

population ages 0-59 months. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

V123 - Prevalence of stunting, height for age, male (% of children under 5)
Prevalence of stunting, male, is the percentage of boys under age 5 whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. For children up to two years old height is measured by recumbent length. For older children height is measured by stature while standing. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.

V124 - Vitamin A supplementation coverage rate (% of children ages 6-59 months)
Vitamin A supplementation refers to the percentage of children ages 6-59 months old who received at least two doses of vitamin A in the previous year.

V125 - Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care are the percentage of women attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy.

V126 - Cause of death, by injury (% of total)
Cause of death refers to the share of all deaths for all ages by underlying causes. Injuries include unintentional and intentional injuries.

2. Education

V127 - Net enrolment rate, primary, both sexes (%)
Total number of students in the theoretical age group for primary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Divide the number of students enrolled who are of the official age group for primary education by the population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NER at each level of education should be based on enrolment of the relevant age group in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population. The theoretical maximum value is 100%. Increasing trends can be considered as reflecting improving coverage at the specified level of education. When the NER is compared with the GER, the difference between the two highlights the incidence of under-aged and over-aged enrolment. If the NER is below 100%, then the complement, i.e. the difference with 100%, provides a measure of the proportion of children not enrolled at the specified level of education. However, since some of these children/youth could be enrolled at other levels of education, this difference should in no way be considered as indicating the percentage of students not enrolled. To measure universal primary education, for example, adjusted primary NER is calculated on the basis of the percentage of children in the official primary school age range who are enrolled in either primary or secondary education. A more precise complementary indicator is the Age-specific enrolment ratio (ASER) which shows the participation in education of the population of each particular age, regardless of the level of education.

V128 - Net enrolment rate, primary, female (%)

Total number of female students in the theoretical age group for primary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total female population in that age group. Divide the number of female students enrolled who are of the official age group for primary education by the female population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NER at each level of education should be based on enrolment of the relevant age group in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population. The theoretical maximum value is 100%. Increasing trends can be considered as reflecting improving coverage at the specified level of education. When the NER is compared with the GER, the difference between the two highlights the incidence of under-aged and over-aged enrolment. If the NER is below 100%, then the complement, i.e. the difference with 100%, provides a measure of the proportion of children not enrolled at the specified level of education. However, since some of these children/youth could be enrolled at other levels of education, this difference should in no way be considered as indicating the percentage of students not enrolled. To measure universal primary education, for example, adjusted primary NER is calculated on the basis of the percentage of children in the official primary school age range who are enrolled in either primary or secondary education. A more precise complementary indicator is the Age-specific enrolment ratio (ASER) which shows the participation in education of the population of each particular age, regardless of the level of education.

V129 - Net enrolment rate, primary, male (%)

Total number of male students in the theoretical age group for primary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total male population in that age group. Divide the number of male students enrolled who are of the official age group for primary education by the male population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NER at each level of education should be based on enrolment of the relevant age group in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes. A high NER denotes a high degree of coverage for the official school-age population. The theoretical maximum value is 100%. Increasing trends can be considered as reflecting improving coverage at the specified level of education. When the NER is compared with the GER, the difference between the two highlights the incidence of under-aged and over-aged enrolment. If the NER is below 100%, then the complement, i.e. the difference with 100%, provides a measure of the proportion of children not enrolled at the specified level of education. However, since some of these children/youth could be enrolled at other levels of education, this difference should in no way be considered as indicating the percentage of students not enrolled. To measure universal primary education, for example, adjusted primary NER is calculated on the basis of the percentage of children in the official primary school age range who are enrolled in either primary or secondary education. A more precise complementary indicator is the Age-specific enrolment ratio (ASER) which shows the participation in education of the population of each particular age, regardless of the level of education.

V130 - Net enrolment rate, primary, gender parity index (GPI)
Ratio of female net enrolment rate for primary to the male net enrolment rate for primary. It is calculated by dividing the female value for the indicator by the male value for the indicator. A GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. In general, a value less than 1 indicates disparity in favor of males and a value greater than 1 indicates disparity in favor of females.

V131 - Net enrolment rate, secondary, both sexes (%)
Total number of students in the theoretical age group for secondary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Divide the number of students enrolled who are of the official age group for secondary education by the population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NER at each level of education should be based on enrolment of the relevant age group in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes.

V132 - Net enrolment rate, secondary, female (%)
Total number of female students in the theoretical age group for secondary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total female population in that age group. Divide the number of female students enrolled who are of the official age group for secondary education by the female population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NER at each level of education should be based on enrolment of the relevant age group in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes.

V133 - Net enrolment rate, secondary, gender parity index (GPI)
Ratio of female net enrolment rate for secondary to the male net enrolment rate for secondary. It is calculated by dividing the female value for the indicator by the male value for the indicator. A GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. In general, a value less than 1 indicates disparity in favor of males and a value greater than 1 indicates disparity in favor of females.

V134 - Net enrolment rate, secondary, male (%)
Total number of male students in the theoretical age group for secondary education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total male population in that age group. Divide the number of male students enrolled who are of the official age group for secondary education by the male population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100. NER at each level of education should be based on enrolment of the relevant age group in all types of schools and education institutions, including public, private and all other institutions that provide organized educational programmes.

V135 - Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, both sexes (%)
Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

V136 - Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, female (%)
Total female enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

V137 - Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, gender parity index (GPI)
Ratio of female gross enrolment ratio for tertiary to male gross enrolment ratio for tertiary. It is calculated by dividing the female value for the indicator by the male value for the indicator. A GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. In general, a value less than 1 indicates disparity in favor of males and a value greater than 1 indicates disparity in favor of females.

V138 - Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, male (%)
Total male enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

V139 - Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, both sexes (%)
Number of people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

V140 - Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, female (%)
Number of females age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the female population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

V141 - Youth literacy rate, population 15-24 years, male (%)
Number of males age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the male population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

V142 - Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)
Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

V143 - Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, female (%)
Percentage of females age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of female literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

V144 - Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, male (%)
Percentage of males age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of male literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

3. Labor

V145 - Labor force with primary education (% of total) [SL.TLF.PRIM.ZS]
Labor force with primary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed primary education as the highest level of education.

V146 - Labor force with primary education, male (% of male labor force) [SL.TLF.PRIM.MA.ZS]
Male labor force with primary education is the share of the male labor force that attained or completed primary education as the highest level of education.

V147 - Labor force with primary education, female (% of female labor force) [SL.TLF.PRIM.FE.ZS]
Female labor force with primary education is the share of the female labor force that attained or completed primary education as the highest level of education.

V148 - Labor force with secondary education (% of total) [SL.TLF.SECO.ZS]
Labor force with secondary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed secondary education as the highest level of education.

V149 - Labor force with secondary education, male (% of male labor force) [SL.TLF.SECO.MA.ZS]
Male labor force with secondary education is the share of the male labor force that attained or completed secondary education as the highest level of education.

V150 - Labor force with secondary education, female (% of female labor force) [SL.TLF.SECO.FE.ZS]
Female labor force with secondary education is the share of the female labor force that attained or completed secondary education as the highest level of education.

V151 - Labor force with tertiary education (% of total) [SL.TLF.TERT.ZS]
Labor force with tertiary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level of education.

V152 - Labor force with tertiary education, female (% of female labor force) [SL.TLF.TERT.FE.ZS]
Female labor force with tertiary education is the share of the female labor force that attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level of education.

V153 - Labor force with tertiary education, male (% of male labor force) [SL.TLF.TERT.MA.ZS]
Male labor force with tertiary education is the share of the male labor force that attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level of education.

V154 - Share of youth not in education, employment, or training, male (% of male youth population) [SL.UEM.NEET.MA.ZS]
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is the 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.

V155 - Share of youth not in education, employment, or training, female (% of female youth population) [SL.UEM.NEET.FE.ZS]
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is the 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.

V156 - Employers, female (% of female employment)
Employers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).

V157 - Employers, total (% of total employment)
Employers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).

V158 - Employers, male (% of male employment)
Employers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).

V159 - Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment)
Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

V160 - Employment in industry (% of total employment)
Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4).

V161 - Employment in industry, male (% of male employment)
Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4).

V162 - Employment in industry, female (% of female employment)
Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4).

V163 - Employment in agriculture, male (% of male employment)
Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

V164 - Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)
Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).

V165 - Employment in services, female (% of female employment)
Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4).

V166 - Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate)
Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period (i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour) or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

V167 - Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (modeled ILO estimate)
Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period (i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour) or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

V168 - Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)
Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period (i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour) or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

V169 - Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period (i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour) or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

V170 - Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (modeled ILO estimate)
Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work

during the reference period (i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour) or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

V171 - Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)
Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Employment is defined as persons of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period (i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour) or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

V172 - Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)
The proportion of females in total employment in senior and middle management. It corresponds to major group 1 in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-08 (hospitality, retail and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises.

V173 - Informal employment (% of total non-agricultural employment)
Employment in the informal economy as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment. It basically includes all jobs in unregistered and/or small-scale private unincorporated enterprises that produce goods or services meant for sale or barter. Self-employed street vendors, taxi drivers and home-base workers, regardless of size, are all considered enterprises. However, agricultural and related activities, households producing goods exclusively for their own use (e.g. subsistence farming, domestic housework, care work, and employment of paid domestic workers), and volunteer services rendered to the community are excluded.

V174 - Informal employment, male (% of total non-agricultural employment)
Employment in the informal economy as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment. It basically includes all jobs in unregistered and/or small-scale private unincorporated enterprises that produce goods or services meant for sale or barter. Self-employed street vendors, taxi drivers and home-base workers, regardless of size, are all considered enterprises. However, agricultural and related activities, households producing goods exclusively for their own use (e.g. subsistence farming, domestic housework, care work, and employment of paid domestic workers), and volunteer services rendered to the community are excluded.

V175 - Self-employed, male (% of male employment)
Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs." i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers.

V176 - Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)
Vulnerable employment is contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.

V177 - Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)
Vulnerable employment is contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.

V178 - Vulnerable employment, male (% of male employment)
Vulnerable employment is contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.

V179 - Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

V180 - Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, male (%) (modeled ILO estimate)
Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

V181 - Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)
Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

V182 - Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)
Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

V183 - Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)
Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

V184 - Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)
Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

V185 - Labor force, total

Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes people who are currently employed and people who are unemployed but seeking work as well as first-time job-seekers. Not everyone who works is included, however. Unpaid workers, family workers, and students are often omitted, and some countries do not count members of the armed forces. Labor force size tends to vary during the year as seasonal workers enter and leave.

V186 - Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate is calculated by dividing female labor force participation rate by male labor force participation rate and multiplying by 100.

V187 - Net migration

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.

V188 - International migrant stock (% of population)

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.

V189 - Emigration rate of tertiary educated (% of total tertiary educated population)

Emigration rate of tertiary educated shows the stock of emigrants ages 25 and older, residing in an OECD country other than that in which they were born, with at least one year of tertiary education as a percentage of the population age 25 and older with tertiary education.

V190 - Share of youth not in education, employment or training, female (% of female youth population)
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is the 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.

V191 - Share of youth not in education, employment or training, male (% of male youth population)
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is the 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.

V192 - Share of youth not in education, employment or training, total (% of youth population)
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is the 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.

V193 - Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

V194 - Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

V195 - Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)
Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.

V196 - Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24) (modeled ILO estimate)
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

V197 - Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24) (modeled ILO estimate)
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

V198 - Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) (modeled ILO estimate)
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

4. Population

V199 - Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)
Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents--people younger than 15 or older than 64--to the working-age population--those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

V200 - Age dependency ratio, young (% of working-age population)
Age dependency ratio, young, is the ratio of younger dependents--people younger than 15--to the working-age population--those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

V201 - Age dependency ratio, old (% of working-age population)
Age dependency ratio, old, is the ratio of older dependents--people older than 64--to the working-age population--those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.

V202 - Population growth (annual %)
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.

V203 - Female headed households (% of households with a female head)
Female headed households shows the percentage of households with a female head.

V204 - Population, female (% of total)
Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

V205 - Population ages 65 and above (% of total)
Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

V206 - Population, total
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.

5. Poverty & Inequality

V207 - GINI index (World Bank estimate)
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.

V208 - 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.

V209 - Income share held by lowest 10%
Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

V210 - Income share held by second 20%
Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

V211 - Income share held by third 20%
Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

V212 - Income share held by lowest 20%
Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

V213 - Income share held by highest 20%
Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

V214 - Income share held by fourth 20%
Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

V215 - Poverty gap at $3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (%)
Poverty gap at $3.10 a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $3.10 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

V216 - Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than $1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

V217 - Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)
National poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

V218 - Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of rural population)
Rural poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the rural population living below the national poverty lines.

V219 - Urban poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of urban population)
Urban poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the urban population living below the national poverty lines.

V220 - Urban poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)
Urban poverty gap at national poverty lines is the urban population's mean shortfall from the poverty lines (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty lines. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

V221 - Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)
Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines is the rural population's mean shortfall from the poverty lines (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty lines. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

V222 - Poverty gap at $1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%)
Poverty gap at $1.90 a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $1.90 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

V223 - Poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)
Poverty gap at national poverty lines is the mean shortfall from the poverty lines (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty lines. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

V224 - Poverty headcount ratio at $3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.10 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than $3.10 a day at 2011 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

D. ECONOMY

All economy variables (from V225 to V304) are taken from “World Bank - World Development Indicators”.

V225 - 2005 PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international $)
Purchasing power parity conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. This conversion factor is for GDP. Historical estimates are provided for the 2005 benchmark year only. A separate series is available for extrapolated estimates based on the latest ICP round.

V226 - 2005 PPP conversion factor, private consumption (LCU per international $)
Purchasing power parity conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. This conversion factor is for private consumption (i.e., household final consumption expenditure). Historical estimates are provided for the 2005 benchmark year only. A separate series is available for extrapolated estimates based on the latest ICP round.

V227 - PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international $)
Purchasing power parity conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. This conversion factor is for GDP. 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).

V228 - PPP conversion factor, private consumption (LCU per international $)
Purchasing power parity conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. This conversion factor is for private consumption (i.e., household final consumption expenditure). 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).

V229 - Price level ratio of PPP conversion factor (GDP) to market exchange rate
Purchasing power parity conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. The ratio of PPP conversion factor to market exchange rate is the result obtained by dividing the PPP conversion factor by the market exchange rate. The ratio, also referred to as the national price level, makes it possible to compare the cost of the bundle of goods that make up gross domestic product (GDP) across countries. It tells how

many dollars are needed to buy a dollar's worth of goods in the country as compared to the United States. PPP conversion factors are based on the 2011 ICP round.

V230 - Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US$)
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 total net FDI. In BPM6, financial account balances are calculated as the change in assets minus the change in liabilities. Net FDI outflows are assets and net FDI inflows are liabilities. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

V231 - Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)
Foreign direct investment refers to direct investment equity flows in an economy. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and other capital. Direct investment is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. Ownership of 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares of voting stock is the criterion for determining the existence of a direct investment relationship. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world, and is divided by GDP.

V232 - Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)
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.

V233 - Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)
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.

V234 - Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)
Foreign direct investment refers to direct investment equity flows in an economy. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and other capital. Direct investment is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. Ownership of 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares of voting stock is the criterion for determining the existence of a direct investment relationship. This series shows

net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world, and is divided by GDP.

V235 - Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US$)
Foreign direct investment refers to direct investment equity flows in the reporting economy. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and other capital. Direct investment is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. Ownership of 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares of voting stock is the criterion for determining the existence of a direct investment relationship. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

V236 - Foreign direct investment, net outflows (BoP, current US$)
Foreign direct investment refers to direct investment equity flows in an economy. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and other capital. Direct investment is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. Ownership of 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares of voting stock is the criterion for determining the existence of a direct investment relationship. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

V237 - Portfolio Investment, net (BoP, current US$)
Portfolio investment covers transactions in equity securities and debt securities. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

V238 - GDP (constant 2010 US$)
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. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2010 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.

V239 - GDP (constant LCU)
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 constant local currency.

V240 - GDP (current LCU)
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. Data are in current local currency.

V241 - GDP growth (annual %)
Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. 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.

V242 - GDP per capita (constant 2010 US$)
GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. 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 constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

V243 - GDP per capita (constant LCU)
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. Data are in constant local currency.

V244 - GDP per capita (current LCU)
GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. 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 local currency.

V245 - GDP per capita growth (annual %)
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.

V246 - GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international $)
GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). 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 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. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.

V247 - GDP per capita, PPP (current international $)
GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). 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 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. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

V248 - GDP, PPP (constant 2011 international $)
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 constant 2011 international dollars.

V249 - GDP, PPP (current international $)
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).

V250 - GNI (constant 2010 US$)
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

V251 - GNI (constant LCU)
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income

(compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant local currency.

V252 - GNI (current LCU)
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current local currency.

V253 - GNI growth (annual %)
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

V254 - GNI per capita (constant 2010 US$)
GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

V255 - GNI per capita (current LCU)
GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current local currency.

V256 - GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$)
GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

V257 - GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international $)
GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar

has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.

V258 - GNI per capita, PPP (current international $)
GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

V259 - GNI, Atlas method (current US$)
GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

V260 - GNI, PPP (constant 2011 international $)
PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.

V261 - GNI, PPP (current international $)
PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. 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).

V262 - Gross savings (% of GDP)
Gross savings are calculated as gross national income less total consumption, plus net transfers.

V263 - Household final consumption expenditure (annual % growth)
Annual percentage growth of household final consumption expenditure based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country.

V264 - Household final consumption expenditure per capita growth (annual %)
Annual percentage growth of household final consumption expenditure per capita, which is calculated using household final consumption expenditure in constant 2010 prices and World Bank population estimates. Household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country.

V265 - Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (% of GDP)
Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.

V266 - Household final consumption expenditure, PPP (constant 2011 international $)
Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure

includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are converted to constant 2011 international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.

V267 - Household final consumption expenditure, PPP (current international $)
Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are converted to current international dollars using purchasing power parity rates based on the 2011 ICP round.

V268 - Deposit interest rate (%)
Deposit interest rate is the rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

V269 - Interest rate spread (lending rate minus deposit rate, %)
Interest rate spread is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to private sector customers minus the interest rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

V270 - Lending interest rate (%)
Lending rate is the bank rate that usually meets the short- and medium-term financing needs of the private sector. This rate is normally differentiated according to creditworthiness of borrowers and objectives of financing. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

V271 - Real interest rate (%)
Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator. The terms and conditions attached to lending rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

V272 - Risk premium on lending (lending rate minus treasury bill rate, %)
Risk premium on lending is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to private sector customers minus the "risk free" treasury bill interest rate at which short-term government securities are issued or traded in the market. In some countries this spread may be negative, indicating that the market considers its best corporate clients to be lower risk than the government. The terms and conditions attached to lending rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

V273 - Trade (% of GDP)
Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

V274 - Trade in services (% of GDP)
Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.

V275 - Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)
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.

1. Public Finances

V276 - Central government debt, total (% of GDP)
Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.

V277 - Central government debt, total (% of GDP)
Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.

V278 - Central government debt, total (current LCU)
Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.

V279 - Commitments, IBRD (COM, current US$)
Commitments (IBRD) are the sum of new commitments on public and publicly guaranteed loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

V280 - Commitments, IDA (COM, current US$)
Commitments (IDA) are the sum of new commitments on public and publicly guaranteed loans from the International Development Association (IDA). Data are in current U.S. dollars.

V281 - Compensation of employees (% of expense)
Compensation of employees consists of all payments in cash, as well as in kind (such as food and housing), to employees in return for services rendered, and government contributions to social insurance schemes such as social security and pensions that provide benefits to employees.

V282 - Expense (% of GDP)
Expense is cash payments for operating activities of the government in providing goods and services. It includes compensation of employees (such as wages and salaries), interest and subsidies, grants, social benefits, and other expenses such as rent and dividends.

V283 - External debt stocks (% of GNI)
Total external debt stocks to gross national income. Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

V284 - IBRD loans and IDA credits (DOD, current US$)
IBRD loans and IDA credits are public and publicly guaranteed debt extended by the World Bank Group. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) lends at market rates. Credits from the International Development Association (IDA) are at concessional rates. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

V285 - IMF charges (INT, current US$)
IMF charges cover interest payments with respect to all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

V286 - Use of IMF credit (DOD, current US$)
Use of IMF Credit: Data related to the operations of the IMF are provided by the IMF Treasurer's Department. They are converted from special drawing rights into dollars using end-of-period exchange rates for stocks and average-over-the-period exchange rates for flows. IMF trust fund operations under the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility, Extended Fund Facility, Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility, and Structural Adjustment Facility (Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility in 1999) are presented together with all of the IMF's special facilities (buffer stock, supplemental reserve, compensatory and contingency facilities, oil facilities, and other facilities). SDR allocations are also included in this category. According to the BPM6, SDR allocations are recorded as the incurrence of a debt liability of the member

receiving them (because of a requirement to repay the allocation in certain circumstances, and also because interest accrues). This debt item is introduced for the first time this year with historical data starting in 1999.

V287 - Interest payments on external debt (% of GNI)
Total interest payments to gross national income.

V288 - Interest payments on external debt, total (INT, current US$)
Interest payments are actual amounts of interest paid by the borrower in currency, goods, or services in the year specified. This item includes interest paid on long-term debt, IMF charges, and interest paid on short-term debt. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Short-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original maturity of one year or less. Available data permit no distinction between public and private nonguaranteed short-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

V289 - Multilateral debt (% of total external debt)
Multilateral debt to total external debt stocks.

V290 - Net acquisition of financial assets (% of GDP)
Net acquisition of government financial assets includes domestic and foreign financial claims, SDRs, and gold bullion held by monetary authorities as a reserve asset. The net acquisition of financial assets should be offset by the net incurrence of liabilities.

V291 - Net flows on external debt, total (NFL, current US$)
Net flows on external debt are disbursements on long-term external debt and IMF purchases minus principal repayments on long-term external debt and IMF repurchases up to 1984. Beginning in 1985 this line includes the change in stock of short-term debt (including interest arrears for long-term debt). Thus, if the change in stock is positive, a disbursement is assumed to have taken place; if negative, a repayment is assumed to have taken place. Long-term external debt is defined as debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year and that is owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy and repayable in currency, goods, or services. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

V292 - Net incurrence of liabilities, total (% of GDP)
Net incurrence of government liabilities includes foreign financing (obtained from nonresidents) and domestic financing (obtained from residents), or the means by which a government provides financial resources to cover a budget deficit or allocates financial resources arising from a budget surplus. The net incurrence of liabilities should be offset by the net acquisition of financial assets.

V293 - Net investment in nonfinancial assets (% of GDP)
Net investment in government nonfinancial assets includes fixed assets, inventories, valuables, and nonproduced assets. Nonfinancial assets are stores of value and provide benefits either through their use in the production of goods and services or in the form of

property income and holding gains. Net investment in nonfinancial assets also includes consumption of fixed capital.

V294 - Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (% of GDP)
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (–) equals government revenue minus expense, minus net investment in nonfinancial assets. It is also equal to the net result of transactions in financial assets and liabilities. Net lending/net borrowing is a summary measure indicating the extent to which government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy or abroad, or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors in the economy or from abroad.

V295 - Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (% of GDP)
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (–) equals government revenue minus expense, minus net investment in nonfinancial assets. It is also equal to the net result of transactions in financial assets and liabilities. Net lending/net borrowing is a summary measure indicating the extent to which government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy or abroad, or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors in the economy or from abroad.

V296 - Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (current LCU)
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (–) equals government revenue minus expense, minus net investment in nonfinancial assets. It is also equal to the net result of transactions in financial assets and liabilities. Net lending/net borrowing is a summary measure indicating the extent to which government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy or abroad, or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors in the economy or from abroad.

V297 - Net transfers on external debt, total (NTR, current US$)
Net transfers on external debt are net flows minus interest payments during the year; negative transfers show net transfers made by the borrower to the creditor during the year. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

V298 - Tax revenue (% of GDP)
Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.

V299 - Taxes on exports (% of tax revenue)
Taxes on exports are all levies on goods being transported out of the country or services being delivered to nonresidents by residents. Rebates on exported goods that are repayments of previously paid general consumption taxes, excise taxes, or import duties are deducted from the gross amounts receivable from these taxes, not from amounts receivable from export taxes.

V300 - Taxes on goods and services (% of revenue)
Taxes on goods and services include general sales and turnover or value added taxes, selective excises on goods, selective taxes on services, taxes on the use of goods or property, taxes on extraction and production of minerals, and profits of fiscal monopolies.

V301 - Taxes on goods and services (% value added of industry and services)
Taxes on goods and services include general sales and turnover or value added taxes, selective excises on goods, selective taxes on services, taxes on the use of goods or property, taxes on extraction and production of minerals, and profits of fiscal monopolies.

V302 - Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of total taxes)
Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of corporations and enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized or not, on land, securities, and other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation.

V303 - Taxes on international trade (% of revenue)
Taxes on international trade include import duties, export duties, profits of export or import monopolies, exchange profits, and exchange taxes.

V304 - Total change in external debt stocks (current US$)
Total change in debt stocks shows the variation in debt stock between two consecutive years. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

E. POLITICS

Sources of political variables are listed in the following table.

VARIABLES	SOURCES
from V305 to V313	ACD, ACD2EPR
V314	World Bank - World Development Indicators
from V315 to V317	Freedom House (2017)
V318	Polity IV (Marshall, Jaggers 2016)
from V319 to V320	Pemstein et al. (2010)
from V321 to V325	Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) 7.1 (2017)
from V326 to V332	NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012); Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections (IPU); IFES; IDEA; Reif (2011, 2012); Polity IV (Marshall, Jaggers 2007); Keesings Records; CIA Factbook; Wikipedia
from V333 to V338	Database of Political Institutions (DPI)
from V339 to V344	Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) 8 (2018)
V345	Soviet Atlas
V346	Fearon (2003)
from V347 to V354	Ethnic Power Relations (EPR) Core Dataset (2014)
V355 & V356	International Country Risk Guide (ICRG) by the Political Risk Services Group (2013)
from V357 to V360	Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) 7.1 (2017)
from V361 to V366	Kaufmann et al. (2016)
from V367 to V373	World Bank - World Development Indicators

1. Contentious Politics

V305 - incidence_flag
Binary flag indicating ongoing conflict.

V306 - incidence_terr_flag
Binary flag indicating ongoing territorial conflict.

V307 - incidence_gov_flag
Binary flag indicating ongoing governmental conflict.

V308 - incidence_eth_flag
Binary flag indicating ongoing ethnic conflict.

V309 - incidence_noneth_flag
Binary flag indicating ongoing non-ethnic conflict.

V310 - incidence_terr_eth_flag
Binary flag indicating ongoing territorial ethnic conflict.

V311 - incidence_gov_eth_flag
Binary flag indicating ongoing governmental ethnic conflict.

V312 - incidence_terr_noneth_flag
Binary flag indicating ongoing territorial nonethnic conflict.

V313 - incidence_gov_noneth_flag
Binary flag indicating ongoing governmental nonethnic conflict.

2. Democracy & Representation

V314 - Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

V315 - Civil Liberties
Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).

V316 - Political Rights
Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).

V317 - Freedom House/Polity
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.

V318 - Polity Revised (combined score)
This variable is a modified version of the Polity variable added in order to facilitate the use of the Polity regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual Polity score by applying a simple treatment, or ""fix," to convert instances of "standardized authority scores" (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10).

V319 - UDS (mean)
Unified Democracy Score Posterior (mean).

V320 - UDS (median)
Unified Democracy Score Posterior (median).

V321 - Electoral democracy index
The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the weighted average of the indices measuring freedom of association (thick) (v2x_frassoc_thick), clean elections (v2xel_frefair), freedom of expression (v2x_freexp_thick), elected officials (v2x_elecoff), and suffrage (v2x_suffr) and, on the other, the five-way multiplicative interaction between those indices.

V322 - Liberal democracy index
The index is aggregated using the formula: v2x_libdem= .25* v2x_polyarchy^1.6 + .25* v2x_liberal + .5* v2x_polyarchy ^1.6* v2x_liberal.

V323 - Participatory democracy index
The index is aggregated using the formula: v2x_ partipdem = .25* v2x_polyarchy^1.6 + .25* v2x_ partip + .5* v2x_polyarchy ^1.6* v2x_ partip.

V324 - Deliberative democracy index
The index is aggregated using the formula: v2x_ delibdem = .25* v2x_polyarchy^1.6 + .25* v2x_ delib + .5* v2x_polyarchy ^1.6* v2x_ delib.

V325 - Egalitarian democracy index
The index is aggregated using the formula: v2x_ egaldem = .25* v2x_polyarchy^1.6 + .25* v2x_ egal + .5* v2x_polyarchy ^1.6* v2x_ egal.

V326 - Election0
Election type: Legislative; lower, sole, or both chambers, first or only round.

V327 - Election1
Election type: Legislative, lower, sole, or both chambers, second round.

V328 - Election2
Legislative, upper chamber only, first or only round.

V329 - Election4
Election type: Constituent Assembly, first or only round.

V330 - Election5
Election type: Constituent Assembly, second round.

V331 - Election6
Election type: Presidential, first or only round.

V332 - Election7
Election type: Presidential, second round.

V333 - Left executive
Executive from the left.

V334 - Right executive
Executive from the right.

V335 - Center executive
Executive from the center.

V336 - Legislative election
Coded 1 if there was a legislative election in this year.

V337 - Executive election
Coded 1 if there was an executive election in this year.

V338 - Autonomous regions
Autonomous regions are not the same as states, provinces, etc. An autonomous region is recorded if a source explicitly mentions a region, area, or district that is autonomous or self-governing. Furthermore, they must be constitutionally designated as "autonomous" or "independent" or "special". Federal Districts or Capital Districts do not count as autonomous regions. Disputed autonomy is not recorded. Indian reservations are not counted as autonomous. Deviating from convention, no information recorded as 0.

V339 - Civil society participation index
Are major CSOs routinely consulted by policymakers; how large is the involvement of people in CSOs; are women prevented from participating; and is legislative candidate nomination within party organization highly decentralized or made through party primaries?

V340 - CSO entry and exit
To what extent does the government achieve control over entry and exit by civil society organizations (CSOs) into public life? (0-4) from most to least restricted.

V341 - CSO repression
Does the government attempt to repress civil society organizations (CSOs)? (0-4) from most to least repressive

V342 - CSO consultation
Are major civil society organizations (CSOs) routinely consulted by policymakers on policies relevant to their members? (0-2) from least to most consultation.

V343 - CSO participatory environment
(0-3) from most to least participatory environment.

V344 - CSO anti-system movements
Among civil society organizations, are there anti-system opposition movements? (0-3) from least to most movements.

3. Diversity

V345 - Linguistic Fractionalization
Calculated using the Soviet Atlas method.

V346 - Ethnic Fractionalization
Calculated using Fearon (2003) method.

V347 - Excluded Population
Size of excluded population relative to total population.

V348 - Excluded Groups
Number of excluded groups.

V349 - Included Groups
Number of included groups.

V350 - Total Ethnic Population
Total ethnopolitically relevant population.

V351 - Discriminated Population
Discriminated population relative to total population.

V352 - Largest Excluded Population
Size of largest excluded group relative to total population.

V353 - Largest Included Population
Size of largest included group relative to total population.

V354 - Largest Group
Size of largest group relative to total population.

4. Institutions

V355 - Law and Order
Measured on a 1-6 scale, with 6 representing the highest ability of the state to maintain law and order. Data are based on annual expert assessments.

V356 - Bureaucratic Quality
Measured on a 1-4 scale, with 4 representing the highest bureaucratic quality. Data are based on annual expert assessments.

V357 - Particularistic or public goods
Ordinal measure of the profile of social and infrastructural spending in the national budget. Scale from a range of 0 “particularistic” to 4 “public goods”.

V358 - State ownership of economy
Degree to which the state owns and controls capital (including land) in the industrial, agricultural, and service sectors. Ordinal scale from nearly all state ownership (0) to nearly all private ownership (4)

V359 - Educational equality
Quality of basic education guaranteed to all based on an ordinal scale from extremely unequal (0) to highly equal (4).

V360 - Health equality
Quality of basic health care guaranteed to all based on an ordinal scale from extremely unequal (0) to highly equal (4).

V361 - Control of Corruption
“Control of Corruption” measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of “additional payments to get things done”, to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring “grand corruption” in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in “state capture”.

V362 - Government Effectiveness
“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.

V363 - Political Stability
“Political Stability” combines several indicators which measure perceptions of the likelihood that the government in power will be destabilized or overthrown by 335 possibly unconstitutional and/or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism.

V364 - Rule of Law
“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.

V365 - Regulatory Quality
“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.

V366 - Voice and Accountability
“Voice and Accountability” includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.

5. Legislation

V367 - Law prohibits or invalidates child or early marriage (1=yes; 0=no)
Law prohibits or invalidates child or early marriage is whether there are provisions that prevent the marriage of girls, boys, or both before they reach the legal age of marriage or the age of marriage with consent, including, for example, a prohibition on registering the marriage or provisions stating that such a marriage is null and void.

V368 - Law mandates nondiscrimination based on gender in hiring (1=yes; 0=no)
Law mandates nondiscrimination based on gender in hiring is whether the law specifically prevents or penalizes gender-based discrimination in the hiring process; the law may prohibit discrimination in employment on the basis of gender but be silent about whether job applicants are protected from discrimination. Hiring refers to the process of employing a person for wages and making a selection by presenting a candidate with a job offer. Job advertisements, selection criteria and recruitment, although equally important, are not considered “hiring” for purposes of this question.

V369 - Nondiscrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution (1=yes; 0=no)
Nondiscrimination clause mentions gender in the constitution is whether there is a nondiscrimination clause in the constitution which mentions gender. For the answer to be “Yes,” the constitution must use either the word discrimination or the word nondiscrimination or even when there is a “clawback” provision granting exceptions to the nondiscrimination clause for certain areas of the law, such as inheritance, family and customary law. The answer is “No” if there is no nondiscrimination provision, or the nondiscrimination language is present in the preamble but not in an article of the constitution, or there is a provision that merely stipulates that the sexes are equal, or the sexes have equal rights and obligations. The answer is "N/A" if there is no nondiscrimination provision.

V370- Legislation exists on domestic violence (1=yes; 0=no)
Legislation exists on domestic violence is whether there is legislation addressing domestic violence: violence between spouses, within the family or members of the same household, or in interpersonal relationships, including intimate partner violence that is subject to criminal sanctions or provides for protection orders for domestic violence, or the legislation addresses “cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment” or “harassment” that clearly affects physical or mental health, and it is implied that such behavior is considered domestic violence.

V371 - Law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave (1=yes; 0=no)
Law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave is whether there is a law mandating paid or unpaid maternity leave available only to the mother. Provisions for circumstantial leave by which an employee is entitled to a certain number of days of paid leave (usually fewer than five days) upon the birth of a child are considered paternity leave; even if the law is gender-neutral, such leave is not considered maternity leave if the law covers maternity leave elsewhere.

V372 - Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value (1=yes; 0=no)

Law mandates equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value is whether there is a law that obligates employers to pay equal remuneration to male and female employees who do work of equal value. “Remuneration” refers to the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the worker’s employment. “Work of equal value” refers not only to the same or similar jobs but also to different jobs of the same value.

6. Participation

V373 - Women participating in the three decisions (own health care, major household purchases, and visiting family) (% of women age 15-49)

Women participating in the three decisions (own health care, major household purchases, and visiting family) is the percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in all of the three decisions (own health care, large purchases and visits to family, relatives, and friends).

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Distribution of countries for multisource variables

V8 - Average per capita transfer - All Social Assistance

Source	Countries
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt Arab Rep., Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam
EU-SILC Own Calculations	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

V9 - Total spending as percent of GDP - All Social Assistance

Source	Countries
CEPAL	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela RB
Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Bangladesh, China, Egypt Arab Rep., India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam
Asian Development Bank, Social Protection Index	Philippines, Thailand
South African Social Security Agency - Annual Report 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013	South Africa

V10 - Coverage (%) - All Social Assistance

Source	Countries
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt Arab Rep., Indonesia, India, Japan, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Venezuela RB, Vietnam
EU-SILC Own Calculations	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands,

	Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

V59 - Social health protection coverage (sources: 2)

Source	Countries
ILO Social Security Database	Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates
OECD Health Statistics	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

V60 - Year of the First Family Law

Source	Countries
Social Security Administration (SSA) Database	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Egypt Arab Rep., Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep., Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea Rep., Latvia, Mexico, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates
Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	United Kingdom
CEPAL	Venezuela RB
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Vietnam

V61 - Maximum Age to get the Child Benefit

Source	Countries
Social Security Administration (SSA) Database	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Egypt Arab Rep., Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep., Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea Rep., Latvia, Mexico, Malaysia, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates

Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	United Kingdom
CEPAL	Venezuela RB
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Vietnam

V62 - If a Child Continues to Take benefits if Student (Dummy)

Source	Countries
Social Security Administration (SSA) Database	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Egypt Arab Rep., Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep., Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea Rep., Latvia, Mexico, Malaysia, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates
Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	United Kingdom
CEPAL	Venezuela RB
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Vietnam

V63 - Is the Benefit Provided on Means-Tested Basis (Dummy)

Social Security Administration (SSA) Database	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Egypt Arab Rep., Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep., Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea Rep., Latvia, Mexico, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Ukraine
Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	United Kingdom
CEPAL	Venezuela RB
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Vietnam

V64 - Is the Benefit Universal (Dummy)

Social Security Administration (SSA) Database	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Egypt Arab Rep., Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep., Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea Rep., Latvia, Mexico, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines,

	Poland, Portugal, Romania, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Ukraine
Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	United Kingdom
CEPAL	Venezuela RB
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Vietnam

V65 - Is there a Birth Grant in the Country (Dummy)

Social Security Administration (SSA) Database	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Egypt Arab Rep., Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep., Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea Rep., Latvia, Mexico, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Ukraine
Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	United Kingdom
CEPAL	Venezuela RB
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Vietnam

V66 - Is There an Adoption Grant in the Country (Dummy)

Social Security Administration (SSA) Database	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Egypt Arab Rep., Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep., Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea Rep., Latvia, Mexico, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Ukraine
Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	United Kingdom
CEPAL	Venezuela RB
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Vietnam

V67 - Birth grant amount

Social Security Administration (SSA) Database	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Egypt Arab Rep., Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Korea Rep., Latvia,

	Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Qatar, Slovak Republic, Switzerland
Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	United Kingdom
CEPAL	Venezuela RB
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Vietnam

V68 - Adoption grant amount

Social Security Administration (SSA) Database	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Egypt Arab Rep., Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran Islamic Rep., Korea Rep., Latvia, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Qatar, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Switzerland
Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	United Kingdom
CEPAL	Venezuela RB
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Vietnam

V69 - Is there a benefit specifically address single mothers (Dummy)

Social Security Administration (SSA) Database	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Egypt Arab Rep., Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep., Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea Rep., Latvia, Mexico, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Ukraine
Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	United Kingdom
CEPAL	Venezuela RB
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Vietnam

V70 - Is There a Marriage Grant in the Country

Social Security Administration (SSA) Database	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Egypt Arab Rep., Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep., Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea Rep., Latvia, Mexico, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Ukraine

Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	United Kingdom
CEPAL	Venezuela RB
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Vietnam

V71 - Family Benefits Employee Contribution

Social Security Administration (SSA) Database	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Egypt Arab Rep., Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep., Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea Rep., Latvia, Mexico, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Ukraine
Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	United Kingdom
CEPAL	Venezuela RB
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Vietnam

V72 - Family Benefits Employer Contribution

Social Security Administration (SSA) Database	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Egypt Arab Rep., Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep., Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea Rep., Latvia, Mexico, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Ukraine
Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	United Kingdom
CEPAL	Venezuela RB
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Vietnam

V73 - Number of Programmes

Social Security Administration (SSA) Database	Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Egypt Arab Rep., Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep., Ireland, Israel, Italy, Korea Rep., Latvia, Mexico, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia,

	Spain, Switzerland, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Ukraine
Eurostat's Social Protection Statistics (ESPROSS)	United Kingdom
CEPAL	Venezuela RB
World Bank ASPIRE Database	Vietnam

V82 - Old Age Pension Replacement Rate - Standard Net

Source	Countries
OECD, Pensions at a Glance	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep., Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea Rep., Latvia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela RB, Vietnam
Social Security Administration (SSA)	Bangladesh, Belgium, China, Thailand,

V85 - Old Age Pension Coverage/Take up Rate

Source	Countries
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela RB
Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States
ILO Social Security Database	Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States
Eurostat	Bulgaria
ILO Social Protection Report 2014-2015	India
Indiastat	India
OECD, Pensions at a Glance	Korea Rep., Slovak Republic, Sweden
Federal Statistics	Russian Federation

South African Social Security Agency - Annual Report 2008, 2010	South Africa
Calculated from Türkiye İş Kurumu - Statistical Yearbooks and Tables	Turkey

V86 - Old Age Pension Spending

Source	Countries
Ministry of Treasury, Government of Argentina	Argentina
OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX)	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea Rep., Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States
Ministry of Treasury, Government of Brazil	Brazil
Eurostat	Bulgaria
Indian Public Finance Statistics 2004-2005, 2009-2010, 2015-2016	India
Indiastat, State-wise pension expenditure in India (1990-1991 to 1999-2000)	India
Ministry of Economy and Finance, Government of Peru	Peru
Asian Development Bank, Social Protection Indicator	Philippines
Federal Statistics	Russian Federation
South African Social Security Agency - Annual Report 2016	South Africa
Statistics of South Africa	South Africa
European Commission	Ukraine
ILO	Ukraine

V90 - Sickness Insurance Spending

Source	Countries
OECD Social Spending Database, (SOCX)	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea Rep.,

	Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States
Indiastat, State-wise Sickness Benefits Claimed and Amount Pairs under Employees State Insurance (ESI) Scheme (2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2006-2007)	India
ESIC Annual Report 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2014-2015	India
Philippines SSS Annual Report 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Philippines
Unemployment Insurance Fund - Annual Report 2002-2003, 2010, 2015, 2016	South Africa

V91 - Sickness Insurance Coverage

Source	Countries
Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset (CWED2)	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom
ILO Social Security Inquiry Database	Brazil, Chile,
Indiastat - Insured workers under Employees State Insurance Corporation	India
ESIC Annual Report 2008-2009, ESIC at a glance document - number of insured people	India
Statistics of South Africa - QLFS Trends - Conditions of Employment - UIF contributor	South Africa
ILO Thailand report 2008	Thailand
Calculated from TUIK Employment data	Turkey

V100 - Unemployed Receiving Unemployment Benefits

Source	Countries
Ministry of Treasury, Government of Argentina	Argentina
ILO Social Security Database	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam
ILO Social Security Inquiry Database	Chile
ILO Social Protection Report 2014-2015	India
Federal Statistics	Russian Federation
Unemployment Insurance Fund - Annual Report 2002-03, 2007, 2010, 2015, 2016	South Africa
Türkiye İş Kurumu - Statistical Yearbooks and Tables	Turkey

V101 - Public Spending on Unemployment Benefits

Source	Countries
CEPAL 2010	Argentina
Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security of Argentina	Argentina
OECD Social Spending Database, (SOCX)	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea Rep., Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States
Ministry of Treasury, Government of Brazil	Brazil
Eurostat	Bulgaria
Asian Development Bank, Social Protection Indicator	China, Thailand, Vietnam
Comparative Welfare States Dataset, 2014	Denmark, Sweden,
Indiastat	India
Federal Statistics	Russian Federation

Unemployment Insurance Fund - Annual Report 2002-03, 2007, 2010, 2015, 2016	South Africa
T. C. Kalkınma Bakanlığı - Economic and Social Indicators - (Unemployment Insurance Fund Revenues and Expenditures Data)	Turkey
European Commission	Ukraine
ILO	Ukraine

V102 - Total public social expenditure as a percentage of GDP

Source	Countries
ILO Social Security Database	Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates
OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX)	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea Rep., Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States