

WDI Metadata

<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>

Selected various variables for the same countries available on OECD

Years 1970-2017

Code	Indicator Name	Long definition
GC.XPN.TOTL.GD.ZS	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.”
NE.EXP.GNFS.ZS	Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	“Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.”
NE.EXP.GNFS.KD.ZG	Exports of goods and services (annual % growth)	“Annual growth rate of exports of goods and services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.”
TX.VAL.FOOD.ZS.UN	Food exports (% of merchandise exports)	“Food comprises the commodities in SITC sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).”
TX.VAL.FUEL.ZS.UN	Fuel exports (% of	“Fuels comprise the commodities in SITC section 3

N	merchandise exports)	(mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials)."
TX.VAL.TECH.MF.ZS	High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)	"High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery."
TX.VAL.ICTG.ZS.UN	ICT goods exports (% of total goods exports)	"Information and communication technology goods exports include computers and peripheral equipment, communication equipment, consumer electronic equipment, electronic components, and other information and technology goods (miscellaneous)."
BX.GSR.CCIS.ZS	ICT service exports (% of service exports, BoP)	"Information and communication technology service exports include computer and communications services (telecommunications and postal and courier services) and information services (computer data and news-related service transactions)."
TX.VAL.INSF.ZS.WT	Insurance and financial services (% of commercial service exports)	"Insurance and financial services cover freight insurance on goods exported and other direct insurance such as life insurance; financial intermediation services such as commissions, foreign exchange transactions, and brokerage services; and auxiliary services such as financial market operational and regulatory services."
BX.GSR.INSF.ZS	Insurance and financial services (% of service exports, BoP)	"Insurance and financial services cover various types of insurance provided to nonresidents by resident insurance enterprises and vice versa, and financial intermediary and auxiliary services (except those of insurance enterprises and pension funds) exchanged between residents and nonresidents."
ST.INT.RCPT.XP.ZS	International tourism, receipts (% of total exports)	"International tourism receipts are expenditures by international inbound visitors, including payments to national carriers for international transport. These receipts include any other prepayment made for goods or services received in the destination country. They also may include receipts from same-day visitors, except when these are important enough to justify separate classification. For some countries they do not include receipts for passenger transport items. Their share in exports is calculated as a ratio to exports of goods and services, which comprise all transactions between

		residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership from residents to nonresidents of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services.”
TX.VAL.MRCH.OR.ZS	Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies outside region (% of total merchandise exports)	“Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies outside region are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to other low- and middle-income economies in other World Bank regions according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TX.VAL.MANF.ZS.UN	Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)	“Manufactures comprise commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (non-ferrous metals).”
TX.VAL.MRCH.CD.WT	Merchandise exports (current US\$)	“Merchandise exports show the f.o.b. value of goods provided to the rest of the world valued in current U.S. dollars.”
TX.VAL.MRCH.WL.CD	Merchandise exports by the reporting economy (current US\$)	“Merchandise exports by the reporting economy are the total merchandise exports by the reporting economy to the rest of the world, as reported in the IMF's Direction of trade database. Data are in current US\$.”
TX.VAL.MRCH.RS.ZS	Merchandise exports by the reporting economy, residual (% of total merchandise exports)	“Merchandise exports by the reporting economy residuals are the total merchandise exports by the reporting economy to the rest of the world as reported in the IMF's Direction of trade database, less the sum of exports by the reporting economy to high-, low-, and middle-income economies according to the World Bank classification of economies. Includes trade with unspecified partners or with economies not covered by World Bank classification. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy.”
TX.VAL.MRCH.AL.ZS	Merchandise exports to economies in the Arab World (% of total	“Merchandise exports to economies in the Arab World are the sum of merchandise exports by the reporting economy to economies in the Arab

	merchandise exports)	World. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TX.VAL.MRCH.HI.ZS	Merchandise exports to high-income economies (% of total merchandise exports)	“Merchandise exports to high-income economies are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to high-income economies according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TX.VAL.MRCH.R1.ZS	Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in East Asia & Pacific (% of total merchandise exports)	“Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in East Asia and Pacific are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to low- and middle-income economies in the East Asia and Pacific region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TX.VAL.MRCH.R2.ZS	Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in Europe & Central Asia (% of total merchandise exports)	“Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in Europe and Central Asia are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to low- and middle-income economies in the Europe and Central Asia region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TX.VAL.MRCH.R3.ZS	Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in Latin America & the Caribbean (% of total merchandise exports)	“Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in Latin America and the Caribbean are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to low- and middle-income economies in the Latin America and the Caribbean region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”

TX.VAL.MRCH.R4. ZS	Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in Middle East & North Africa (% of total merchandise exports)	“Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in Middle East and North Africa are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to low- and middle-income economies in the Middle East and North Africa region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TX.VAL.MRCH.R5. ZS	Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in South Asia (% of total merchandise exports)	“Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in South Asia are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to low- and middle-income economies in the South Asia region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TX.VAL.MRCH.R6. ZS	Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in Sub-Saharan Africa (% of total merchandise exports)	“Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies in Sub-Saharan Africa are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to low- and middle-income economies in the Sub-Saharan Africa region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TX.MNF.TECH.ZS. UN	Medium and high-tech exports (% manufactured exports)	“Share of medium and high-tech manufactured exports in total manufactured exports.”
TX.VAL.MRCH.WR. ZS	Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies within region (% of total merchandise exports)	“Merchandise exports to low- and middle-income economies within region are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to other low- and middle-income economies in the same World Bank region as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data. No figures are shown for high-income economies, because they are a separate category in the World Bank classification of economies.”

TX.VAL.MMTL.ZS. UN	Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)	“Ores and metals comprise the commodities in SITC sections 27 (crude fertilizer, minerals nes); 28 (metalliferous ores, scrap); and 68 (non-ferrous metals).”
BX.GSR.TRVL.ZS	Travel services (% of service exports, BoP)	“Travel covers goods and services acquired from an economy by travelers for their own use during visits of less than one year in that economy for either business or personal purposes. Travel includes local transport (i.e., transport within the economy being visited and provided by a resident of that economy), but excludes international transport (which is included in passenger transport. Travel also excludes goods for resale, which are included in general merchandise.”
TX.VAL.TRVL.ZS.W T	Travel services (% of commercial service exports)	“Travel services (% of commercial service exports) covers goods and services acquired from an economy by travelers in that economy for their own use during visits of less than one year for business or personal purposes. Travel services include the goods and services consumed by travelers, such as lodging and meals and transport (within the economy visited).”
BM.KLT.DINV.WD. GD.ZS	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.”
BX.KLT.DINV.WD. GD.ZS	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.”
NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG	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.”
NY.GDP.PCAP.KD	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.”
NY.GDP.PCAP.KD.ZG	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.”
SE.XPD.PRIM.PC.ZS	Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita)	“Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.”
SE.XPD.SECO.PC.ZS	Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita)	“Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.”

SE.XPD.TERT.PC.ZS	Government expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita)	“Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.”
NV.IND.TOTL.ZS	Industry, value added (% of GDP)	“Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.”
NE.IMP.GNFS.ZS	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.”
NV.IND.MANF.ZS	Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP)	“Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.”
TG.VAL.TOTL.GD.ZS	Merchandise trade (% of GDP)	“Merchandise trade as a share of GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.”

BG.GSR.NFSV.GD.ZS	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.”
NE.TRD.GNFS.ZS	Trade (% of GDP)	“Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.”
BM.GSR.NFSV.CD	Service imports (BoP, current US\$)	“Services refer to economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Data are in current U.S. dollars.”
BX.GSR.NFSV.CD	Service exports (BoP, current US\$)	“Services refer to economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Data are in current U.S. dollars.”
GC.TAX.GSRV.VA.ZS	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.”
TM.VAL.TRAN.ZS.WT	Transport services (% of commercial service imports)	“Transport services (% of commercial service imports) covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services. Excluded are freight insurance, which is included in insurance services; goods procured in ports by nonresident carriers and repairs of transport equipment, which are included in goods; repairs of railway facilities, harbors, and airfield facilities, which are included in construction services; and rental of carriers without crew, which is included in other services.”
TX.VAL.TRAN.ZS.WT	Transport services (% of commercial service exports)	“Transport services (% of commercial service exports) covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services.

		Excluded are freight insurance, which is included in insurance services; goods procured in ports by nonresident carriers and repairs of transport equipment, which are included in goods; repairs of railway facilities, harbors, and airfield facilities, which are included in construction services; and rental of carriers without crew, which is included in other services.”
NE.IMP.GNFS.KD.ZG	Imports of goods and services (annual % growth)	“Annual growth rate of imports of goods and services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. 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.”
SL.SRV.EMPL.FE.ZS	Employment in services, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	“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).”
SL.SRV.EMPL.ZS	Employment in services (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	“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)."
TM.VAL.OTHR.ZS.WT	Computer, communications and other services (% of commercial service imports)	"Computer, communications and other services (% of commercial service imports) include such activities as international telecommunications, and postal and courier services; computer data; news-related service transactions between residents and nonresidents; construction services; royalties and license fees; miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services; and personal, cultural, and recreational services."
TX.VAL.OTHR.ZS.WT	Computer, communications and other services (% of commercial service exports)	"Computer, communications and other services (% of commercial service exports) include such activities as international telecommunications, and postal and courier services; computer data; news-related service transactions between residents and nonresidents; construction services; royalties and license fees; miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services; and personal, cultural, and recreational services."
TX.VAL.AGRI.ZS.UN	Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)	"Agricultural raw materials comprise SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap)."
TM.VAL.AGRI.ZS.UN	Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports)	"Agricultural raw materials comprise SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap)."
EG.IMP.CONS.ZS	Energy imports, net (% of energy use)	"Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport."
TM.VAL.FOOD.ZS.UN	Food imports (% of merchandise imports)	"Food comprises the commodities in SITC sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats)

		and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).”
TM.VAL.FUEL.ZS.UN	Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports)	“Fuels comprise the commodities in SITC section 3 (mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials).”
TM.VAL.INSF.ZS.WT	Insurance and financial services (% of commercial service imports)	“Insurance and financial services cover freight insurance on goods imported and other direct insurance such as life insurance; financial intermediation services such as commissions, foreign exchange transactions, and brokerage services; and auxiliary services such as financial market operational and regulatory services.”
TM.VAL.MRCH.AL.ZS	Merchandise imports from economies in the Arab World (% of total merchandise imports)	“Merchandise imports from economies in the Arab World are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from economies in the Arab World. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TM.VAL.MRCH.R6.ZS	Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in Sub-Saharan Africa (% of total merchandise imports)	“Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in Sub-Saharan Africa are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from low- and middle-income economies in the Sub-Saharan Africa region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TM.VAL.MRCH.R5.ZS	Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in South Asia (% of total merchandise imports)	“Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in South Asia are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from low- and middle-income economies in the South Asia region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TM.VAL.MRCH.WR.ZS	Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies within region (% of total merchandise	“Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies within region are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from other low- and middle-income economies in

	imports)	the same World Bank region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data. No figures are shown for high-income economies, because they are a separate category in the World Bank classification of economies.”
TM.VAL.MANF.ZS.UN	Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports)	“Manufactures comprise the commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (nonferrous metals).”
TM.VAL.MRCH.CD.WT	Merchandise imports (current US\$)	“Merchandise imports show the c.i.f. value of goods received from the rest of the world valued in current U.S. dollars.”
TM.VAL.MRCH.RS.ZS	Merchandise imports by the reporting economy, residual (% of total merchandise imports)	“Merchandise imports by the reporting economy residuals are the total merchandise imports by the reporting economy from the rest of the world as reported in the IMF's Direction of trade database, less the sum of imports by the reporting economy from high-, low-, and middle-income economies according to the World Bank classification of economies. Includes trade with unspecified partners or with economies not covered by World Bank classification. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy.”
TM.VAL.MRCH.OR.ZS	Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies outside region (% of total merchandise imports)	“Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies outside region are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from other low- and middle-income economies in other World Bank regions according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TM.VAL.MRCH.HI.ZS	Merchandise imports from high-income economies (% of total merchandise imports)	“Merchandise imports from high-income economies are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from high-income economies according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a

		percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TM.VAL.MRCH.R1.ZS	Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in East Asia & Pacific (% of total merchandise imports)	“Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in East Asia and Pacific are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from low- and middle-income economies in the East Asia and Pacific region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TM.VAL.MRCH.R2.ZS	Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in Europe & Central Asia (% of total merchandise imports)	“Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in Europe and Central Asia are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from low- and middle-income economies in the Europe and Central Asia region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TM.VAL.MRCH.R3.ZS	Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in Latin America & the Caribbean (% of total merchandise imports)	“Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in Latin America and the Caribbean are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from low- and middle-income economies in the Latin America and the Caribbean region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TM.VAL.MRCH.R4.ZS	Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in Middle East & North Africa (% of total merchandise imports)	“Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in Middle East and North Africa are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from low- and middle-income economies in the Middle East and North Africa region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies

		in the partner country group had non-missing data.”
TM.VAL.MMTL.ZS. UN	Ores and metals imports (% of merchandise imports)	“Ores and metals comprise commodities in SITC sections 27 (crude fertilizer, minerals nes); 28 (metalliferous ores, scrap); and 68 (non-ferrous metals).”
NV.SRV.TETC.ZS	Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	“Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.”
BM.GSR.TRAN.ZS	Transport services (% of service imports, BoP)	“Transport covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, pipeline, space and electricity transmission) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, the movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services. Also included are postal and courier services. Excluded are freight insurance (included in insurance services); goods procured in ports by nonresident carriers (included in goods); maintenance and repairs on transport equipment (included in maintenance and repair services n.i.e.); and repairs of railway facilities, harbors, and airfield facilities (included in construction).”
WP_time_01.3	Account at a financial institution, female (% age 15+)	“Account at a financial institution denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial

		institution.”
WP_time_01.1	Account at a financial institution (% age 15+)	“Account at a financial institution denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution.”
per_si_allsi.adq_p op_tot	Adequacy of social insurance programs (% of total welfare of beneficiary households)	“Adequacy of social insurance programs is measured by the total transfer amount received by the population participating in social insurance programs as a share of their total welfare. Welfare is defined as the total income or total expenditure of beneficiary households. Social insurance programs include old age contributory pensions (including survivors and disability) and social security and health insurance benefits (including occupational injury benefits, paid sick leave, maternity and other social insurance). Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.”
NY.ADJ.NNTY.PC.K D.ZG	Adjusted net national income per capita (annual % growth)	“Adjusted net national income is GNI minus consumption of fixed capital and natural resources depletion.”
IQ.CPA.TRAD.XQ	CPIA trade rating (1=low to 6=high)	“Trade assesses how the policy framework fosters trade in goods.”
LP.LPI.INFR.XQ	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	“Data are from Logistics Performance Index surveys conducted by the World Bank in partnership with academic and international institutions and private companies and individuals engaged in international logistics. 2009 round of surveys covered more than 5,000 country assessments by nearly 1,000 international freight forwarders. Respondents evaluate eight markets on six core dimensions on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best). The markets are chosen based on the most important export and import markets of the respondent's country, random selection, and, for landlocked countries, neighboring countries that connect them with international markets. Details of the survey methodology are in Arvis and others' Connecting to Compete 2010: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy (2010). Respondents evaluated the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure (e.g. ports, railroads, roads, information technology), on a rating ranging from 1 (very low)

		to 5 (very high). Scores are averaged across all respondents.”
GC.TAX.INTT.CN	Taxes on international trade (current LCU)	“Taxes on international trade include import duties, export duties, profits of export or import monopolies, exchange profits, and exchange taxes.”
NY.TTF.GNFS.KN	Terms of trade adjustment (constant LCU)	“The terms of trade effect equals capacity to import less exports of goods and services in constant prices. Data are in constant local currency.”
GC.TAX.INTT.RV.ZS	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.”
IQ.CPA.GNDR.XQ	CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)	“Gender equality assesses the extent to which the country has installed institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women in education, health, the economy, and protection under law.”
SG.LAW.NODC.HR	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.”
SE.ADT.1524.LT.FM.ZS	Literacy rate, youth (ages 15-24), gender parity index (GPI)	“Gender parity index for youth literacy rate is the ratio of females to males ages 15-24 who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.”
SG.NOD.CON	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.”
SE.ENR.PRIM.FM.ZS	School enrollment, primary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)	“Gender parity index for gross enrollment ratio in primary education is the ratio of girls to boys enrolled at primary level in public and private schools.”
SE.ENR.PRSC.FM.ZS	School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)	“Gender parity index for gross enrollment ratio in primary and secondary education is the ratio of girls to boys enrolled at primary and secondary levels in public and private schools.”
SE.ENR.SECO.FM.ZS	School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)	“Gender parity index for gross enrollment ratio in secondary education is the ratio of girls to boys enrolled at secondary level in public and private schools.”
SE.ENR.TERT.FM.ZS	School enrollment, tertiary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)	“Gender parity index for gross enrollment ratio in tertiary education is the ratio of women to men enrolled at tertiary level in public and private schools.”
SP.ADO.TFRT	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	“Adolescent fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15-19.”
SP.DYN.TFRT.IN	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.”
SP.DYN.WFRT	Wanted fertility rate (births per woman)	“Wanted fertility rate is an estimate of what the total fertility rate would be if all unwanted births were avoided.”
SE.SEC.UNER.LO.FE.ZS	Adolescents out of school, female (% of female lower secondary school age)	“Adolescents out of school are the percentage of lower secondary school age adolescents who are not enrolled in school.”
SE.PRM.TENR.FE	Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary, female (% of primary school age)	“Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education,

	children)	expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.”
SE.PRM.UNER.FE.ZS	Children out of school, female (% of female primary school age)	“Children out of school are the percentage of primary-school-age children who are not enrolled in primary or secondary school. Children in the official primary age group that are in preprimary education should be considered out of school.”
SH.CON.1524.FE.ZS	Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)	“Condom use, female is the percentage of the female population ages 15-24 who used a condom at last intercourse in the last 12 months.”
SL.FAM.WORK.FE.ZS	Contributing family workers, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	“Contributing family workers are those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.”
SE.SEC.CUAT.LO.FE.ZS	Educational attainment, at least completed lower secondary, population 25+, female (%) (cumulative)	“The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed lower secondary education.”
SE.SEC.CUAT.PO.FE.ZS	Educational attainment, at least completed post-secondary, population 25+, female (%) (cumulative)	“The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed post-secondary non-tertiary education.”
SE.PRM.CUAT.FE.ZS	Educational attainment, at least completed primary, population 25+ years, female (%) (cumulative)	“The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed primary education.”
SE.TER.CUAT.ST.FE.ZS	Educational attainment, at least completed short-cycle tertiary, population 25+, female (%) (cumulative)	“The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed short-cycle tertiary education.”
SE.SEC.CUAT.UP.FE.ZS	Educational attainment, at least completed upper secondary, population 25+, female (%) (cumulative)	“The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed upper secondary education.”
SE.TER.CUAT.MS.FE.ZS	Educational attainment, at least Master's or equivalent, population 25+, female (%)	“The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed Master's or equivalent.”

	(cumulative)	
SE.TER.CUAT.DO.F E.ZS	Educational attainment, Doctoral or equivalent, population 25+, female (%) (cumulative)	“The percentage of population ages 25 and over that attained or completed Doctoral or equivalent.”
SL.EMP.MPYR.FE.Z S	Employers, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	“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).”
SL.AGR.EMPL.FE.Z S	Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	“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).”
SL.IND.EMPL.FE.ZS	Employment in industry, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	“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).”
SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.F E.ZS	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.”

SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.F E.NE.ZS	Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (national 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.”
SL.EMP.1524.SP.F E.ZS	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.”
SL.EMP.1524.SP.F E.NE.ZS	Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (national 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.”
SH.STA.FGMS.ZS	Female genital mutilation prevalence (%)	“Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have gone through partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons.”
SL.EMP.SMGT.FE.Z S	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.”
IC.FRM.FEMO.ZS	Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)	“Firms with female participation in ownership are the percentage of firms with a woman among the principal owners.”
IC.FRM.FEMM.ZS	Firms with female top manager (% of firms)	“Firms with female top manager refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector who have females as top managers. Top manager refers to the highest ranking manager or CEO of the establishment. This person may be the owner if he/she works as the manager of the firm. The results are based on surveys of more than 100,000 private firms.”
SP.HOU.FEMA.ZS	Female headed households (% of households with a female head)	“Female headed households shows the percentage of households with a female head.”
SL.TLF.ACTI.1524.FE.NE.ZS	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, female (%) (national 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.”
SL.TLF.CACT.FE.ZS	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.”
SL.TLF.CACT.FE.NE.ZS	Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (national 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.”
SL.TLF.ADVN.FE.ZS	Labor force with advanced education, female (% of female working-age population with advanced education)	“The percentage of the working age population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor’s degree or equivalent education level, a master’s degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).”

SL.TLF.BASC.FE.ZS	Labor force with basic education, female (% of female working-age population with basic education)	“The percentage of the working age population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).”
SL.TLF.INTM.FE.ZS	Labor force with intermediate education, female (% of female working-age population with intermediate education)	“The percentage of the working age population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).”
SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS	Labor force, female (% of total labor force)	“Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.”
SG.LAW.EQRM.WK	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.”
SE.ADT.LITR.FE.ZS	Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)	“Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.”
SE.ADT.1524.LT.FE.ZS	Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	“Youth literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15-24 who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.”
WP15163_4.3	Mobile account, female (% age 15+)	“Mobile account denotes the percentage of respondents who report personally using a mobile phone to pay bills or to send or receive money through a GSM Association (GSMA) Mobile Money for the Unbanked (MMU) service in the past 12

		months; or receiving wages, government transfers, or payments for agricultural products through a mobile phone in the past 12 months.”
SP.POP.1564.FE.ZS	Population ages 15-64, female (% of total)	“Female population between the ages 15 to 64 as a percentage of the total female population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.”
SG.TIM.UWRK.FE	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, female (% of 24 hour day)	“The average time women spend on household provision of services for own consumption. Domestic and care work includes food preparation, dishwashing, cleaning and upkeep of a dwelling, laundry, ironing, gardening, caring for pets, shopping, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods, childcare, and care of the sick, elderly or disabled household members, among others.”
SL.TLF.CACT.FM.ZS	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.”
SL.TLF.CACT.FM.NE.ZS	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%) (national 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.”
SL.UEM.NEET.FE.ZS	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.”
SE.TER.TCHR.FE.ZS	Tertiary education, academic staff (% female)	“Tertiary education, academic staff (% female) is the share of female academic staff in tertiary education.”

SE.SEC.TCAQ.LO.FE.ZS	Trained teachers in lower secondary education, female (% of female teachers)	“Trained teachers in lower secondary education are the percentage of lower secondary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching in a given country.”
SE.PRE.TCAQ.FE.ZS	Trained teachers in preprimary education, female (% of female teachers)	“Trained teachers in preprimary education are the percentage of preprimary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching in a given country.”
SE.PRIM.TCAQ.FE.ZS	Trained teachers in primary education, female (% of female teachers)	“Trained teachers in primary education are the percentage of primary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching in a given country.”
SE.SEC.TCAQ.FE.ZS	Trained teachers in secondary education, female (% of female teachers)	“Trained teachers in secondary education are the percentage of secondary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching in a given country.”
SE.SEC.TCAQ.UP.FE.ZS	Trained teachers in upper secondary education, female (% of female teachers)	“Trained teachers in upper secondary education are the percentage of upper secondary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching in a given country.”
SL.UEM.ADVN.FE.ZS	Unemployment with advanced education, female (% of female labor force with advanced education)	“The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor’s degree or equivalent education level, a master’s degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).”
SL.UEM.BASC.FE.ZS	Unemployment with basic education, female (% of female labor force with basic education)	“The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).”
SL.UEM.INTM.FE.ZS	Unemployment with	“The percentage of the labor force with an

S	intermediate education, female (% of female labor force with intermediate education)	intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011)."
SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.ZS	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."
SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.NE.ZS	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national estimate)	"Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country."
SL.UEM.1524.FE.ZS	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."
SL.UEM.1524.FE.NE.ZS	Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24) (national estimate)	"Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country."
SL.EMP.VULN.FE.ZS	Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	"Vulnerable employment is contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment."
SL.EMP.WORK.FE.ZS	Wage and salaried workers, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	"Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work."
SP.DYN.CONM.ZS	Contraceptive prevalence, modern methods (% of women ages 15-49)	"Contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, at least one modern method of contraception. It is usually measured for women ages 15-49 who are married or in union. Modern methods of contraception include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, the intra-uterine device (IUD), the male condom, injectables, the implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, the female condom and emergency

		contraception.”
SP.DYN.CONU.ZS	Contraceptive prevalence, any methods (% of women ages 15-49)	“Contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. It is usually measured for women ages 15-49 who are married or in union.”
SG.JOB.NOPN.EQ	Nonpregnant and nonnursing women can do the same jobs as men (1=yes; 0=no)	“Non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men indicates whether there are specific jobs that women explicitly or implicitly cannot perform except in limited circumstances. Both partial and full restrictions on women’s work are counted as restrictions. For example, if women are only allowed to work in certain jobs within the mining industry, e.g., as health care professionals within mines but not as miners, this is a restriction.”
SG.GEN.PARL.ZS	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.”
SG.VAW.1549.ZS	Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of women age 15-49)	“Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months is the percentage of ever partnered women age 15-49 who are subjected to physical violence, sexual violence or both by a current or former intimate partner in the last 12 months.”
SL.EMP.INSV.FE.ZS	Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	“Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector is the share of female workers in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector (industry and services), expressed as a percentage of total employment in the nonagricultural sector. Industry includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water, corresponding to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3). Services include 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-corresponding to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-Q (ISIC revision 3).”

SG.DMK.ALLD.FN.ZS	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).”
SG.VAW.REAS.ZS	Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife (any of five reasons) (%)	“Percentage of women ages 15-49 who believe a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner for any of the following five reasons: argues with him; refuses to have sex; burns the food; goes out without telling him; or when she neglects the children.”
SL.EMP.MPYR.ZS	Employers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	“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).”
SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	“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).”
SL.IND.EMPL.ZS	Employment in industry (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	“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).”
SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.ZS	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

		<p>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.”</p>
SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.N E.ZS	<p>Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (national estimate)</p>	<p>“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.”</p>
SL.EMP.SELF.MA.Z S	<p>Self-employed, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO estimate)</p>	<p>“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.”</p>
SL.EMP.SELF.FE.ZS	<p>Self-employed, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate)</p>	<p>“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.”</p>
SL.ISV.IFRM.MA.Z S	<p>Informal employment, male (% of total non-agricultural employment)</p>	<p>“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.</p>

		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.”
SL.ISV.IFRM.FE.ZS	Informal employment, female (% 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.”
SL.UEM.NEET.ZS	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.”
SL.EMP.SELF.ZS	Self-employed, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	“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.”
SL.UEM.ADVN.ZS	Unemployment with advanced education (% of total labor force with advanced education)	“The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor’s degree or equivalent education level, a master’s degree or equivalent

		education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011)."
SL.UEM.ADVN.MA.ZS	Unemployment with advanced education, male (% of male labor force with advanced education)	"The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011)."
SL.UEM.BASC.ZS	Unemployment with basic education (% of total labor force with basic education)	"The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011)."
SL.UEM.BASC.MA.ZS	Unemployment with basic education, male (% of male labor force with basic education)	"The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011)."
SL.UEM.INTM.ZS	Unemployment with intermediate education (% of total labor force with intermediate education)	"The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011)."
SL.UEM.INTM.MA.ZS	Unemployment with intermediate education, male (% of male labor force with intermediate education)	"The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011)."
SL.UEM.TOTL.MA.ZS	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."
SL.UEM.TOTL.MA.	Unemployment, male (%)	"Unemployment refers to the share of the labor

NE.ZS	of male labor force) (national estimate)	force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.”
SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS	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.”
SL.UEM.TOTL.NE.ZS	Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (national estimate)	“Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.”
SL.EMP.VULN.MA.ZS	Vulnerable employment, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	“Vulnerable employment is contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.”
SL.EMP.VULN.ZS	Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	“Vulnerable employment is contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.”
SL.EMP.WORK.MA.ZS	Wage and salaried workers, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	“Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.”
SL.EMP.WORK.ZS	Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	“Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.”
NY.GDP.MKTP.CD	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."
SL.AGR.EMPL.MA.ZS	Employment in agriculture, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	"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)."
SL.IND.EMPL.MA.ZS	Employment in industry, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	"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)."
SL.SRV.EMPL.MA.ZS	Employment in services, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	"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)."
SL.EMP.MPYR.MA.ZS	Employers, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO estimate)	"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)."
SL.UEM.BASC.MA.ZS	Unemployment with basic education, male (% of male labor force with basic education)	"The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011)."
SL.UEM.INTM.MA.ZS	Unemployment with intermediate education, male (% of male labor force with intermediate education)	"The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011)."
SL.UEM.ADVN.MA.ZS	Unemployment with advanced education, male (% of male labor force with advanced education)	"The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011)."
SL.TLF.BASC.MA.ZS	Labor force with basic education, male (% of male working-age population with basic education)	"The percentage of the working age population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011)."
SL.TLF.ADVN.MA.ZS	Labor force with advanced education, male (% of male working-age population with advanced education)	"The percentage of the working age population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011)."
SL.TLF.CACT.MA.NE.ZS	Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15+) (national 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."

SL.TLF.ACTI.1524.MA.NE.ZS	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, male (%) (national 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.”
SL.TLF.INTM.MA.ZS	Labor force with intermediate education, male (% of male working-age population with intermediate education)	“The percentage of the working age population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).”
SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.MA.ZS	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.”
SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.MA.NE.ZS	Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (national 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.”
SL.EMP.1524.SP.MA.ZS	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.”

SL.EMP.1524.SP.M A.NE.ZS	Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (national estimate)	<p>“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.”</p>
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