**Appendix B: Codebook for the Countries Data (COUNTRIES.sav)**

Source (including variable descriptions): Except as noted, the [CIA World Factbook](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html) (Washington D.C.: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The online version of this publication is updated weekly, and was accessed in late November and early December, 2012. This file includes data for all entities listed as independent states, except for the Holy See (Vatican City), plus Taiwan.

Missing Data: sysmis (all variables)

Note: Some variables are defined differently by different countries and data for a given variable may be from different years.

**Variable Description of Variable**

NAME Country name
REGION Region of World[[1]](#endnote-1)
POPULATION Population
DENSITY Population per square mile
MIGRATION Net migration
LIFEEXP Live expectancy at birth
FERTILITY Total fertility rate
OBESITY Adult obesity rate
EDUCATION Public expenditure on education as a percent of GDP
MILITARY Military expenditure as a percent of GDP
GDPCAPITA Gross Domestic Product per capita
UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployment rate
INEQUALITY Inequality of income distribution
INFLATION Inflation rate
DEBT Debt
EXPORTS Exports
IMPORTS Imports
CARBON Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy
INTERNET Internet users
CHRISTIAN Percent Christian[[2]](#endnote-2)
MOSLEM Percent Moslem2
BUDDIST Percent Buddist2
HINDU Percent Hindu2
OTHER Percent other religion2
NONE Percent non-religious2
POLRIGHTS Political Rights Index[[3]](#endnote-3)
CIVILLIB Civil Liberties Index[[4]](#endnote-4)
IFREEDOM Internet Freedom Index[[5]](#endnote-5)
HONESTGOV Lack of Perceived Corruption[[6]](#endnote-6)

1. Derived from [categories in Yahoo](http://dir.yahoo.com/Regional/Regions/). Accessed June 18, 2013.

1  Africa (excluding Middle East)
2  Asia (excluding Middle East)
3  Caribbean
4  Central America
5  Europe
6  Middle East
7  North America
8  Oceania
9  South America [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. The [Wikipedia essay from which these variables are taken](file:///C%3A%5CPROFESSIONAL%5CSPSS%5Ctutorial%20-%20version%2025%5Cessay%20from%20which%20these%20data%20are%20taken) (accessed November 27, 2012) draws on a wide variety of sources, resulting in inconsistencies of classification both within and between countries. Because of double-counting and other factors, percentages for different religious categories within a county do not always total to 100 and in a few cases are well above or below that number. Note also that, where the essay provides a range, sometimes a very wide one, the midpoint has been used here. France does not include overseas departments, and Tanzania does not include Zanzibar. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Political Rights Index, 2012 (1 = lowest; 7 = highest) Source: “[Freedom House Country Rankings](http://www.freedomhouse.org/).” Accessed November 20, 2012. Note: To avoid confusion in analysis, scores have been reversed both from previous versions of this data subset and from the codes used by Freedom House. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Civil Liberties Index, 2012 (1 = lowest; 7 = highest) Source: *Ibid*. Note: To avoid confusion in analysis, scores have been reversed both from previous versions of this data subset and from the codes used by Freedom House. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Internet Freedom Index, 2012 (0 = lowest; 100 = highest) Source: *Ibid*. Note: To avoid confusion in analysis, scores have been reversed both from previous versions of this data subset and from the codes used by Freedom House. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. Lack of Perceived Corruption, 2012. A measure of the degree to which lack of corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians. (0 = highly corrupt; 100 = very clean). Source: “[Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, 2012](http://www.transparency.org/).” Accessed December 5, 2012. In previous versions of this data subset, the variable was called “CORRUPTION.” Note: The name has been changed to avoid confusion in analysis. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)