

The Globalization–Health Nexus Database (GHND, 1960-2005)¹ version 1 (10 February 2007)

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Overall purpose.

The GHND aims at providing the statistical information needed for the analysis of the relationships between structural country characteristics, globalization and health. It includes variables measuring health and nutritional status, vector contamination, demographic characteristics, migration, family resources and personal characteristics (such as various types of female literacy), health behaviours, income distribution and volatility, unemployment, public and private health expenditures, coverage of vertical health programs, and macroeconomic variables that might affect health status. As the period 1980-2005 has been marked by a surge in the number of severe health shocks (e.g. HIV/AIDS, conflicts and disasters), such variables have also been included in the database so as to permit assessing their impact on health. Table 1 at the end of the database description summarizes the 65 variables included in GHND.

The GHND has already been used for the preparation of the paper “Globalization and Health: impact pathways and recent evidence” (Cornia, Rosignoli and Tiberti, 2007) commissioned by the WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health (http://www.who.int/social_determinants/en/).

Time period and countries covered

GHND includes 136 countries. Of these 26.5 percent are from Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), 17.7 percent from Latin America and Caribbean (LAC), 6.6 percent from Middle East and North Africa (MENA), 8.8 percent from East Asia (EA), 5.1 percent from South Asia (SA), 7.4 percent from Eastern Europe (EE), 11 percent from countries once part of the former Soviet Union (USSR), and 16.9 percent from OECD countries (OECD).

The time span covered is 1960-2005. The data are provided for five-years periods, i.e. for “1960”, “1965”, “1970”, “1975”, “1980”, “1985”, “1990”, “1995”, “2000” and “2005”. The five years data are computed (with the exceptions indicated below) by taking the five year arithmetic average of the variable considered centred around the mid- or end-decade years. For instance, the value of the variable for the year “1965” is the average over 1963-1967, that for “1970” is the average over 1968-1972, and so on. The value of the variables for the years “1960” and “2005” are obtained by averaging values for 1960, 1961 and 1962, or 2003, 2004 and 2005. When less than the five (or three) data needed to determine the mid- or end-decade values were available, the arithmetic average was computed on the available data, e.g. if only the value for 1979 was available for the 1978-1982 quinquennium the “1980” variable was assumed to be equal to its 1979 value.

Variables description and sources:

1) **cod** = three letters country code

2) **country** = country name

¹ A first draft version of this database was compiled in May 2004 by Luca Tiberti under the supervision of Professor Giovanni Andrea Cornia thanks to the financial support of the McArthur Foundation. For any questions, please contact luca.tiberti@unifi.it

3) **region** = geographical regions. It is a discrete variable that takes the following names: “OECD”, “LAC” for Latin American and Caribbean countries, “USSR” for former Soviet Union countries, “EE” for Eastern Europe countries, “EA” for Eastern Asian countries, including China, “SA” for South Asian countries including India, “SSA” for Sub-Saharan African countries, and “MENA” for Middle Eastern and North African countries

4) **region2** = geographical regions aggregated by level of economic development. It is a discrete variable that takes the following names: “HIGH” (OECD); “MIDDLE” (LAC and EA); “TRANS” (USSR and EE) and “LOW” (SA and SSA).

5) **year** = five-years (1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005)

6) **pop** = total population present in a country at a given time, regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees who are not permanently settled in the country of asylum, and who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin.

Source: World Development Indicators, 2006 CD version (World Bank).

7) **u5mr** = under five mortality rate (per 1000 life births). The under-5 mortality rate measures the probability that a newborn will die before reaching age five. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000. The coverage is complete only for 1970, 1980, 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005.

Source: UNICEF, time series 2006. These data include information from the DHS and especially the MICS surveys that have been carried out in many developing countries over 1995-2005. Missing values (indicated in red in the database) for 1965, 1975 and 1985 were filled in by computing the mean between the values of the preceding and the following years.

8) **imr** = infant mortality rate (per 1000 life 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.

Source: UNICEF, time series 2006. These data include information from the DHS and especially the MICS surveys that have been carried out in several developing countries over 1995-2005. As such, they provide a more accurate picture of changes in mortality during the most recent years, i.e. years that were affected in some countries (as the African and EE ones) by severe shocks. The coverage is complete for all years considered.

9) **leb** = life expectancy at birth (years), i.e. the number of years a newborn is expected to live if the prevailing age specific mortality rates observed at the time of her birth were to remain constant throughout her life. The coverage is complete for all the years considered.

Source: World Development Indicators (World Bank) 2006 CD version.

10) **leb_one** = Life expectancy at 1 year old, total (years). It has been obtained by the formula: $E1 = ((E0 * 1000) - (IMR * 0.5)) / (1000 - IMR) - 1$, where $E1$ = leb_at age one, $E0$ = leb_at age zero, and IMR = infant mortality rate.

11) **undernour** = Percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. For instance, 2.5 signifies a prevalence of undernourishment below 2.5%.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

12) **malnut_ha** = Prevalence of child malnutrition (height for age among children under 5). It is the percentage of children under five whose height for age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the international reference population of age 0 to 59 months. For children up to two years of age, height is measured by recumbent length. For older children, height is measured by

stature while standing. The reference population adopted by the WHO in 1983, is based on children from the United States, who are assumed to be well nourished.

Source: UNICEF/WHO database

13) **malnut_wa** = Percentage of children under five years of age whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median reference standard for their age as established by the World Health Organization, the U.S. Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, and the U.S. National Centre for Health Statistics. Figures are based on children under age three, four, and five years of age, depending on the country.

Source: UNICEF/WHO database

14) **gini** = Gini index of income inequality.

Source: data have been taken from WIID (World Income Inequality Database) and its updated version available on UNU/WIDER website (www.wider.unu.edu/wiid/wiid.htm). The coverage is sparse for the years prior to 1970. These data have been integrated with information from Atkinson & Micklewright, 1992 (for Armenia 1981 and Czech Republic 1965, 1970, 1973). The 2005 data for the Transition Economies are taken from the last World Bank (2006) report on the transition. In addition, for the Transition Economies, the (low inequality) missing data for the 1960-1985 were filled using evidence from the literature. For some Sub-Saharan African and Asian countries, for which survey-based data were available, some missing data were obtained by interpolation.

15) **def_gini** = discrete variable that takes names: “ex” if the Gini index refers to expenditure, “gi” if the Gini index refers to gross income, “ni” if the Gini index refers to net income and “ea” if the Gini index refers to earnings.

Source: authors’ definition.

16) **gininorm** = normalized Gini. In order to ensure comparability in cross country analyses, the original Gini data (see definition 14 above) that refer to different income, consumption or earnings concepts were all normalized into “Gini coefficient of gross income per capita”. The normalization was made country by country by dividing the original data for a correction factor that is equal to the regional rate of the “average Gini net income/ average Gini gross income”, “average Gini consumption (or expenditure)/average Gini gross income”, “average Gini earnings/ average Gini gross income”.

Source: authors’ calculations.

17) **d_gini** = first difference of gini

Source: authors’ calculations.

18) **d_gininorm** = first difference of gini_norm

Source: authors’ calculations.

19) **fertility** = The total fertility rate measures 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 prevailing age-specific fertility rates. The few missing data (Chad 2000, Madagascar 2000 and Seychelles 1960, 1965 and 1970) were filled by interpolating the trends.

Source: World Development Indicators on CD 2006.

20) **malaria_incidence** = Annual reported malaria cases as a percentage of the population.

Source: WHO database

21) **co2pc** = CO2 emissions (tons per capita). Carbon dioxide emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include contributions to the carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Source: World Development Indicators on CD, 2006 version (World Bank). Data for 2005 were obtained by estimating the trend based on the previous 9 five-years.

22) **inf** = Inflation measured by the consumer price index. It measures the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.

Source: World Development Indicators on CD, 2006 version (World Bank).

23) **dgdp** = The GDP implicit deflator is the ratio of GDP in current local currency to GDP in constant local currency. The base year varies by country. For most of the transition economies over the period 1960-1985, data were compiled on the base of the limited evidence provided by the literature.

Source: World Development Indicators on CD, 2006 version (World Bank).

24) **cpi** = Consumer price index reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.

Source: World Development Indicators on CD, 2006 version (World Bank). In most cases relatively to transition economies and to the period 1960-1985, data were compiled on the base of our best judgement.

25) **gdp_cus** = GDP (current 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 current U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year 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.

Source: World Development Indicators on CD, 2006 version (World Bank).

26) **gdppc_cus** = GDP per capita (current US\$) is obtained by dividing the **gdp_cus** variable by the total population.

Source: authors' calculations.

27) **gdppc_kppp** = GDP per capita (constant 2000 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 2000 international dollars.

Source: World Development Indicators, 2006 CD version (World Bank). Some missing data (from 1960 to 1985) for countries of Eastern European and the former Soviet Union were calculated from annual GDP/c growth rates in constant local currency reported in Cornia and Danziger, 1997 ("Child Poverty and Deprivation in the Industrialized Countries 1945-95", Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK).

28) **gdp_kppp** = GDP, PPP (constant 2000 international \$). 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 2000 U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2000 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.

Source: World Development Indicators on CD, 2006 version (World Bank).

29) **migrat_stock** = international migrants stock as a percentage of the total population. The migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees.

Source: United Nations Population Division.

30) **rer** = real effective exchange rate index (2000 = 100). Real effective exchange rate is the nominal effective exchange rate (a measure of the value of a currency against a weighted average of several foreign currencies) divided by a price deflator or index of costs.

Source: World Development Indicators on CD, 2006 version (World Bank).

31) **rir** = The real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator.

Source: World Development Indicators on CD, 2006 version (World Bank).

32) **unemployment** = The unemployment rate is the percentage of the labour force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labour force and unemployment differ by country.

Source: World Development Indicators, 2006 CD version (World Bank).

33) **phe_gdp** = public health expenditure/GDP ratio.

Source. OECD countries: OECD Health Data for the years 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005 (OECD Health Database); Central and Eastern Europe countries and former Soviet Union countries: TransMonee Database 2006 (www.unicef-icdc.org/resources/) and "Crisis in mortality, health and nutrition" – Regional Monitoring Report n.2 1994 (UNICEF IRC, Florence) for 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000 and 2005, and our best judgement for a few earlier years; Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 1984 (IMF) for 1975, World Development Reports 1983, 1984, 1985, 1987, 1990 (World Bank) for 1970, 1980 and 1985, World Development Indicators 2006 CD version (World Bank) for 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005, for remaining countries and that cited above (if not covered from the other sources).

34) **type_phe** = dummy variable taking value 1 if public health expenditure derives from general government expenditure, 0 if from central government expenditure

Source: authors' calculations

35) **safe_births** = percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Source: UNICEF Global Database on Delivery Care

36) **alcohol** = total adult per capita litres. Data for 2005 were obtained by estimating the trend based on the previous 9 five-year periods.

Source: WHO database

37) **food_price** = food price index (2000 = 100). Food price index is a subindex of the consumer price index.

Source: World Development Indicators on CD, 2006 version (World Bank).

38) **food_price/cpi** = food price index as a ratio of consumer price index

Source: authors' calculations based on WDI 2006.

39) **fdi** = Foreign direct investment (as a share of GDP) 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 in the reporting economy and is divided by GDP.

Source: World Development Indicators, 2006 CD version (World Bank).

40) **imm_dpt** = immunization, DPT (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus) - % of children aged 12-23 months.

Source: Data for DPT, Measles, Polio and BCG come from the Country Reports 2005, UNICEF/WHO and they cover the 1980-2005 period. Data for the 1960-1975 period were compiled on the base of our best judgement.

41) **imm_measles** = percentage immunization rate against measles of children aged 12-23 months.

Source: Data come from the Country Reports 2005, UNICEF/WHO and they cover the 1980-2005 period.

42) **sanit** = Total Sanitation Coverage

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring program for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2006

43) **sanit_rural** = Rural Sanitation Coverage

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring program for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2006

44) **water** = Percentage access to drinking water (total)

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2006

45) **water_rural** = % Access Drinking Water (Rural)

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2006

46) **ofp** = Out-of-pocket health expenditure (expressed as a percentage 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.

Source: World Development Indicators on CD, 2006 version (World Bank).

47) **physicians** = physicians (per 1000 people). Physicians are defined as graduates of any faculty or school of medicine who are working in the country in any medical field (practice, teaching, research).

Source: World Development Indicators on CD, 2006 version (World Bank).

48) **f_ill25** = percentage of illiterate female aged 25 and above.

49) **f_pricom25** = percentage of adult females of 25 years of age and above who have completed primary education.

50) **f_pscom25** = percentage of adult females of 25 years of age and above who have completed post secondary education.

51) **f_seccom25** = percentage of adult females of 25 years of age and above who have completed secondary education.

52) **f_ill15** = percentage of illiterate females, aged 15 and above.

53) **f_pricom15** = percentage of adult females of 15 years of age and above who have completed primary education.

54) **f_seccom15** = percentage of adult females of 15 years of age and above who have completed secondary education.

Source: Barro and Lee (2000) "International Data on Educational Attainment: Updates and Implications", grouped in five-year intervals for the years 1960-2000. Data for 2005 were obtained by estimating the trend based on the previous 9 five-years.

55) **antenatal** = Percent of women aged 15-49 attended at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse, midwife).

Source: UNICEF Global Database on Antenatal Care

56) **smoke** = prevalence of smoking (all tobacco products) among males of different five years age groups, for ages included between 20 and 55 years.

Source: International Mortality and Smoking Statistics (IMASS); in the case of an incomplete 1960-2005 trend, we filled it by interpolating the IMASS available series with the series from the OECD Health Database or, in absence of data from OECD Health Database, by interpolating the IMASS trend over the 1960-2005 period.

57) **obesity** = Percentage of adult population with a BMI > 30 kg/m².

Source: OECD Health Database

58) **cv_system** = DDD/1000 inhabitants/day. Incidence of people suffering from cardiovascular problems treated with cardiac glycosides, antiarrhythmics, anti-hypertensives, diuretics, beta and calcium channel blockers, agents acting on the renin-angiotensin system, cholesterol and triglyceride reducers.

Source: OECD Health Database

59) **mam_scr** = Percentage of females aged 50-69 who underwent mammography.

Source: OECD Health Database

60) **hiv** = HIV/AIDS adult prevalence rate (15-49).

The main source are the Census Bureau Data that are, in turn, based on various studies and reports used by UNAIDS to derive worldwide estimates of HIV/AIDS incidence for 1997, 1999 and 2003. The 1997 estimate were used to approximate the HIV/AIDS values for 1995, those for 1999 for 2000, those for 2003 for 2005. The estimates for the missing years (1980-1985-1990) were derived by retro-polating these data by dividing the 1995 value by 3 to obtain the 1990 estimate and by 3 again to derive the 1985 estimate, etc.

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division, International Programs Center.

61) **dis** = dummy variable for disasters. Such variable is derived as follows. First, data about people affected by disasters (drought, earthquake, epidemics but HIV/AIDS, extreme temperature, famine, flood, industrial accident, insect infestation, miscellaneous accident, land slides, transport accident, wave-surge, wild fires, wind storm) during the period 1956 to 2005 are downloaded from <http://www.cred.be/emdat/>. Secondly, by using the population data from WDI (World Development Indicators, 2006 CD version, World Bank), the percentages of population affected by each of these phenomena in each year are worked out. Third, these percentages are used to generate an index for the 5 years of interest (1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005) which is obtained as the weighted sum of the persons affected by each disasters, where the year under consideration takes weight 1, the nearest previous year takes weight 0.8, the second nearest previous year takes weight 0.6, the third nearest previous year takes weight 0.4, the fourth nearest previous year takes weight 0.2. Fourth, the dummy variable is assigned the value of 1 when the weighted sum exceeds 0.05, i.e. when five per cent of the population is affected by disaster over the five year periods considered.

Source: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)

62) **war_mr** = variable that measures the number of people killed during episodes of war and warfare or becoming internally displaced or international refugee because of it. First, the variable is obtained by summing the number of war-related deaths to the number of the displaced people multiplied by a factor 0.075 (a factor that assigns to the refugees an average risk of death five times greater than that observed under normal conditions, that is assumed to be of 0.015, i.e. the average crude death rate for a semi-developed country) divided by the total population. This is due to the fact that displaced people and refugees experience a much higher risk of death for infectious, nutritionally related and waterborne diseases. Secondly, by using the population data from WDI (World Development Indicators, 2006 CD version, World Bank), the percentages of population killed or displaced in each year are worked out. Third, these percentages are used to get an index for the 5 years of interest only (1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005) as a weighted sum, where the year under consideration takes weight 1, the nearest previous year takes weight 0.8, the second nearest previous year takes weight 0.6, the third nearest previous year takes weight 0.4, the fourth nearest previous year takes weight 0.2.

Source: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)

63) **ppp** = conversion factor to official exchange rate ratio. 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. Official exchange rate refers to the exchange rate determined by national authorities or to the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated as an annual average based on monthly averages (local currency units relative to the U.S. dollar). The coverage is complete but only from 1975.

Source: World Development Indicators CD, 2006 CD version (World Bank)

64) **cvgdpkm** = 5-year inter-temporal mobile coefficient of variation of Gdp per capita at constant prices (expressed as x in the formula below):

$$Cv_{i,t} = \frac{\sigma_{i,t}}{\bar{x}_{i,t}} \quad \text{where} \quad \sigma_{i,t} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2k+1} \sum_{j=t-k}^{t+k} (x_j - \bar{x}_{i,t})^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{x}_{i,t} = \sum_{j=t-k}^{t+k} \frac{(x_{i,j})}{2k+1} \quad \text{and } k=2$$

The value for each quinquennium was computed in two steps. First, the variable cvgdpkm was computed for every year using the values of the current year and the two preceding and subsequent years. For instance, the value of 1983 was computed making use of the data for 1981, 1982, 1983,

1984 and 1985. As a second step, the value assigned to the quinquennial variables (e.g. “1985”, etc.) was determined by choosing the highest value of the yearly mobile coefficient of variation for the 5 year reference period (i.e. choosing the highest among 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987).

Source: authors’ calculations

65) **sdtgdp_pc** = this is a 5 year inter-temporal mobile standard deviation of the annual growth rate of gdp per capita at constant international prices ppp (in the formula, x). This is expressed as:

$$\sigma_{i,t} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2k+1} \sum_{j=t-k}^{t+k} (x_j - \bar{x}_{i,t})^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{x}_{i,t} = \sum_{j=t-k}^{t+k} \frac{(x_{i,j})}{2k+1} \quad \text{and } k=2$$

We centered the value σ on year t . To compute the value for every quinquennial period 1960, 1965...2000, 2005 we took the max value of the five years centered on t . For example, to compute the quinquennial **sdtgdp_pc** for 1965 we took the max value of σ registered from 1963 to 1967. For growth rate gdp we cannot use coefficient of variation because, since relatively to some year the mean is close to 0, the cv tends to infinity.

Source: authors’ calculations

Table1: synthetic table of variables

No.	name	variable type	variable scope	% density	% of obs. based on our best judgement
1	Cod	ex	g	100.0	0.0
2	Country	ex	g	100.0	0.0
3	Region	ex	g	100.0	0.0
4	region2	ex	g	100.0	0.0
5	Year	ex	g	100.0	0.0
6	Pop	ex	g	100.0	0.0
7	u5mr	dep	g	94.6	29.3
8	Imr	dep	g	98.3	0.0
9	Leb	dep	g	98.0	0.0
10	leb_one	dep	g	98.0	0.0
11	undernour	dep	g	34.7	0.0
12	malnut_ha	dep	r	20.7	0.0
13	malnut_wa	dep	r	22.4	0.0
14	Gini	end	g	70.3	14.7
15	def_gini	stat	g	70.3	14.7
16	Gininorm	stat	g	70.3	14.7
17	d_gini	stat	g	65.9	9.9
18	d_gininorm	stat	g	65.9	9.9
19	Fertilità	end	g	99.5	0.0
20	malaria_incidence	end	g	28.5	0.0
21	co2pc	end	g	97.0	10.0
22	Inf	end	g	73.4	0.0
23	Dgdp	end	g	92.6	9.6
24	Cpi	end	g	83.4	10.8
25	gdp_cus	end	g	84.1	0.0
26	gdppc_cus	end	g	84.1	0.0
27	gdppc_kppp	end	g	92.5	9.1
28	gdp_kppp	end	g	84.0	0.0

29	migrat_stock	end	g	90.3	0.0
30	Rer	end	g	32.9	0.0
31	Rir	end	p	48.8	0.0
32	unemployment	end	g	33.4	0.0
33	phe_gdp	pol	g	74.6	12.8
34	type_phe	stat	g	74.6	12.8
35	safe_births	pol	g	27.4	0.0
36	Alcohol	pol	g	87.9	9.0
37	food_price	pol	g	47.9	0.0
38	food_price/cpi	pol	g	45.1	0.0
39	Fdi	pol	g	68.2	0.0
40	imm_dpt	pol	g	95.7	43.7
41	imm_measles	pol	g	52.5	0.0
42	Sanit	pol	g	32.1	0.0
43	sanit_rural	pol	g	30.0	47.5
44	Water	pol	g	35.1	0.0
45	water_rur	pol	g	31.5	46.6
46	Ofp	pol	g	19.6	0.0
47	physicians	pol	g	85.3	8.4
48	f_ill25	pol	g	87.2	8.2
49	f_pricom25	pol	g	61.6	0.0
50	f_pscom25	pol	g	62.7	0.0
51	f_seccom25	pol	g	62.3	0.0
52	f_ill15	pol	g	67.4	5.7
53	f_pricom15	pol	g	62.1	0.0
54	f_seccom15	pol	g	69.9	9.9
55	antenatal	pol	gt	18.6	0.0
56	Smoke	pol	r	19.7	23.1
57	Obesità	pol	r	6.9	0.0
58	cv_system	pol	r	3.1	0.0
59	mam_scr	pol	r	2.1	0.0
60	Hiv	shock	g	100.0	10.0
61	Dis	shock	g	100.0	0.0
62	war_mr	shock	g	100.0	0.0
63	Ppp	stat	g	60.1	0.0
64	cvgdp_km	stat	g	93.2	0.0
65	sdtgdp_pc	stat	g	93.0	0.0

Notes: dep=dependent variable; end=endogenous variable; ex=exogenous variable; pol =policy variable; shock=negative shock; stat=statistics.
g=global; r=regional; gt=global and temporal.