THE QUALITY OF
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE

THE QOG STANDARD DATASET 2022

CODEBOOK

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https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government
The QoG Institute
P.O. Box 711
405 30 Gothenburg
Sweden
infoqog@pol.gu.se

UNIVERSITY OF
GOTHENBURG

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Quality of Government Institute

The QoG Institute was founded in 2004 by Professor Bo Rothstein and Professor Sören Holmberg. It is an independent research institute within the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg. The institute conducts research on the causes, consequences and nature of Good Governance and the Quality of Government (QoG) - that is, trustworthy, reliable, impartial, uncorrupted, and competent government institutions.

The main objective of the research is to address the theoretical and empirical problems of how political institutions of high quality can be created and maintained. A second objective is to study the effects of Quality of Government on a number of policy areas, such as health, environment, social policy, and poverty. While Quality of Government is the common intellectual focal point of the research institute, a variety of theoretical and methodological perspectives are applied.

1.2 The QoG Data

One aim of the QoG Institute is to make comparative data on QoG and its correlates publicly available. To accomplish this, we have compiled several datasets that draw on a number of freely available data sources, including aggregated individual-level data. The QoG datasets are available in several file formats, making them usable in most statistical softwares as well as in Excel.

The QoG Standard Dataset is our largest dataset consisting of more than 2,000 variables. For those who prefer a smaller dataset, we provide the QoG Basic Dataset, consisting of approximately the 300 most used variables from the QoG Standard Dataset. We also provide a dataset called the QoG OECD Dataset which covers OECD member countries and has high data coverage in terms of geography and time.

The Standard, Basic, and OECD datasets are all available in both time-series (TS) and cross-sectional (CS) versions, as separate datasets. In the TS datasets, the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1984, Sweden-1985 and so on). The CS datasets, unlike the TS datasets, do not include multiple years for a particular country, therefore, the unit of analysis is country. Although, many of the variables are available in both TS and CS, some variables are not, so it is advisable to use the codebook to see which variables are included. Each variable entry in this codebook specifies in which dataset you will find the variable.

The variables in the Standard, Basic, and OECD datasets are categorized in 19 thematic categories. This categorization should be seen as a guideline rather than a definite classification. Most variables belong only to one category, but some variables belong to more than one category.

On the QoG website, we also provide three additional datasets. The QoG Expert Survey (2015), the QoG EU Regional Dataset (2016 and 2020) and the QoG EQI Dataset (2010, 2013 and 2017). The QoG Expert Survey is a dataset based on a survey among experts on public administration around the world. The data is available in an individual dataset and an aggregated dataset. The QoG EU Regional dataset is a dataset consisting of approximately 450 variables covering three levels of European regions. The EQI dataset is based on a survey among 34,000 respondents and concerns corruption on a regional level within the EU (NUTS 2).

Previous versions of all our datasets are available in the Data Archive on the QoG website:

https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/data-archive

1.3 Important note on the terms of use of these datasets

The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

1.4 QoG Standard Dataset

1.4.1 Cross-Sectional (CS)

In the QoG Standard CS dataset, data from and around 2018 is included. Data from 2018 is prioritized, however, if no data are available for a country for 2018, data for 2019 is included. If no data for 2019 exists, data for 2017 is included, and so on up to a maximum of +/- 3 years.

While this works fine for some variables, it does not for others. For GDP growth it might be far from ideal to use figures from the following or previous year, whereas it might be more or less unproblematic for bureaucratic structures, which are more stable and fluctuate less. We advise you to carefully read the codebook and use your own judgment when using the CS dataset.

Besides the quality criteria for including new datasets and variables into the QoG datasets, we have chosen to add a few rules regarding the number of countries and years a variable must have available in order to be included in these datasets. This also might mean that the original dataset may include other variables, and we urge the users of these datasets to check the original sources as well. For the QoG Standard CS dataset, we drop variables that have information for less than 15 countries after we have picked the data from the focus year or +/- 3 years.

In the description of each variable in this codebook, there are basic descriptive statistics (minimum year, maximum year and number of countries [N]) and a map indicating the countries that have data for that specific variable in the CS dataset. If the variable is not included in the CS dataset, there is a text simply stating that this is the case. The maps in the codebook should not be confused for visualizations of the data itself; they are only visualizations of the data availability in the dataset.

1.4.2 Time-Series (TS)

In the QoG Standard TS dataset, data from 1946 to 2021 are included and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1946, Sweden-1947 and so on).

As countries are not static phenomena, this has resulted in a number of what we call *historical countries*. Historical countries are in most cases denoted by a parenthesis, following the country name, and within the parenthesis we have added the to - date (e.g. Ethiopia [-1992]). Consequentially, the historical countries are often associated with a present-day version of the "same" country. These are also denoted by a parenthesis but within that parenthesis we have added the from - date (e.g. Ethiopia [1993-]). You will find more information on which countries this applies to, and our line of reasoning for each country, in the section on countries and time coverage.

We have decided not to include data that was available for a country before that country became independent according to our judgment. This is debatable; it might be argued that if an original source has included values, the values are correct and could be included. However, we have reasoned that if the datasets primarily are used in cross-country comparisons, all units should be independent countries and not, for example, semi-independent territories.

Besides the quality criteria for including new datasets and variables into the QoG datasets, we have chosen to add a few rules regarding the number of countries and years a variable must have available in order to be included in these datasets. This also might mean that the original dataset may include other variables, and we urge the users of these datasets to check the original sources as well. Regarding the inclusion of variables according to the countries and years covered, for the QoG Standard TS dataset, we drop variables that have information for less than 15 countries and less than three years.

In each entry in this codebook there are basic descriptive statistics (minimum year, maximum year, number of countries [N], number of observations [n], average number of countries per year [$\overline{N}$] and average number of years per country [$\overline{T}$]) and a bar graph indicating the number of countries with data available each year from 1946 to 2021. If the variable is not included in the TS dataset, there

is a text simply stating that this is the case. The maps in the codebook should not be confused for visualizations of the data itself; they are only visualizations of the data availability in the datasets.

1.4.3 Country and Time Coverage

When deciding which countries to include in the datasets, we have relied on the following reasoning:

We have included current members of the United Nations (UN) as well as previous members, provided that their de facto sovereignty has not changed substantially since they were members; this means that we, for example, have included Taiwan.

Using UN membership to decide whether or not to include a country in the dataset works quite well for cases from around 1955. Afterwards, independent states, in general, joined the UN following independence. This leaves us with the question of what to do with countries that might be said to have been independent some time during the period from 1946 to around 1955, but were not independent after that period (such as Tibet). We have decided to include data for Tibet from 1946 to 1950, making it possible for users to decide for themselves whether to include Tibet in their analysis or not. It is worth noting that we do not use the date on which a country gained membership to the UN to decide when a country came into being. All in all, this means that we have 194 countries included in the cross-sectional dataset.

In the time-series dataset, we include the same 194 countries, plus an additional 17 historical countries that did not exist in 2014: Tibet, Pakistan pre-1971 (including East Pakistan, presently Bangladesh), North and South Vietnam, North and South Yemen, East and West Germany, Yugoslavia pre-1992 (the Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia), Serbia and Montenegro, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia pre-1993 (including Eritrea), France pre-1962 (including Algeria), Malaysia pre-1965 (including Singapore), Cyprus pre-1974 (including the later Turkish-occupied North Cyprus) and Sudan pre-2012 (including South Sudan). This makes a total of 211 countries. In the Appendix we have included the full list of countries and a short note on how we have reasoned for each country.

Unfortunately, no established international standard exists on how historical cases, resulting either from country mergers or country splits, should be treated in a time-series setting. We have applied the following principles:

After a merger of two countries, the new country is considered a new case, even when the new state formed could be considered a continuation of one of the merged states. This rule applies to: (1) Vietnam, which merged North and South Vietnam in 1976; (2) Yemen, which merged North and South Yemen in 1990: and (3) Germany, which merged East and West Germany in 1990.

If a country has split, the new countries are considered new cases, even when one of the new states could be considered a continuation of the state that split. This rule applies to: (1) Pakistan, which split into Pakistan and Bangladesh in 1971; (2) the USSR, which split into 15 Post-Soviet countries in 1991; (3) Yugoslavia, which split into Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro from 1991 onwards; (4) Czechoslovakia, which was split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993; (5) France, which split into France and Algeria in 1962; (6) Malaysia, which split into Malaysia and Singapore in 1965; (7) Cyprus, which was occupied by Turkey in 1974, effectively splitting the country into Cyprus and the internationally unrecognized Northern Cyprus; and (8) Ethiopia, which split into Ethiopia and Eritrea in 1993. There is one exception to this rule: Indonesia is considered a continuation of the country that existed before the independence of Timor-Leste in 2002 (while Timor-Leste is considered a new country).

Since most of the original data sources treat these cases of country mergers and splits differently, we have rearranged data in accordance with our criteria above. Consequently, if a merger or a split has occurred and the data source does not treat the countries as different cases, we still consider them to be different cases.

To determine where to put the data for the year of the merger/split and when to include data for a newly independent country, we have relied on the July 1st-principle. If the merger/split or

independence occurred after July 1st, the data for this year will belong to the historical country or it will not be included.

Thus, for example: If Germany in a data source is treated as a continuation of West Germany, we place data up to and including 1990 on West Germany and leave Germany blank until and including 1990, since the merger of Germany occurred in October 1990 (after July 1st, 1990). If, on the other hand, Serbia and Montenegro in a data source is treated as a continuation of Yugoslavia, we place the data up to and including 1991 on Yugoslavia and from 1992 and onward on Serbia and Montenegro (which is left blank until and including 1991), since the split occurred from June 1991-March 1992 (before July 1st, 1992).

Finally, Cyprus (1974-) denotes the Greek part of the island after the Turkish occupation. Most sources probably do the same with the data they refer to Cyprus, but the documentation of the original data rarely specifies this.

In 2018, we updated the name of Swaziland to Eswatini (former Swaziland) and in 2019, we updated the name of Macedonia to North Macedonia; however, the other identification codes remain the same.

1.4.4 Note for Stata/IC Users

The Stata/IC has a limitation of 2 047 variables. The QoG Standard datasets are larger, therefore users of the Stata/IC cannot use these datasets in its original form. If you have access to Stata/IC, you can open only those variables of the QoG Standard dataset that you need for studies.

First, you need to download the QoG Standard data file in .dta format to your computer. Then, open Stata/IC and write the following command in the command window and run it:

use *list of variables* using *"C:\Link\to\file\filename.dta"*

list of variables can be any of the following:

- list of all variable names (e.g. aid_cpnc fh_status vi_ext) that you need
- the prefixes of the data sources (e.g. bl_*, ciri_*) to open all variables from one or several data sources
- a range of variables (e.g. aid_cpnc-vi_ext).

Note: A list of the prefixes and variable names are presented in the codebook. We recommend that you always add and open the identification variables: cname, ccode and year (for time-series).

1.4.5 A brief note on the QoG Standard 2022 update

To improve consistency and compatibility of statistical data related to QoG, we continuously work to improve the coverage and data quality. For the 2022 update of the QoG Standard Dataset, we have included five new data sources that previously were not part of the QoG datasets. These are:

- Remittances Data (World Bank, 2021a). This dataset provides a snapshot of latest statistics on remittance flows for 214 countries and territories.
- Hanson & Sigman's State Capacity Index (Hanson and Sigman, 2021). It presents a new measurement of state capacity based on the extractive capacity, coercive capacity, and administrative capacity.
- Growth Projections and Complexity Rankings (Growth Lab at Harvard University, 2019). The dataset includes growth forecasts for the upcoming decade as well as rankings of countries by their current economic complexity.

- COVID-19 Data Repository (Ensheng, Du and Gardner, 2020). The repository contains data on confirmed COVID-19 cases, deaths, recoveries, and tests at the national level.
- Bjørnskov-Rode regime data (Bjørnskov and Rode, 2020). It updates Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreelands DD dataset and expands it to recent years.

1.5 Thematic Categories

1.5.1 Quality of Government

This category includes variables that are the core features of QoG (impartiality, bureaucratic quality and corruption) as well as measures that are broader (rule of law and transparency).

1.5.2 Civil Society/Population/Culture

This category includes variables that relate to social capital, personal beliefs, size and distribution of the population as well as ethnic and linguistic fractionalization.

1.5.3 Conflict

This category includes variables concerning armed conflict, including civil war and terrorism, government revenue and spending related to violent conflict (military expenditure, arms imports, military personnel).

1.5.4 Education

This category includes a variety of indicators related to education, such as key characteristics of the educational system (public expenditure, gross enrollment, number of teachers), the students (age, gender, educational level), and educational outcomes (mean scores, literacy rates, numbers of researchers and scientists).

1.5.5 Energy and Infrastructure

This category includes indicators that cover descriptions of different energy sources (production, consumption and trade) and variables related to quality and quantity of different sectors of infrastructure (transportation and communication).

1.5.6 Environment

This category includes geographical characteristics such as the geographical region, land area etc. as well as indicators describing the state of the environment, ecosystems and materials, the impact of human beings on the environment, and environmental protection.

1.5.7 Gender Equality

This category includes variables related to the differences of access and opportunities between women and men by country, such as access to education, overall employment and employment by specific sectors, and indexes that shine a light on the general differences in treatment between men and women.

1.5.8 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population in a given country. These include reports about self-perceived health (state of health), policies and provided infrastructure

concerning health (expenditure, number of hospitals), the prevalence of diseases (HIV, tuberculosis), and indicators such as birth rate, death rate and life expectancy.

1.5.9 History

This category includes variables related to historical phenomena or situations, for example colonial origin, legal origin and GDP per capita in the year 1500.

1.5.10 Judicial

This category includes judicial indicators, generally covering legal rights granted by a state to its citizens and their compliance, as well as measures of crimes and the overall state of the judicial system.

1.5.11 Labour Market

This category includes variables about employment, unemployment and union density rate, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

1.5.12 Media

This category includes indicators on the freedom of the media in a given country (freedom of the press, regulation of the media) as well as the public access and confidence in the media.

1.5.13 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migratory phenomena such as immigration rates, level of education, brain drain, and refugee population.

1.5.14 Political Parties and Elections

This category includes variables describing various aspects of the legislature and political parties in the legislature (number of seats) as well as variables related to the election for the executive and variables on the outcomes of elections.

1.5.15 Political System

This category includes variables describing the rules of the political system (presidential or parliamentary system), the chief executive (years in office), regime type, stability (age of present regime), and checks and balances as well as aspects of federalism.

1.5.16 Public Economy

This category includes economic indicators that reflect the involvement of the government in the economy (taxes, tariff rates and government expenditures), economic key figures of a state (GDP, inflation, and economic inequality), and indicators that characterize the state of the economy (aid-flows, debt).

1.5.17 Private Economy

This category includes variables characterizing the private sector in a country, inter alia: regulation of the private sector, indicators concerning economic characteristics of groups in the society, such as poverty and household consumption, as well as tax rates.

1.5.18 Religion

This category includes variables regarding numbers of followers of specific religions and the status of religion in the constitution.

1.5.19 Welfare

This category includes indicators on government expenditure related to social welfare (pension, sickness coverage and accidents coverage).

1.6 Changes in this edition

For this edition of the dataset, we had the following changes:

Adoption of ISO-standard country names and codes:

- To make the data-merging processes easier for our users, we have replaced our **country name (cname)** and **country code (ccode)** variables with the ISO-3166-1 standard country names and numeric codes. Whenever the numeric code or name does not exist in the ISO standard, we imputed the code and name used by the QoG standard, making sure it did not clash with previous codes. For example, the QoG name standard for France is France (-1962) and France (1963-). With adopting the ISO standard, the name is France for both entities.
- The QoG country names and codes are renamed as cname_qog and ccode_qog respectively.

Changes in variables:

- All variables of the Educational Attainment Dataset are now recorded for population between 15 years old to 64 years old.
- In the CIRIGHTS Data project, the variables "Empowerment index" (ciri_empinx) and "New Freedom of Religion" (ciri_relfre) are using the new methodology provided my the dataset.
- The variable "Number of contracts won by a supplier registered at a foreign address" (cri_-foreign) from the Corruption Risks Indicators was added.
- The variable "Democracy measure, requiring min. 50% of adult women have the right to vote" (bmr_demfsuf) from Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, 1800-2020 was added.
- The variable "Patent applications to the EPO, Per million of active population" (eu_sctrtotp-minapop) from Eurostat was dropped by the original source. Consequently, this variable is also dropped in this version.
- In the IMF GFS Expenditure by Functions of Government (COFOG) dataset, we have renamed the variables "Expenditure on social protection, as
- For the Index of Public Integrity, we have inlcuded only the "Index of Public Integrity" (ipi_ipi).
- The variable "Presence of peace keepers (number)"(wdi_peacekeep) from the World Development Indicators was dropped by the original source. Consequently, this variable is also dropped in this version.
- In the dataset of the World Values Survey, the variables: "REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1" (wvs_tradrat), "REGR factor score 2 for analysis 1" (wvs_survself), "Extent of political corruption" (wvs_polcor), "How often do you drink alcohol" (wvs_alc) and "All religions should be taught in public schools" (wvs_relsch) were dropped due to their lack of availability for several waves. The question: "Men make better political leaders than women do" (wvs_menpol) was added.

Changes in datasets:

- We have added again the datasets from Freedom House (Freedom of the Press, Freedom of the Net and Freedom in the World) and the The CIRIGHTS Data project.
- Following the independent audit and discontinuation of the dataset, we have dropped the Ease of Doing Business dataset.

- Fragile State Index from Fund For Peace and Index of Economic Freedom from Heritage Foundation have been dropped.
- Five new datasets are added to our database: Remittances Data (World Bank, 2021a), Hanson & Sigman's State Capacity Index (Hanson and Sigman, 2021), Growth Projections and Complexity Rankings (Growth Lab at Harvard University, 2019), OVID-19 Data Repository (Ensheng, Du and Gardner, 2020) and Bjørnskov-Rode regime data (Bjørnskov and Rode, 2020).

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2 List of Variables by Categories

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3 Identification Variables

3.0.1 ccode Country Code

Numeric country code based on the ISO-3166-1 standard. All the numeric country codes are unique and this is thus the variable best suitable to use when merging files (in combination with year for time-series data). (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-1_numeric)

3.0.2 ccode_qog Country Code QoG

The country code using the QoG standard.

3.0.3 ccodealp 3-letter Country Code

A three-letter country code based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha3 standard. Please note that the ccodealp variable does not uniquely identify all countries.

3.0.4 ccodealp_year 3-letter Country Code and Year

A three-letter country code and year.

3.0.5 ccodecow Country Code COW

Country code from the Correlates of War.

3.0.6 ccodewb Country Code ISO

Country code from the World Bank.

3.0.7 cname Country Name

The name of the country based in the ISO standard.

3.0.8 cname_qog Country Name QoG

The name of the country using the QoG standard.

3.0.9 cname_year Country Name and Year

Country name and year.

3.0.10 version Version of the Dataset

Version of the QoG dataset.

3.0.11 year Year

Year.

4 Description of Variables by Original Data Sources

4.1 AidData

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Tierney, M. J., Nielson, D. L., Hawkins, D. G., Roberts, J. T., Findley, M. G., Powers, R. M., Parks, B., Wilson, S. E., & Hicks, R. L. (2011). More dollars than sense: Refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata. *World Development*, *39*(11), 1891–1906

AidData. (2017). Aiddatacore_researchrelease_level1_v3.1 research releases dataset [Accessed on 2021-08-25]. http://aiddata.org/research-datasets

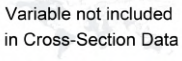
http://aiddata.org/aiddata-research-releases
(Data downloaded: 2021-08-25)

AidData v. 3.1

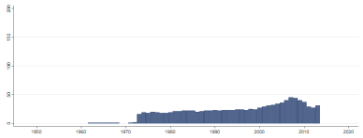
AidData's Core Research Release 3.1 is a corrected snapshot of AidData's entire project-level database from April 2016. This database includes commitment information for over 1.5 million development finance activities funded between 1947 and 2013, covers 96 donors, and includes ODA, OOF flows, Equity Investments, and Export Credits where available.

4.1.1 Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_cpnc)

Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided, not including International Organizations



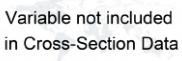
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



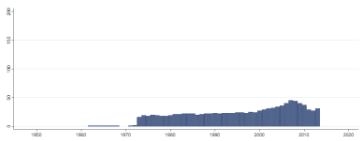
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 48 **n**: 1066 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.1.2 Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_cpsc)

Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including International Organizations



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 48 **n**: 1066 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.1.3 Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_crnc)

Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved, not including International Organizations

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

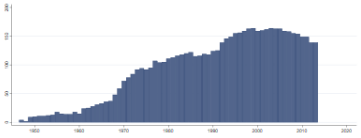
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 198 **n**: 5775 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.1.4 Number of Int. Org. from whom Commitments were recieved (aid_crnio)

Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were recieved

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 197 **n**: 6231 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.1.5 Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_crsc)

Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors, not including International Organizations

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

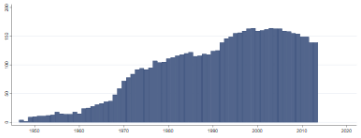
Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 198 **n**: 5775 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.1.6 Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org. (aid_crsio)

Sum of Commitments recieved from International Organizations

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 197 **n**: 6231 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.2 Global Integrity

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Global Integrity. (2021). Africa integrity indicators 2014-2021

https://www.africaintegrityindicators.org/data
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-09)

Africa Integrity Indicators

The Africa Integrity Indicators (AII) assesses key social, economic, political and anti-corruption mechanisms at the national level in all 54 African countries in two sections: Transparency and Accountability, and Social Development. The Africa Integrity Indicators are scored by in-country researchers following an evidence-based investigation methodology. The resultant data points are then reviewed blindly by a panel of peer reviewers, drawing on the expertise of a mix of in-country experts as well as outside experts.

The Transparency and Accountability indicator is made of sub-indicators in the following categories: rule of law, accountability, elections, public management, civil service integrity, access to information and openness, and social development.

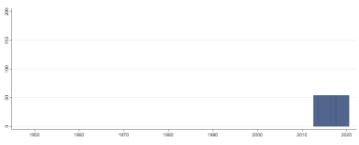
For this version of the QoG Datasets, we have decided to only include the scores for the broader components of Transparency and Accountability, given that the Social Development Indicators are already represented by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation's Index of African Governance.

4.2.1 Accountability sub-index (aii_acc)

Accountability. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

1. In law, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.
2. In practice, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.
3. In practice, national-level judges appointments (justices or magistrates) support the independence of the judiciary.
4. In practice, national-level judges give reasons for their decisions/judgments.
5. In law, there is a supreme audit institution.
6. In law, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.
7. In practice, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.
8. In practice, appointments to the supreme audit institution support the independence of the agency.
9. In practice, the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports that are accessible to citizens.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



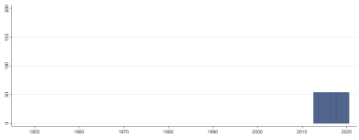
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.2 Access to Information and Openness sub-index (aii_aio)

Access to Information and Openness. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

10. In law, corruption is criminalized as a specific offense.
11. In law, there is an independent body/bodies mandated to receive and investigate cases of alleged public sector corruption.
12. In practice, allegations of corruption against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated by an independent body.
13. In practice, the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption is/are effective.
14. In practice, appointments to the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption support/s the independence of the body.
15. In law, the head of state and government can be investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.
16. In practice, heads of state and government are investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggest they committed a crime.
17. In law, there is a mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force.
18. In practice, the mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force is effective.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



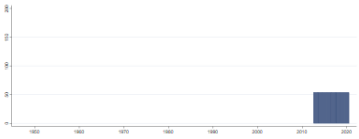
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.3 Civil Service Integrity sub-index (aii_cilser)

Civil Service Integrity. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

19. In law, the independence of the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is guaranteed.
20. In practice, appointments to the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections support the independence of the agency/agencies.
21. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is/are protected from political interference.
22. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections make/s timely, publicly available reports before and after a national election.
23. In practice, candidates/political parties have equitable access to state-owned media outlets.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

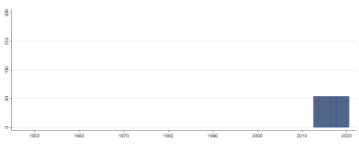
4.2.4 Elections sub-index (aii_elec)

Elections. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

24. In law, major public procurements require competitive bidding.

25. In practice, major public procurements involve competitive bidding.
26. In practice, citizens can access the results and documents associated with procurement contracts (full contract, proposals, execution reports, financial audits, etc.).
27. In law, companies found guilty of violations of procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.
28. In practice, companies found guilty of violating procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.
29. In practice, citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies.
30. In practice, citizens can access the financial records associated with natural resources exploitation (gas, oil and mining), whether they involve the participation of public or private corporations.
31. In practice, significant public expenditure receives legislative approval on an annual basis.
32. In law, both the executive's budget proposal and the approved budget must be published in full every year.
33. In practice, a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



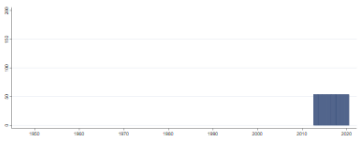
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.5 Public management sub-index (aii_pubm)

Public Management. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

35. In law, civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption.
36. In law, civil servants who report cases of corruption are protected from recrimination or other negative consequences.
37. In law, there are formal rules to prevent conflicts of interest, nepotism, cronyism and patronage in all branches of government.
38. In practice, civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference.
39. In practice, civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to professional criteria.
40. In law, there are restrictions for civil servants entering the private sector after leaving the government.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

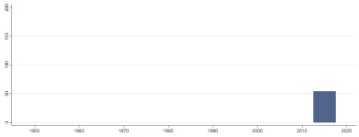
4.2.6 Law: the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed (aii_q01)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 1. In law, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the law establishes that the judiciary is independent from the executive and legislative branches, and
2) the law establishes the judiciary's right, authority or mandate to review laws, issue judicial decisions, and choose the cases heard by courts.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it does not include ALL of the elements described in 100.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.7 Practice: the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed (aii_q02)

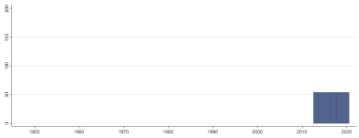
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 2. In practice, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) judges have autonomy to interpret and review existing laws, legislation and policy, and
2) judges operate without fear or favor, independent from other branches of government.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) judges' autonomy to interpret and review existing laws is occasionally restricted, or
2) judges are occasionally subject to negative or positive political incentives (for example, judges are demoted/promoted or relocated to worse/better offices in retaliation/reward for making certain decisions).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) judges rarely have autonomy to interpret and review existing laws, legislation and policy, or
2) judges are routinely subject to negative or positive political incentives (for example, judges are frequently demoted/promoted or relocated to worse/better offices in retaliation/reward for making certain decisions).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.8 Practice: national-level judges support the independence of judiciary (aii_q03)

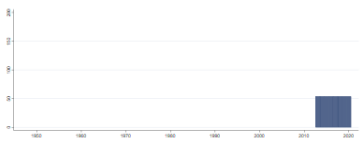
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 3. In practice, national-level judges appointments (justices or magistrates) support the independence of the judiciary.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) national-level judges are chosen through a merit-based selection system,
2) they have security of tenure, and
3) they are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/independent oversight body.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) national-level judges are occasionally appointed without following a merit-based selection system,
2) some judges are denied security of tenure, or
3) occasionally judges are disciplined/removed/transferred without due process or the peer panel/independent oversight body occasionally includes representatives of the executive or legislative branches.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) there's a merit-based selection system but it fails to require basic skills (ex. legal education, litigation experience, etc.) or is so weak that individuals with less merit are usually appointed over those with more merit,
2) there is no security of tenure, or
3) the due process usually involves the Executive or Legislative branches.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.9 Practice: national-level judges give reasons for their decisions (aii_q04)

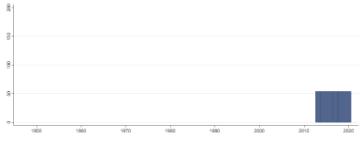
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 4. In practice, national-level judges give reasons for their decisions/judgments.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) judges routinely provide formal reasoning for their rulings,
2) their reasoning references the laws/jurisprudence they considered and the specific interpretation they gave them in relation to the case, and
3) their reasoning is public (for this indicator, national security exceptions are allowed).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) judges occasionally fail to provide formal reasoning for their decisions,
2) the reasoning occasionally lacks references to the laws/jurisprudence considered or the respective judges' interpretations, or
3) it takes more than two weeks for citizens to obtain the reasoning after requested.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) judges rarely provide formal reasoning for their rulings, or
2) their reasoning rarely references the laws/jurisprudence they considered and/or the specific interpretations they gave them in relation to the case, or
3) the reasoning is not public.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



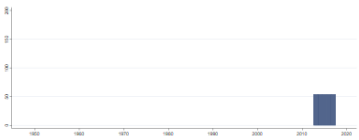
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.10 Law: there is a supreme audit institution (aii_q05)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 5. In law, there is a supreme audit institution.

A 100 score is earned where the law mandates the creation of a supreme audit institution or office of the Auditor General, tasked with auditing the government accounts.
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

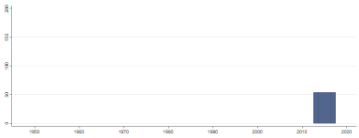
4.2.11 Law: the independence of supreme audit institution is guaranteed (aii_q06)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 6. In law, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the law establishes that the audit institution is independent from the executive and legislative branches,
2) the institution has the right, authority or mandate to audit any government account, issue recommendations and resolutions, and refer cases to the prosecutor's office, and
3) the institution has a consistent source of funding to operate.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't establish ALL of the conditions described in 100.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.12 Practice: the independence of supreme audit institution is guaranteed (aii_q07)

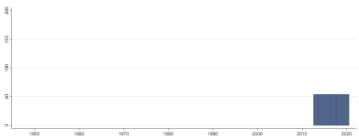
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 7. In practice, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) auditors have autonomy to audit accounts,
2) auditors operate without fear or favor, independent from other offices of government, and
3) they have a predictable source of funding that is consistent from year to year.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) auditors usually have autonomy to audit any account but exceptions exist,
2) auditors are occasionally subject to negative or positive political incentives (for example, auditors are demoted/promoted or relocated to worse/better offices in retaliation/reward for not auditing/not auditing or issuing favorable/unfavorable resolutions), or
3) funding is occasionally inconsistent.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) auditors rarely have autonomy to audit accounts,
2) they routinely operate with fear or favor, dependent of other offices of government, or
3) the source of funding is usually inconsistent from year to year.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.13 Practice: appointments to audit institution support agency's independ. (aii_q08)

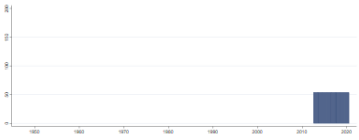
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 8. In practice, appointments to the supreme audit institution support the independence of the agency.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) appointments to positions in the agency follow a merit-based system,
2) appointees are free of conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, and
3) auditors are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) appointments don't always follow a merit-based system,
2) appointees sometimes have conflicts of interest, or
3) auditors are sometimes disciplined/removed/transferred without observing due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) appointments to positions in the agency rarely or never follow a merit-based system, or the merit-base system is so weak that individuals with less merit are usually appointed over those with more merit,
2) appointees usually have conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, or
3) appointees are usually disciplined/removed/transferred without observing due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.14 Practice: the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports (aii_q09)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 9. In practice, the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports that are accessible to citizens.

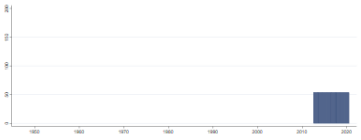
A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the agency in average publishes 10 reports or more per year, and
2) the reports are published less than one month after issued, and
3) they are accessible online or on paper within two weeks of requested at photocopying cost.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the agency publishes between three and nine reports per year,

2) the reports are published more than one month after issued, or
3) they are available on paper but it takes more than two weeks after requested to obtain them or costs are higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the audit institution publishes one or less reports per year, or
2) the reports are not available to citizens.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



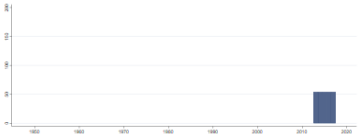
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.15 Law: corruption is criminalized as a specific offense (aii_q10)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 10. In law, corruption is criminalized as a specific offense.

A 100 score is earned where a national law criminalizes corruption as a specific offence(s) for at least three of the following: extortion, offering a bribe, accepting a bribe, kickbacks, using public resources for private gain, using confidential state information for private gain, money laundering, conspiring or attempting to commit any of the above, organized crime and trafficking.
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it alludes to corruption in general terms without criminalizing specific offences.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

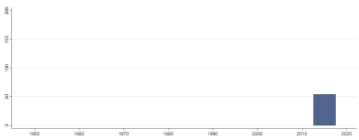
4.2.16 Law: there are indep. bodies to investigate cases of pubsec. corruption (aii_q11)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 11. In law, there is an independent body/bodies mandated to receive and investigate cases of alleged public sector corruption.

A 100 score is earned where all of the following conditions are met:
1) a law mandates a specific body to receive and investigate citizens' allegations of public sector corruption, and
2) a law establishes that the body is independent from the Executive and Legislative branches.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't meet the two conditions described in 100.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.17 Practice: corruption allegations are investigated by independent body (aii_q12)

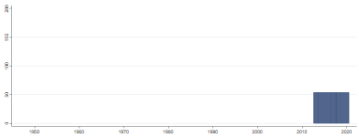
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 12. In practice, allegations of corruption against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated by an independent body.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) allegations against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated, and
2) the members of the body mandated to investigate the allegations work without fear or favor from other offices.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all allegations against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated, or
2) the members of the body mandated to investigate the allegations are occasionally subjected to positive/negative incentives to rule in favor/against a senior level politician and/or civil servant.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) allegations against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are rarely or never investigated, or
2) the members of the body mandated to investigate the allegations routinely receive positive/negative incentives to rule in favor/against a senior level politician and/or civil servant.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.18 Practice: bodies investigating pubsector corruption allegations are effective (aii_q13)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 13. In practice, the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption is/are effective.

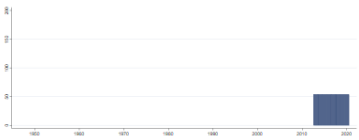
A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the body has a functioning system in place to receive citizens' allegations of public sector corruption,
2) it investigates most of the allegations within three months of being reported, and
3) it exercises its own initiative to start investigations when/if needed.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the system to receive citizens' allegations may not work for several days at a time,
2) not all cases reported are investigated or investigations take more than three months to start, or
3) the body rarely or never starts investigations out of its own initiative.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) there's no system to receive citizens' allegations, or
2) cases reported are rarely or never investigated.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.19 Practice: appointees to bodies investigating pubsec corruption support independ. (aii_q14)

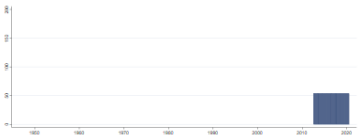
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 14. In practice, appointments to the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption support/s the independence of the body.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) appointments follow a merit-based system,
2) appointees are free of conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, and
3) appointees are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) appointments don't always follow the merit-based system,
2) appointees occasionally have conflicts of interest, or
3) appointees are occasionally disciplined/removed/transferred without observing due process by a peer panel/oversight body.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) appointments to positions in the body rarely follow a merit-based system,
2) individuals appointed usually have conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, or
3) due process by a peer panel/oversight body is rarely or never followed to discipline/remove/transfer the appointees.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



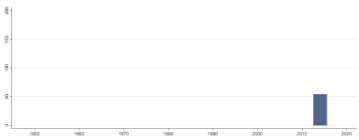
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.20 Law: head of state and gov. can be investigated and prosecuted while in office (aii_q15)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 15. In law, the head of state and government can be investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.

A 100 score is earned where the law doesn't protect the heads of state and government from being investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.
A 0 score is earned where a law protects/gives immunity to the heads of state and government from being investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 54 **n**: 162 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.2.21 Practice: head of state and gov. can be investigated and prosecuted while in off (aii_q16)

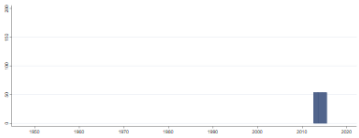
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 16. In practice, heads of state and government are investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggest they committed a crime.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) criminal allegations against heads of state and government are investigated while they are in office,
2) heads of state and government are prosecuted when investigations find evidence of possible wrongdoing, and
3) legal punishment is imposed if/when they are found guilty.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all allegations are investigated while they are in office,
2) not all investigations that find evidence of criminal activity result in prosecution, or
3) not all guilty verdicts result in legal punishment.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) allegations against heads of state and government are rarely investigated while they are in office,
2) criminal evidence rarely results in prosecution, or
3) guilty verdicts rarely result in legal punishment.
A 0 also applies if the heads of state and government have immunity, therefore making it impossible in practice to investigate, prosecute or punish them.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 54 **n**: 162 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 3

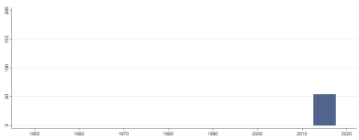
4.2.22 Law: there are mechanisms for citizens to report police force misconduct/abuse (aii_q17)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 17. In law, there is a mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force.

A 100 score is earned where a law establishes the existence of an oversight body/entity specifically mandated to investigate police misconduct or abuse of force.

A 0 score is earned when no such law exists.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.23 Practice: mechanisms for citizens to report police misconduct/abuse are effect. (aii_q18)

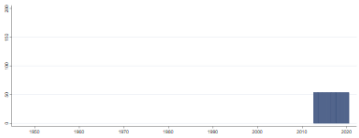
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 18. In practice, the mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force is effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the body has a functioning system in place to receive citizens' allegations of police misconduct or abuse of force,
2) it investigates most of the allegations within one week of being reported, and
3) it exercises its own initiative to start investigations when/if needed.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the system to receive citizens' allegations may not work for several days at a time,
2) not all cases reported are investigated or investigations take more than one week to start, or
3) none or only a minority of the investigations are self-started by the body.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions are met:
1) there's no system to receive citizens' allegations, or
2) cases reported are rarely investigated.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

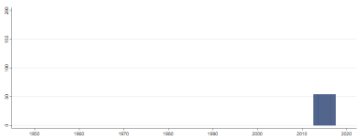
4.2.24 Law: independence of agencies that organize and monitor elections is guaranteed (aii_q19)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 19. In law, the independence of the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the law establishes that the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is independent from the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches, and
2) it establishes its right, authority or mandate to review elections, issue binding decisions, and choose the cases to be heard by the agency/agencies.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't include all the conditions described in 100.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.25 Practice: appointees to agencies organizing elections support agencies' independ (aii_q20)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 20. In practice, appointments to the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections support the independence of the agency/agencies.

A 100 score is earned where electoral officials are always chosen through merit-selection systems.

A 50 score is earned where electoral officials are generally chosen through merit-selection systems, but there are exceptions (e.g. sometimes candidates with less merit are selected over those with more merit).

A 0 score is earned where electoral officials are rarely chosen through merit-selection systems, or the selection system is so weak it can't guarantee candidates are appointed based on merit (e.g. no legal education is required, the President has discretion to decide who the top candidates are, etc.).

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.26 Practice: agencies that organize elections are protected from pol. interference (aii_q21)

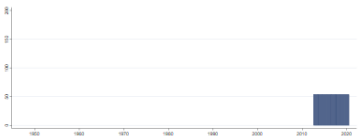
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 21. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is/are protected from political interference.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) appointees are disciplined/removed only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body, and
2) appointees are not removed when a new administration takes power.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) appointees are occasionally disciplined/removed/transferred without following due process by a peer panel/oversight body, or
2) appointees are occasionally removed when a new administration takes power.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) appointees are usually disciplined/removed without following due process, or the due process is so weak it doesn't support independence (e.g. members of the Executive or Legislative branches are part of the panel that conducts the due process), or
2) appointees are usually removed when a new administration takes power.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.27 Practice: reports before after a national election are publicly available (aii_q22)

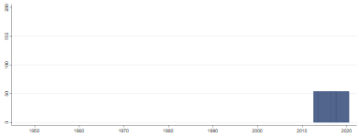
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 22. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections make/s timely, publicly available reports before and after a national election.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the agency/agencies publish/es at least one report before the election and one report after the election, and
2) the publications are easily accessible to citizens less than one month after issuance online or at cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the agency only publishes one report before or after the election, or
2) the publication is generally accessible to citizens but published more than one month after issued or the cost is higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where no reports about the elections are published or reports are not available to the public.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.28 Practice: candidates/pol. parties have fair access to state-owned media outlets (aii_q23)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 23. In practice, candidates/political parties have equitable access to state-owned media outlets.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) candidates/political parties have equal access to and receive fair treatment in state-owned media outlets,
2) access is equal in both news reports and editorial commentary, and
3) candidates/political parties are offered the same rates for campaign advertising.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) some candidates/political parties occasionally have more access to and receive better treatment in state-owned media outlets,
2) access is occasionally unequal in either news reports or editorial commentary, or
3) occasionally a candidate/political party is offered better rates for campaign advertising.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) some candidates/political parties usually have more access to and/or receive better treatment in state-owned media outlets,

2) access is usually unequal in both news reports or editorial commentary, or
3) some candidates/political parties are usually offered better rates for campaign advertising.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
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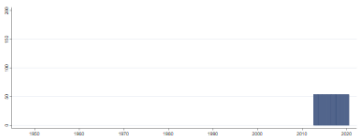


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

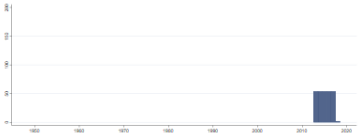
4.2.29 Law: major public procurements require competitive bidding (aii_q24)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 24. In law, major public procurements require competitive bidding.

A 100 score is earned where all major procurements are required by law to follow competitive bidding.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54 **n**: 272 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.30 Practice: major public procurements involve competitive bidding (aii_q25)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 25. In practice, major public procurements involve competitive bidding.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) bids from competing contractors, suppliers, or vendors are invited through open advertising of the scope, specifications, and terms of the proposed contract, and
2) the criteria by which the bids are evaluated is available for scrutiny.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) bids from competing contractors, suppliers, or vendors are invited through open advertising, but the advertising doesn't leave much time for bidders to prepare their offers or it lacks basic components (scope, specifications, or terms of the proposed contract), or
2) the criteria by which the bids are evaluated is not readily available for scrutiny.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) bids from competing contractors, suppliers, or vendors are rarely or never invited through open advertising of the scope, specifications, and terms of the proposed contract, or
2) the criteria by which the bids are to be evaluated is rarely available for scrutiny.

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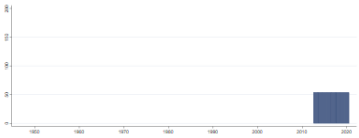

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.31 Practice: citizens can access results and procurement contracts related document (aii_q26)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 26. In practice, citizens can access the results and documents associated with procurement contracts (full contract, proposals, execution reports, financial audits, etc.).

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) there is an archive containing full records of all procurement contracts, whether in a central government office or at each contracting institution, and
2) full records are readily available on or off line for scrutiny by journalists, auditors, competitors and any citizen who request them.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) there is an archive but it doesn't contain complete records of all procurement contracts, whether in a central government office or at each contracting institution, and
2) full records are not readily available on/off line for scrutiny by journalists, auditors, competing contractors and any citizen who request them.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) there's no archive containing full records of all procurement contracts, whether in a central government office or at each contracting institution, or
2) full records are rarely or never available on/off line for scrutiny by journalists, auditors, competitors or any citizen who request them.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
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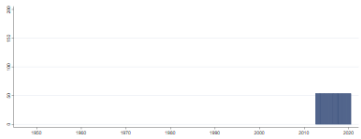

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.32 Law: companies guilty of procurement violations can't participate in future bid (aii_q27)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 27. In law, companies found guilty of violations of procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.

A 100 score is earned where the law forbids companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) from participating in future bidding in the country, whether indefinitely or for a limited period of time.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

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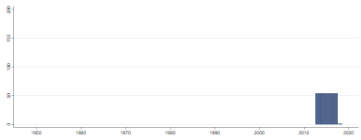

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54 **n**: 271 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.33 Practice: companies guilty of violations cannot participate in future bids (aii_q28)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 28. In practice, companies found guilty of violating procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) are forbidden from participating in future bidding in the country, whether indefinitely or for a limited period of time, and
2) there is a registry of companies forbidden from bidding that citizens can access immediately or in less than two weeks upon request. A 100 is also earned if there is a registry in place that at the time of this research is empty because no company has violated the law.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) are generally forbidden from participating in future bidding, but there is evidence that some exceptions exist, or
2) citizen access to the full list of companies forbidden from participating takes more than two weeks.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) companies found guilty of violating the law (procurement, tax, labor, corruption, etc.) are rarely forbidden from participating in future bidding, or
2) there is no registry of companies forbidden from participating or it exists but it's not public.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
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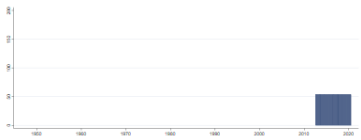

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.34 Practice: citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies (aii_q29)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 29. In practice, citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) financial records of state-owned companies are available on/offline to journalists, auditors and citizens at least quarterly, and
2) the records can be obtained immediately for free online or on paper in less than two weeks of requested at cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) financial records of state-owned companies are available less than quarterly, or
2) obtaining the records takes two weeks to a month, or costs are higher than photocopying.
A 0 score is earned where financial records of state-owned companies are rarely available to the public or don't exist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
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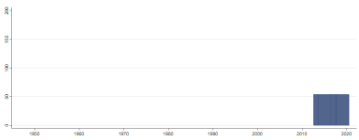


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

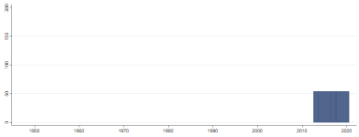
4.2.35 Practice: citizens can access natural resources exploitation financial records (aii_q30)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 30. In practice, citizens can access the financial records associated with natural resources exploitation (gas, oil and mining), whether they involve the participation of public or private corporations.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) financial records associated with natural resource projects are available on/offline to journalists, auditors and citizens at least quarterly, and
2) the records can be obtained immediately for free online or on paper in less than two weeks of requested at cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) financial records associated with natural resource projects are available less than quarterly, or
2) obtaining the records occasionally takes more than two weeks of requested, or costs are higher than photocopying.
A 0 score is earned where financial records associated with natural resource projects are rarely available to the public or don't exist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.36 Practice: significant public expenditure receives legislative approval yearly (aii_q31)

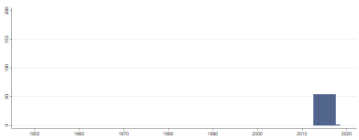
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 31. In practice, significant public expenditure receives legislative approval on an annual basis.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) all significant government expenditure is approved by the legislature on an annual basis in open hearings, and
2) the legislature makes in-year budget amendments to the government proposed budget.
A 100 score is earned even if defense expenditure is approved in closed hearings.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all significant government expenditure is approved annually by the legislature or it's not approved in open hearings, or
2) the legislature occasionally doesn't approve in-year budget amendments.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions applies:
1) the legislative rarely approves significant government expenditure, or
2) the legislature rarely makes in-year budget amendments to the government proposed budget.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54 **n**: 271 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.37 Law: executive's proposal and approved budget must be published in full yearly (aii_q32)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 32. In law, both the executive's budget proposal and the approved budget must be published in full every year.

A 100 score is earned where in law both the budget proposed by the Executive (draft sent to Congress for approval) and the approved budget must be published in full every year.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
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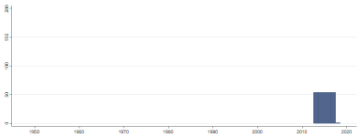


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54 **n**: 271 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.38 Practice: a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds (aii_q34)

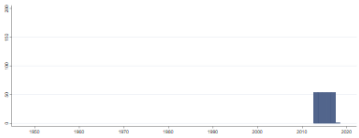
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 34. In practice, a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) there is a functioning oversight committee that goes into session at least weekly, and
2) the committee has conducted at least one investigation in the last year (even if the investigation hasn't finished at the time of this research).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) there is a functioning oversight committee but it goes into session at least biweekly, or
2) the committee has conducted only one investigation in the last two years.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions applies:
1) no functioning oversight committee exists or it exists but it meets monthly or less frequently, or
2) the committee has not conducted any investigation in the last two years.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



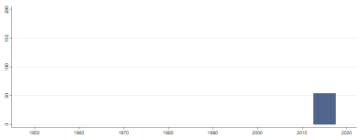
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54 **n**: 271 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.39 Law: civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption (aii_q35)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 35. In law, civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption.

A 100 score is earned where the law creates a explicit legal requirement for civil servants to report any cases of alleged corruption they are aware of.
A 0 score is earned if no such law exists.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

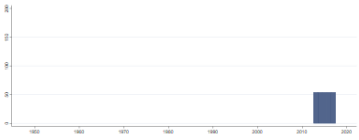
4.2.40 Law: civil servants who report corruption cases are protected (aii_q36)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 36. In law, civil servants who report cases of corruption are protected from recrimination or other negative consequences.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) there is a law specifically created to protect public sector whistle-blowers, and
2) the law forbids termination, transfer, harassment or other negative consequences against whistle-blowers. Note: General protections for civil servants do not grant a 100.

A 0 score is earned if no such law exists.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

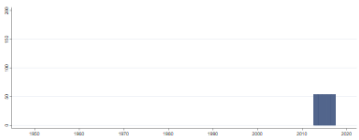
4.2.41 Law: there are formal rules to prevent conflict of interest, nepotism, etc. (aii_q37)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 37. In law, there are formal rules to prevent conflicts of interest, nepotism, cronyism and patronage in all branches of government.

A 100 score is earned where at least two of the following three conditions are met:
1) the law prohibits conflicts of interest, nepotism, cronyism, and patronage (at least two of these offenses must be prohibited),
2) the law applies to all branches of government, including the civil service, and
3) it mandates mechanisms such as competitive recruitment and promotion procedures, safeguards against arbitrary disciplinary actions and dismissal, and recusal procedures.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exist. It also scores 0 if only one of the three conditions described in 100 is met.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.42 Practice: civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference (aii_-q38)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 38. In practice, civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) civil servants are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/oversight body, and
2) civil servants are not removed when a new administration takes power.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) civil servants are occasionally disciplined/removed/transferred without following due process by a peer panel/oversight body, or
2) civil servants are occasionally removed when a new administration takes power.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the due process is so weak it doesn't protect civil servants (e.g. the members of the panel that conducts the due process have a particular interest in how the issue is decided), or
2) civil servants are usually removed when a new administration takes power.

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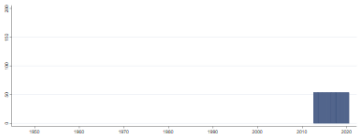


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.43 Practice: civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to prof. criteria (aii_q39)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 39. In practice, civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to professional criteria.

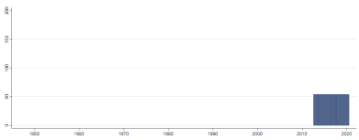
A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) appointments to the civil service are made on a merit-based system,
2) individuals appointed are free of conflicts of interest due to personal loyalties, family connections, political party affiliations or other biases, and
3) performance evaluations are based on standard benchmarks.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all civil servants are appointed because of their merits,
2) not all appointees are free of conflicts or interest, or
3) performance evaluations are not always based on standard benchmarks.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) no merit-based system is in place or it's so weak it's useless,

2) civil servants frequently have conflicts of interest, or
3) performance evaluations are usually based on personal, discretionary criteria.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

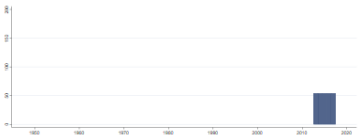
4.2.44 Law: there are restrictions for civil servants after entering private sector (aii_-q40)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 40. In law, there are restrictions for civil servants entering the private sector after leaving the government.

A 100 score is earned where the law forbids civil servants to take a position in the private sector for a period of time after leaving government if the position involves any of the following:
1) would present a conflict of interest,
2) would involve seeking to influence their former government colleagues, or
3) would establish a relationship between the former and the new office.

A 0 score is earned if no such law exists.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

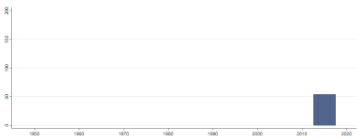
4.2.45 Law: citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies (aii_-q41)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 41. In law, citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) a Constitutional principle guarantees citizens' rights to request and receive access to any public documents and information, and
2) there is a specific access to information law that establishes the process for this right to be implemented.
Note: It's possible to score 100 if national security or individual privacy information is protected, as long as the law defines the parameters and processes to declare what information is protected and they are limited in scope. Just the constitutional protection is not enough to score 100.

A 0 score is earned if there is no such law, or a law exists but it doesn't mandate all the conditions described in 100.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.46 Practice: citizen requests for public information are effective (aii_q42)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 42. In practice, citizen requests for public information are effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) records are available online or on paper less than two weeks after requested, and
2) costs are limited to photocopying. A 100 score is possible even if there are exceptions for information protected by national security or individual privacy laws.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) many records are not online and/or it takes between two and four weeks for citizens' to obtain them, or
2) costs sometimes are higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions applies:
1) most records are not online and it takes more than a month for a citizen to obtain them, or
2) costs are usually higher than photocopying.

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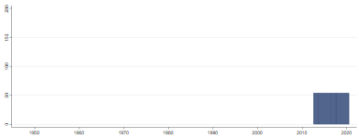
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.47 Practice: citizens can access legislative processes and documents (aii_q43)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 43. In practice, citizens can access legislative processes and documents.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) legislative records (at least transcripts of debates/votes, roll call vote, and full text of bills) are accessible to the public online or at the cost of photocopying,
2) most records are available within a day of legislative proceedings, and
3) there is a complete, easily available legislative archive either on or off line.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) occasionally legislative records (at least transcripts of debates/votes, roll call vote, and full text of bills) are not accessible to the public online or the cost is higher than photocopying;
2) records are usually available within a week of legislative proceedings, or
3) citizens have limited access to a legislative archive either on or off line or the archive is not complete.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) legislative records (at least transcripts of debates/votes, roll call vote, and full text of bills) are rarely accessible to the public online,
2) records take more than a week after legislative proceedings to be available, or
3) there is no legislative archive or citizens don't have access to it.

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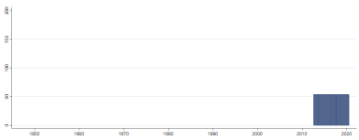
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

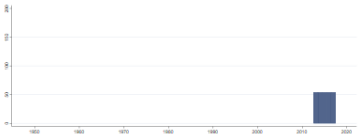
4.2.48 Law: senior officials of government are required to disclose records of assets (aii_q44)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 44. In law, senior officials of the three branches of government (including heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) are required to disclose records of their assets and disclosures are public.

A 100 score is earned where in law all the following conditions are met:
1) senior officials of the three branches of government (including heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) must file asset disclosures,
2) disclosures must contain all assets and income belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), and
3) disclosures must be available to the public.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) no such law exists or it exists but it doesn't apply to all senior officials of the three branches of government,
2) the law requires so little information as to render the disclosures useless (e.g. it doesn't require disclosing assets of the immediate family, or requires citing real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or
3) the law doesn't make the disclosures public.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.49 Practice: asset disclosure process of senior officials branches is effective (aii_q45)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 45. In practice, the asset disclosure process for senior officials of the three branches of government (heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) is effective.

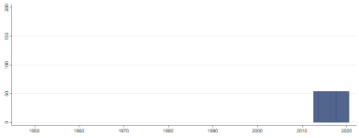
A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) senior officials of the three branches of government file their asset disclosures,
2) their disclosures contain detailed information about assets belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), and
3) disclosures are available to the public online or within two weeks of requested at the cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) not all senior officials of the three branches of government file their asset disclosures,
2) their disclosures don't contain detailed information about them and their immediate family, or
3) disclosures are not always available to the public (they're not online, paper versions take more

than two weeks to obtain, or costs are higher than photocopying).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) senior officials of the three branches of government routinely fail to file asset disclosures,
2) asset disclosures contain so little information they are useless (e.g. they don't disclose assets of the immediate family, or cite real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or
3) asset disclosures are not available to the public. A 0 score is also earned where no law requires asset disclosures.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

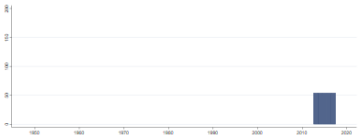
4.2.50 Law: civil service members are required to disclose assets and these are public (aii_q46)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 46. In law, members of the civil service are required to disclose records of their assets and the disclosures are public.

A 100 score is earned when in law all the following conditions are met:
1) members of the civil service must file asset disclosures,
2) disclosures must contain all assets and income belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments, both domestic and foreign), and
3) disclosures must be available to the public.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) no such law exists or it exists but it doesn't apply to all members of the civil service,
2) the law requires so little information as to render the disclosures useless (e.g. it doesn't require disclosing assets of the immediate family, or requires citing real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or
3) the law doesn't make the disclosures public.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.51 Practice: the asset disclosure process for civil service members is effective (aii_q47)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 47. In practice, the asset disclosure process for members of the civil service is effective.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) all members of the civil service file their asset disclosures,
2) their disclosures contain detailed information about assets belonging to them and their immediate family (including real estate, movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), and

3) disclosures are available to the public online or within two weeks of requested at the cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) most but not all members of the civil service file their asset disclosures,
2) their disclosures are not complete (e.g. they contain real estate assets but not movable property, or list the asset but don't provide its estimated value), or
3) disclosures are not always available to the public (they're not online, paper versions take more than two weeks to obtain, or costs are higher than photocopying).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) members of the civil service routinely fail to file asset disclosures,
2) asset disclosures contain so little information they are useless (e.g. they don't disclose assets of the immediate family, or cite real estate but not movable property, cash, salaries, and income from investments), or
3) asset disclosures are not available to the public. A 0 score is also earned where no law requires asset disclosures.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.52 Law: political parties are required to disclose public donations (Gov. funds) (aii_q48)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 48. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose public donations (funds sourced from the government).

A 100 score is earned where a law requires political parties to publish all public contributions.
A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.53 Practice: pol. parties disclose public donations and these are available to publ (aii_q49)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 49. In practice, political parties regularly disclose public donations (funds that are sourced from the government) and the disclosures are easily available to the public.

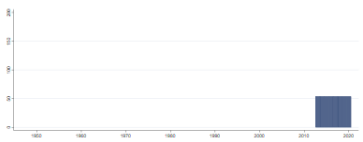
A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) political parties disclose public donations within a month of received, and
2) they are easily available online or at the cost of photocopy.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) political parties don't always disclose public donations or disclose them more than a month of received, or

2) disclosures are not available online or the cost of paper versions is higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where political parties rarely disclose public donations.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

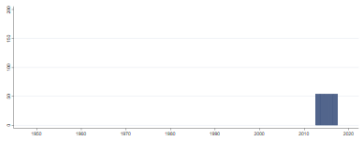
4.2.54 Law: political parties are required to disclose private donations (aii_q50)

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 50. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose private donations.

A 100 score is earned where the law requires political parties to publish all private contributions.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.55 Practice: pol. parties disclose private donations and it is available to public (aii_q51)

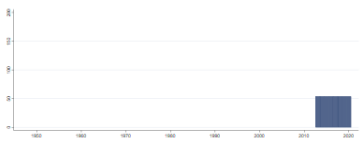
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 51. In practice, political parties regularly disclose private donations and the disclosures are easily available to the public.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) political parties disclose private donations within a one month of received, and
2) they are easily available online or at the cost of photocopy.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) political parties don't always disclose private donations or disclose them more than a month of received, or
2) disclosures are not available online or the cost of paper versions is higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where political parties rarely disclose private donations.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.56 Practice: media organizations disclose their owner's identities to the public (aii_q52)

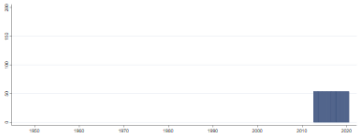
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 52. In practice, media organizations (print, broadcast, online) disclose the identities of their owners to the public.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) major media organizations disclose the names of their owners to the public, and
2) the information is readily available to any citizen (online, in the newspaper, etc.).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) only some major media organizations disclose the name of their owners or they disclose only some of the owners, or
2) the information is public but obtaining it takes two weeks or more.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) major media organizations don't disclose the names of their owners, or
2) the information is available only to the government.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.57 Practice: journalists and editors adhere to professional practices in reporting (aii_q53)

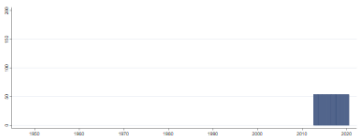
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 53. In practice, journalists and editors adhere to strict, professional practices in their reporting.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) major media organizations have a formal document with standards guiding journalistic work (Code of Ethics, Editorial Guidelines, Statement of Principles, Code of Conduct, etc.),
2) the document codifies standards for use of anonymous sources, conflicts of interest, and impartiality, and
3) major media organizations enforce this document.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) some but not all major media organizations have a formal document,
2) the formal document contains only one of the three aspects mentioned in 100 (use of anonymous sources, conflicts of interest, and impartiality), or
3) major media organizations enforce this document but some exceptions exist.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) most major media organizations lack a formal document,
2) the formal document is vague and doesn't provide guidance on use of anonymous sources, conflicts of interest, and impartiality, or
3) major media organizations rarely or never enforce this document.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.58 Law: it's legal to report accurate news even if it damages pub. figures' reput. (aii_q54)

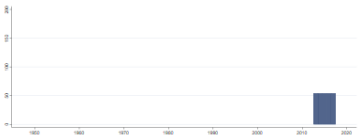
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 54. In law, it is legal to report accurate news even if it damages the reputation of a public figure.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) it is legal to report accurate information on public figures regardless of the damage to their reputations,
2) journalists can only be convicted if malice is proved (a story was published even though the journalist knew it was false or didn't try to verify it).

Note: Public figures include anyone in a position of responsibility in the government or civil service; political leaders; and leaders of civil society organizations, religious groups, trade unions, or large businesses.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't include all the conditions described in 100. A 0 score is also earned where the law establishes the presumption of bad faith for all comments deemed defamatory and/or the burden of proof falls to journalists.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.59 Practice: the government does not promote the media's self-censorship (aii_q55)

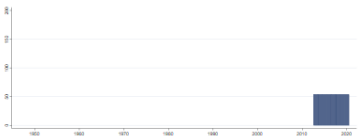
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 55. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (prepublication censoring) and the government doesn't promote the media's self-censorship.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the government never prevents the publication of information, and
2) the government doesn't promote the media's self-censorship (e.g. with threats, discrimination in the application of tax laws, government advertising, etc.).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the government occasionally prevents the publication of information, or
2) it occasionally encourages the media to self-censor (e.g. with threats, discrimination in the application of tax laws, government advertising, etc.).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the government usually prevents the publication of information, or
2) it usually encourages the media to self-censor (e.g. with threats, discrimination in the application of tax laws, government advertising, etc.).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.60 Practice: government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (aii_q56)

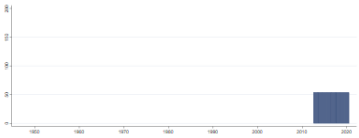
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 56. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) of citizen-created content online and the government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (in blogs, social media, etc.).

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) the government never prevents the publication online of information by citizens, and
2) the government doesn't promote citizen's self-censorship (e.g. with arrests, threats to prosecute, interrogations, etc.).

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) the government occasionally prevents the publication online of information by citizens, or
2) it occasionally encourages citizens to self-censor (e.g. with arrests, threats to prosecute, interrogations, etc.).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the government usually prevents the publication online of information by citizens, or
2) it usually encourages citizens to self-censor (e.g. with arrests, threats to prosecute, interrogations, etc.).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.2.61 Practice: government doesn't block (or ask ICT firms to block) online content (aii_q57)

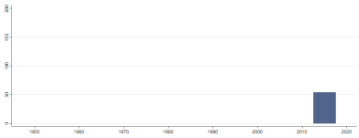
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 57. In practice, the government does not block (or require ICT firms to block) online content.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) there is no evidence that politically sensitive websites, keywords, search results or content are filtered, blocked or taken down, and
2) Web users in the country are able to access any website in the world without restriction. A 100 score can still be earned if child pornography or delinquent intellectual property websites have been taken down.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) a small number of sites, keywords or search results on a specific issue are blocked (blocking cannot include widely used Internet tools such as Skype, Google, YouTube, or Facebook/Twitter), or
2) citizens are occasionally unable to access certain websites (national or international).

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) politically sensitive websites, keywords, search results or content are usually filtered, blocked or taken down, or
2) Web users in the country are usually unable to access many websites without restriction, including widely used Internet tools such as Skype, Google, YouTube, or Facebook/Twitter.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.62 Practice: ministries and autonomous agencies have websites (aii_q58)

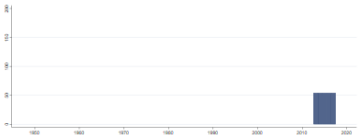
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 58. In practice, ministries and autonomous agencies have websites.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) all ministries and autonomous agencies (public service providers) have websites, and
2) are updated at least once a month.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) about half of the ministries and autonomous agencies (public service providers) have websites, or
2) the websites are updated less than once a month.

A 0 score is earned where less than 10% of the ministries and autonomous agencies (public service providers) have websites.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.63 Practice: the public services regulatory agencies have websites (aii_q59)

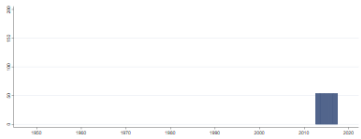
Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 59. In practice, the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (when and if there is one) have websites.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:
1) all the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (if one exists) have websites,
2) the websites inform users of their rights and how to exercise them in a way that is easy to grasp for users with limited education, and
3) the websites allow users to file complaints online. Note: other digital methods to file complaints, such as mobile apps or phone lines, can also be considered for this indicator.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:
1) some but not all the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman have websites,
2) the websites contain little information about users rights and how to exercise them or the information is difficult to grasp for users with limited education, or
3) the websites don't allow users to file complaints online.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:
1) the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman lack websites, or
2) the websites generally lack basic information about users rights or how to exercise them.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54



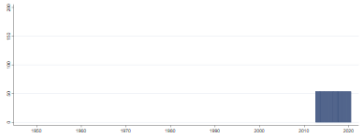
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 54 **n**: 270 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.2.64 Rule of law sub-index (aii_rol)

Rule of Law. This sub index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

41. In law, citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies.
42. In practice, citizen requests for public information are effective.
43. In practice, citizens can access legislative processes and documents.
44. In law, senior officials of the three branches of government (including heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) are required to disclose records of their assets and disclosures are public.
45. In practice, the asset disclosure process for senior officials of the three branches of government (heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) is effective.
46. In law, members of the civil service are required to disclose records of their assets and the disclosures are public.
47. In practice, the asset disclosure process for members of the civil service is effective.
48. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose public donations (funds sourced from the government).
49. In practice, political parties regularly disclose public donations (funds that are sourced from the government) and the disclosures are easily available to the public.
50. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose private donations.
51. In practice, political parties regularly disclose private donations and the disclosures are easily available to the public.
52. In practice, media organizations (print, broadcast, online) disclose the identities of their owners to the public.
53. In practice, journalists and editors adhere to strict, professional practices in their reporting.
54. In law, it is legal to report accurate news even if it damages the reputation of a public figure.
55. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) and the government doesn't promote the media's self-censorship.
56. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) of citizen-created content online and the government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (in blogs, social media, etc.).
57. In practice, the government does not block (or require ICT firms to block) online content.
58. In practice, ministries and autonomous agencies have websites.
59. In practice, the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (when and if there is one) have websites.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.3 Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Acemoglu, D., Johnson, S., & Robinson, J. A. (2001). The colonial origins of comparative development: An empirical investigation. *The American Economic Review*, *91*(5), 1369–1401

http://economics.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/data/ajr2001
(Data downloaded: 2021-09-22)

Settler Mortality

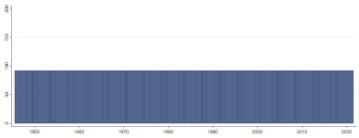
Data used in the article The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation.

4.3.1 Log Settler Mortality (ajr_settmort)

Log of the mortality rate faced by European settlers at the time of colonization.

Note: The data for Ethiopia is used for both Ethiopia (-1992) and Ethiopia (1993-).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 86



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 92 **n**: 6992 $\overline{N}$: 92 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.4 Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat and Wacziarg

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Alesina, A., Devleeschauwer, A., Easterly, W., Kurlat, S., & Wacziarg, R. (2003). Fractionalization [O. Galor (ed.) (2011), Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective, Edward Elgar, UK.]. *Journal of Economic Growth*, *8*(2), 155–194

http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/faculty_pages/romain.wacziarg/papersum.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-13)

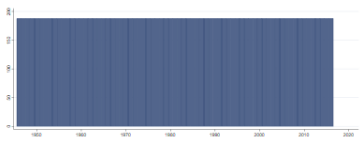
Fractionalization

The variables reflect the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not share a certain characteristic, the higher the number the less probability of the two sharing that characteristic. The data was last updated by the authors in 2003. For the QoG Data, the data from the year 2000 is repeated throughout the other years, then, these variables should be taken as historical variables.

4.4.1 Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_ethnic2000)

Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000. The definition of ethnicity involves a combination of racial and linguistic characteristics. The result is a higher degree of fractionalization than the commonly used ELF-index (see el_elf60) in for example Latin America, where people of many races speak the same language.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 186

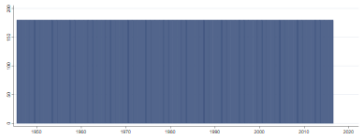


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188 **n**: 13348 $\overline{N}$: 188 $\overline{T}$: 71

4.4.2 Language Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_language2000)

Linguistic Fractionalization in the year 2000. Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same linguistic group. The higher the number, the more fractionalized society.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 179

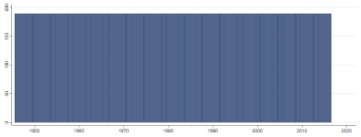


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 180 **n**: 12780 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 71

4.4.3 Religion Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_religion2000)

Religious Fractionalization in the year 2000. Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same religious group. The higher the number, the more fractionalized society.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 188



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 189 **n**: 13419 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 71

4.5 The Association of Religion Data Archives

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Maoz, Z., & Henderson, E. A. (2013). The world religion dataset, 1945-2010: Logic, estimates, and trends. *International Interactions*, *39*(3)

http://www.thearda.com/Archive/CrossNational.asp
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-09)

World Religion Project: National Religion Dataset

The World Religion Dataset (WRD) aims to provide detailed information about religious adherence worldwide since 1945. It contains data about the number of adherents by religion in each of the states in the international system. These numbers are given for every half-decade period (1945, 1950, etc., through 2010). Percentages of the states' populations that practice a given religion are also provided. (Note: These percentages are expressed as decimals, ranging from 0 to 1, where 0 indicates that 0 percent of the population practices a given religion and 1 indicates that 100 percent of the population practices that religion). Some of the religions are divided into religious families. To the extent data are available, the breakdown of adherents within a given religion into religious families is also provided.

The project was developed in three stages. The first stage consisted of the formation of a religion tree. A religion tree is a systematic classification of major religions and of religious families within those major religions. To develop the religion tree a comprehensive literature review was prepared, the aim of which was (i) to define a religion, (ii) to find tangible indicators of a given religion of religious families within a major religion, and (iii) to identify existing efforts at classifying world religions. (Please see the original survey instrument to view the structure of the religion tree). The second stage consisted of the identification of major data sources of religious adherence and the collection of data from these sources according to the religion tree classification. This created a dataset that included multiple records for some states for a given point in time. It also contained multiple missing data for specific states, specific time periods and specific religions. The third stage consisted of cleaning the data, reconciling discrepancies of information from different sources and imputing data for the missing cases.

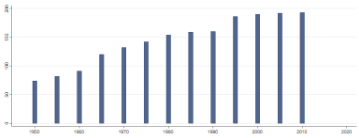
The National Religion Dataset: The observation in this dataset is a state-five-year unit. This dataset provides information regarding the number of adherents by religions, as well as the percentage of the state's population practicing a given religion.

4.5.1 Animist religions: Total (% Adherents) (arda_angenpct)

Animist religions: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



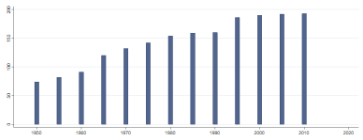
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.2 Baha'i: Total (% Adherents) (arda_bagenpct)

Baha'i: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



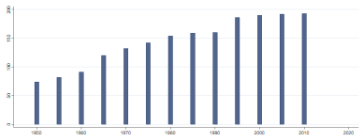
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.3 Buddhism: Total (% Adherents) (arda_bugenpct)

Buddhism: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



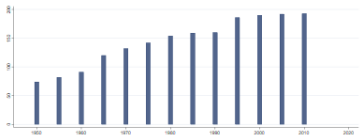
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.4 Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents) (arda_bumahpct)

Buddhism: Mahayana (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



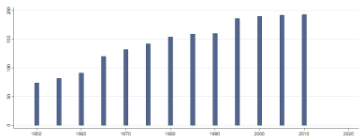
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.5 Buddhism: Other (% Adherents) (arda_buothpct)

Buddhism: Other (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



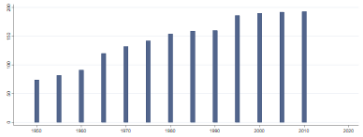
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.6 Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents) (arda_buthrpct)

Buddhism: Theravada (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



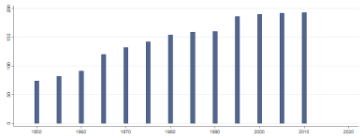
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.7 Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents) (arda_changpct)

Christianity: Anglican (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



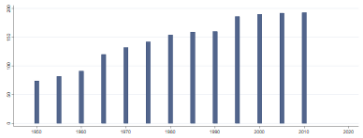
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.8 Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents) (arda_chcatpct)

Christianity: Roman Catholics (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



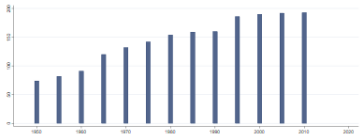
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.9 Christianity: Total (% Adherents) (arda_chgenpct)

Christianity: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



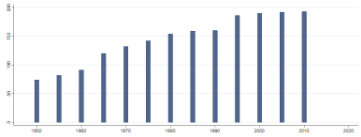
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.10 Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents) (arda_chortpct)

Christianity: Eastern Orthodox (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



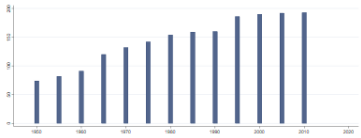
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.11 Christianity: Other (% Adherents) (arda_chothpct)

Christianity: Other (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



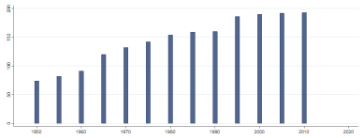
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.12 Christianity: Protestants (% Adherents) (arda_chprtpct)

Christianity: Protestants (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



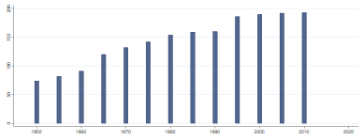
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.13 Confucianism: Total (% Adherents) (arda_cogenpct)

Confucianism: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



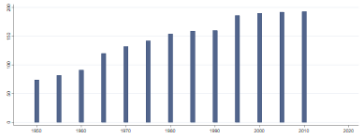
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.14 Hindu: Total (% Adherents) (arda_higenpct)

Hindu: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



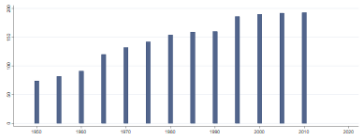
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.15 Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents) (arda_isahmpct)

Islam: Ahmadiyya (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



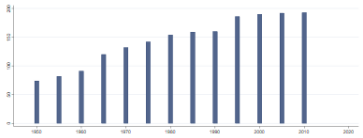
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.16 Islam: Alawite (% Adherents) (arda_isalapct)

Islam: Alawite (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



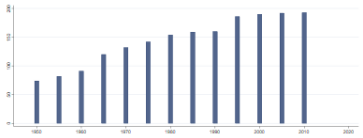
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.17 Islam: Total (% Adherents) (arda_isgenpct)

Islam: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



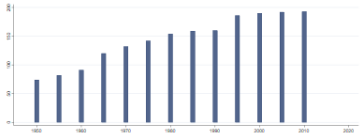
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.18 Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents) (arda_isibdpct)

Islam: Ibadhi (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



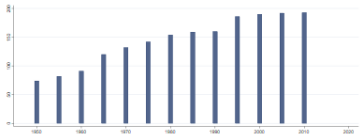
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.19 Islam: Other (% Adherents) (arda_islotpct)

Islam: Other (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



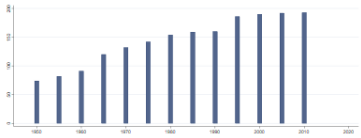
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.20 Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents) (arda_isnatpct)

Islam: Nation of Islam (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



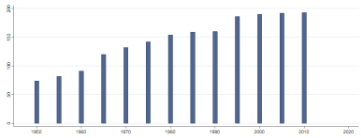
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.21 Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents) (arda_isshipct)

Islam: Shi'a (% Adherents).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



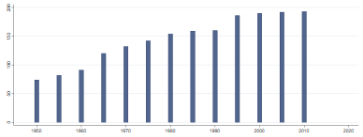
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.22 Islam: Sunni (% Adherents) (arda_issunpct)

Islam: Sunni (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



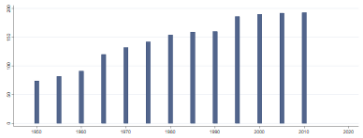
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.23 Jain: Total (% Adherents) (arda_jagenpct)

Jain: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



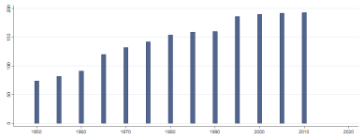
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.24 Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents) (arda_jdcnpct)

Judaism: Conservative (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



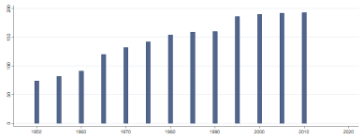
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.25 Judaism: Total (% Adherents) (arda_jdgenpct)

Judaism: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



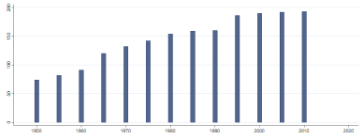
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.26 Judaism: Orthodox (% Adherents) (arda_jdorpct)

Judaism: Orthodox (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



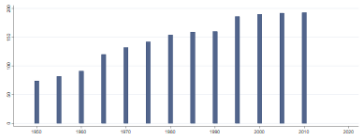
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.27 Judaism: Other (% Adherents) (arda_jdotpct)

Judaism: Other (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



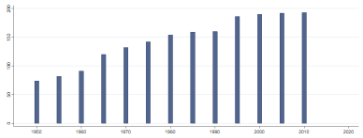
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.28 Judaism: Reform (% Adherents) (arda_jdrfpct)

Judaism: Reform (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



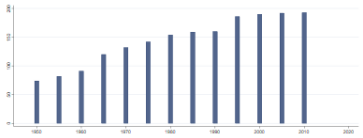
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.29 Non-religious: Total (% Adherents) (arda_norelpct)

Non-religious: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



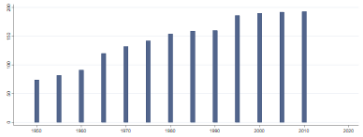
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.30 Other religions: Total (% Adherents) (arda_otgenpct)

Other religions: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



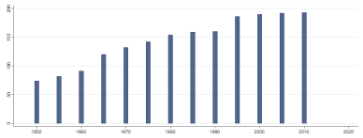
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.31 Shinto: Total (% Adherents) (arda_shgenpct)

Shinto: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



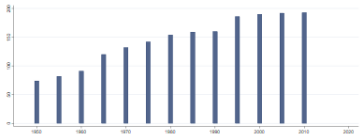
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.32 Sikh: Total (% Adherents) (arda_sigenpct)

Sikh: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



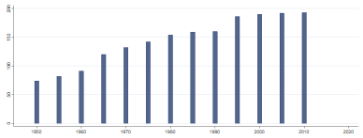
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.33 Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents) (arda_sygenpct)

Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



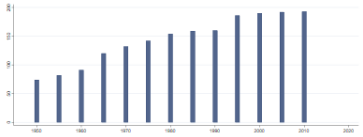
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.34 Taoism: Total (% Adherents) (arda_tagenpct)

Taoism: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



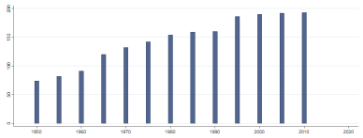
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.5.35 Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents) (arda_zogenpct)

Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 206 **n**: 1875 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.6 Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions Project

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M., & Long, A. G. (2002). Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944. *International Interactions*, *28*, 237–260

http://www.atopdata.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

The ATOP State-Year dataset

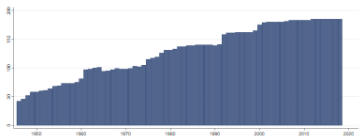
The Alliance Treaty Obligations and Provisions (ATOP) project provides data regarding the content of military alliance agreements signed by all countries of the world between 1815 and 2018.

4.6.1 Member of an Alliance (atop_ally)

Member of an Alliance

0. Not a member of an alliance
1. Member of an alliance

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185



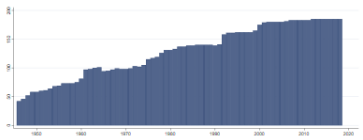
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 199 **n**: 9361 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.6.2 Consultancy Obligation (atop_consult)

Consultancy Obligation

0. Has no Consultancy obligations
1. Has Consultancy obligations

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185



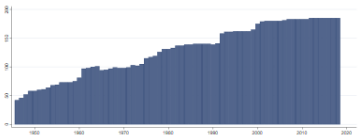
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 199 **n**: 9361 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.6.3 Defensive Obligation (atop_defensive)

Defensive Obligation

0. Has no defensive obligations
1. Has defensive obligations

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185



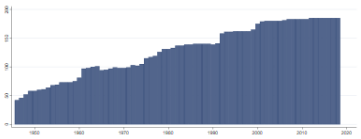
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 199 **n**: 9361 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.6.4 Neutrality Obligation (atop_neutrality)

Neutrality Obligation

0. Has no Neutrality obligations
1. Has Neutrality obligations

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185



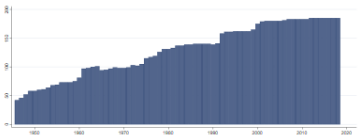
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 199 **n**: 9361 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.6.5 Non-Aggression Obligation (atop_nonagg)

Non-Agression Obligation

0. Has no Non-Agression obligations
1. Has Non-Agression obligations

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 199 **n**: 9361 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.6.6 Number of Alliances (atop_number)

Number of Alliances

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185

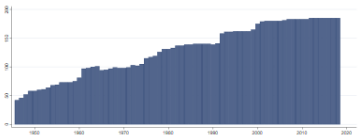
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 199 **n**: 9361 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.6.7 Offensive Obligation (atop_offensive)

Offensive Obligation

0. Has no offensive obligations
1. Has offensive obligations

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185

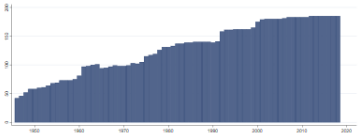


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 199 **n**: 9361 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.6.8 Transition Year (atop_transyr)

Transition Year

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 199 **n**: 9361 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.7 Sherppa Ghent University

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Standaert, S. (2015). Divining the level of corruption: A bayesian state-space approach. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, *43*(3), 782–803. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.05.007

http://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/BCI/BCI.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-08-17)

The Bayesian Corruption Index

The Bayesian Corruption Index is a composite index of the perceived overall level of corruption: with corruption refered to as the "abuse of public power for private gain". Perceived corruption: Given the hidden nature of corruption, direct measures are hard to come by, or inherently flawed (e.g. the number of corruption convictions). Instead, we amalgamate the opinion on the level of corruption from inhabitants of the country, companies operating there, NGOs, and officials working both in governmental and supra-governmental organizations. Composite: it combines the information of 20 different surveys and more than 80 different survey questions that cover the perceived level of corruption.

It is an alternative to the other well-known indicators of corruption perception: the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) published by Transparency International and the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) published by the World Bank. Methodologically, it is most closely related to the latter as the methodology used in the construction of the BCI can be seen as an augmented version of the Worldwide Governance Indicators' methodology.

The augmentation allows an increase of the coverage of the BCI: a 60% to 100% increase relative to the WGI and CPI, respectively. In addition, in contrast to the WGI or CPI, the underlying source data are entered without any ex-ante imputations, averaging or other manipulations. This results in an index that truly represents the underlying data, unbiased by any modeling choices of the composer.

4.7.1 The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bci)

The BCI index values lie between 0 and 100, with an increase in the index corresponding to a raise in the level of corruption. This is a first difference with CPI and WGI where an increase means that the level of corruption has decreased.

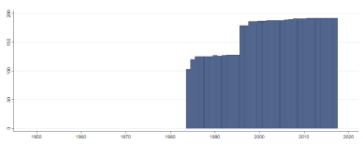
There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, the authors were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption. On the other hand, when the index is one, all surveys say that corruption is as bad as it gets according to their scale. This is another difference with CPI and WGI, where the scaling is relative. They are rescaled such that WGI has mean 0 and a standard deviation of 1 in each year, while CPI always lies between 0 and 100.

In contrast, the actual range of values of the BCI will change in each year, depending how close countries come to the situation where everyone agrees there is no corruption at all (0), or that corruption is as bad as it can get (100).

The absolute scale of the BCI index was obtained by rescaling all the individual survey data such that

zero corresponds to the lowest possible level of corruption and 1 to the highest one. We subsequently rescaled the BCI index such that when all underlying indicators are zero (one), the expected value of the BCI index is zero (hundred).

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 192



Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 199 **n**: 5639 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.7.2 The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bcistd)

The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 192

Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 199 **n**: 5639 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.8 The International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (2021). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2021-3. http://www.iucnredlist.org

https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/summary-statistics
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-09)

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (version 2021-3)

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. From its small beginning, The IUCN Red List has grown in size and complexity and now plays an increasingly prominent role in guiding conservation activities of governments, NGOs and scientific institutions. The introduction in 1994 of a scientifically rigorous approach to determine risks of extinction that is applicable to all species, has become a world standard.

Note: For reptiles, fishes, molluscs, other invertebrates, plants, fungi & protists: there are still many species that have not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List and therefore their status is not known (i.e., these groups have not yet been completely assessed). Therefore the figures presented below for these groups should be interpreted as the number of species known to be threatened within those species that have been assessed to date, and not as the overall total number of threatened species for each group.

We advise users to abstain from making comparisons through time using this data, given that there could be changes to the methodology for the country reports.

4.8.1 Threatened Species: Amphibians (bi_amphibians)

Threatened Species: Amphibians (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.2 Threatened Species: Birds (bi_birds)

Threatened Species: Birds (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.3 Threatened Species: Chromists (bi_chromists)

Threatened Species: Chromists (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.4 Threatened Species: Fishes (bi_fishes)

Threatened Species: Fishes (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.5 Threatened Species: Fungi (bi_fungi)

Threatened Species: Fungi (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.6 Threatened Species: Mammals (bi_mammals)

Threatened Species: Mammals (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.7 Threatened Species: Molluscs (bi_molluscs)

Threatened Species: Molluscs (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.8 Threatened Species: Other Inverts (bi_othinverts)

Threatened Species: Other Inverts (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.9 Threatened Species: Plants (bi_plants)

Threatened Species: Plants (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.10 Threatened Species: Reptiles (bi_reptiles)

Threatened Species: Reptiles (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.11 Threatened Species: Total (bi_total)

Threatened Species: Total (Total number of species reported as endangered per country)

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.9 Bonn International Center for Conversion

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Mutschler, Max. M and Marius Bales. (2020). *Global Militarization Index 2020.* Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC. https://gmi.bicc.de/

http://gmi.bicc.de/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-07)

Global Militarization Index

Compiled by BICC, the Global Militarization Index (GMI) presents on an annual basis the relative weight and importance of a country's military apparatus in relation to its society as a whole. The GMI covers 151 states and is based on the latest available figures (up to 2019). The index project is financially supported by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

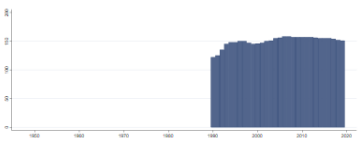
4.9.1 Global Militarization Index (bicc_gmi)

The Global Militarization Index is divided into three overarching categories: expenditure, personnel and heavy weapons. (See variables bicc_milexp, bicc_milper, and bicc_hw).

In order to increase the compatibility between different indicators and preventing extreme values from crating distortions when normalizing data, in a first step every indicator was represented in a logarithm with the factor 10. Second, all data was normalized using the formula x=(y-min)/(max-min), with min and max representing, respectively, the lowest and the highest value of the logarithm. In a third step, every indicator was weighted in accordance to a subjective factor, reflecting the relative importance attributed to it by BICC researchers. In order to calculate the final score, the weighted indicators were added together and then normalized one last time on a scale ranging from 0 to 1,000. For better comparison of individual years, all years were finally normalized.

Weighting Factors used:
Military expenditures as percentage of GDP - 5
Military expenditures in relation to health spending - 3
Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to population - 4
Military reservers in relation to population - 2
Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to physicians - 2
Heavy weapons in relation to population - 4

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 156



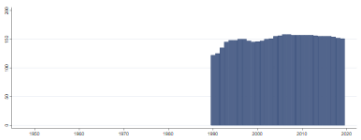
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 168 **n**: 4499 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.9.2 Heavy Weapons Index (bicc_hw)

The GMI takes into consideration the number of an armed forces' heavy weapons in relation to the total population. Heavy weapons are defined here as any piece of military equipment which fits into either one of four categories: armored vehicles (armored personnel carriers, light tanks, main battle tanks), artillery (multiple rocket launchers, self-propelled artillery, towed artillery) above 100mm caliber, combat aircraft (attack helicopters, fixed-wing fighter aircraft), and major fighting ships (submarines, major surface combatants above corvette size).

Data on weapons holdings was collected by BICC from different sources, mainly the Military Balance from ISS. Data on small arms and light weapons (SALW) is not only extremely difficult to obtain but also unreliable and was thus not included in the GMI.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 156



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 168 **n**: 4499 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 27

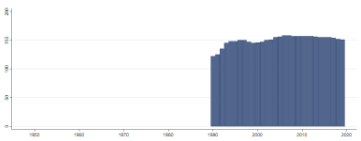
4.9.3 Military Expenditure Index (bicc_milexp)

Military spending in relation to GDP and health spending are the most important indicators for determining the level of militarization. Financial resources which are made available via the military budget by a government are an important factor which affects capacities and size of a state's armed forces. The other indicator the GMI uses is the comparison between the total military budget and government spending on health services.

Figures for military expenditure are compiled from the data base of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute SIPRI. Even though SIPRI may currently be regarded as the most reliable source, data on military expenditure has to be treated with extreme caution. For many countries, especially in the developing world and autocratic states, the figures are but rough estimates. In cases where SIPRI does not provide any up-to-date information, we adopted the latest available figures provided they were no older than three years.

Data on gross domestic product was taken from the International Monetary Fund. Data on health expenditure used have been extracted from the data base of the World Health Organization.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 156



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 168 **n**: 4499 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.9.4 Military Personnel Index (bicc_milper)

The level of militarization is also represented by the relation of military personnel to the total population and physicians. The first and most important indicator in this category is the active (para)military personnel to the total population. Paramilitary personnel were included here, since in many countries the regular military alone does not adequately reflect the total size of the armed forces.

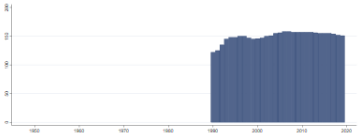
The main criterion for coding an organizational entity as either military or paramilitary is that

the forces in question are under the direct control of the government in addition to being armed, uniformed and garrisoned.

For a comprehensive presentation of the available personnel and an adequate representation of the relative level of militarization, a second indicator in this category takes into account the percentage of reserve forces in the total population. This factor is relevant for some countries, such as Switzerland that have a comparably small standing army but a more substantial amount of available reserves within society. The third indicator compares the total amount of military and paramilitary forces with the number of physicians in a country in order to express the relation between military and non-military expertise in a society.

All data on military personnel was compiled from the Military Balance, the yearbook published by the Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IISS). Population size figures were taken from the Vital Statistics Report of the United Nations; data on the number of physicians from the World Health Organization.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 156



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 168 **n**: 4499 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.10 Bar-Ilan University

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Fox, J. (2011). Building composite measures of religion and state. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, *7*, 1–39

Fox, J. (2015). *Political secularism, religion, and the state: A time series analysis of worldwide data*. Cambridge University Press

Fox, J. (2017). Religion and state dataset: Round 3. http://www.religionandstate.org/

Fox, J., Finke, R., & Mataic, D. R. (2018). New data and measures on societal discrimination and religious minorities. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on Religion*, *2*(14)

http://www.thearda.com/Archive/Files/Descriptions/RAS3.asp
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

Religion and State Project

The Religion and State (RAS) project is a university-based project located at Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan, Israel. Its goal is to create a set of measures that systematically gauge the intersection between government and religion. Specifically, it examines government religion policy. The project's goals are threefold:
- To provide an accurate description of government religion policies worldwide.
- To create a tool which will lead to greater understanding of the factors which influence government religion policy.
- To provide the means to examine how government religion policy influences other political, social, and economic factors as well as how those factors influence government religion policy.

Round 2 of the RAS dataset, which is currently the official version available for download, measures the extent of government involvement in religion (GIR) or the lack thereof for 175 states on a yearly basis between 1990 and 2014. This constitutes all countries with populations of 250,000 or more as well as a sampling of smaller states. The data includes the following information:

Official Religion: A 15 value variable which measures the official relationship between religion and the state. This includes five categories of official religions and nine categories of state-religion relationships which range from unofficial support for a single religion to overt hostility to all religion.

Religious Support: This includes 51 separate variables which measure different ways a government can support religion including financial support, policies which enforce religious laws, and other forms of entanglement between government and religion.

Religious Restrictions: This includes 29 separate variables which measure different ways governments regulate, restrict, or control all religions in the state including the majority religion. This includes restrictions on religion's political role, restrictions on religious institutions, restrictions on religious practices, and other forms of regulation, control, and restrictions.

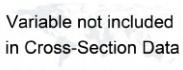
Religious Discrimination: This includes 30 types of restrictions that are placed on the religious institutions and practices of religious minorities that are not placed on the majority group. This includes restrictions on religious practices, restrictions on religious institutions and clergy, restrictions on conversion and proselytizing, and other restrictions.

The dataset also includes several sets of detailed variables measuring certain policies in depth. These topics include religious education, the registration of religious organizations, restrictions on abortion, restrictions on proselytizing, and religious requirements for holding public office or citizenship.

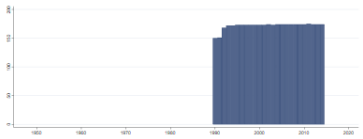
4.10.1 Official Religion (biu_offrel)

Official Religion measures whether the government has an established religion. For a religion to be established there must be a constitutional clause, a law, or the equivalent explicitly stating that a specific religion or specific religions are the official religions of that state. This variable is coded on the following scale:

0. The State has no official religion
1. The state has multiple established religions
2. The state has one established religion



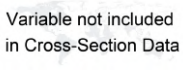
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



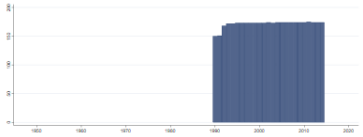
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180 **n**: 4286 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.10.2 Religious Legislation (biu_relleg)

Composite measure of religious legislation, 2014 (higher scores indicate higher levels of religious legislation).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180 **n**: 4286 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.11 Barro and Lee

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of Development Economics*, *104*, 184–198

http://www.barrolee.com/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-04)

Educational Attainment Dataset

The Barro-Lee Data set provide data disaggregated by sex and by 5-year age intervals. It provides educational attainment data for 146 countries in 5-year intervals from 1950 to 2010. It also provides information about the distribution of educational attainment of the adult population over age 15 and over age 25 by sex at seven levels of schooling - no formal education, incomplete primary, complete primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, incomplete tertiary, and complete tertiary. Average years of schooling at all levels - primary, secondary, and tertiary - are also measured for each country and for regions in the world.

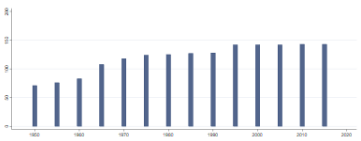
This is the latest updated version of the Barro-Lee dataset reported in Barro and Lee (2013). Dr. Hanol Lee, an associate professor at Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, has collaborated on the project.

The main aim of this new version is to construct estimates of educational attainment for the population between 15 and 64 years old for the year of 2015. The estimates are disaggregated by gender and by 10-year age group, whereas those in the original dataset were disaggregated by 5-year age group. This is due to the limited availability of disaggregated statistics in the newly complied census/survey data.

4.11.1 Average Schooling Years, Female (bl_asyf)

Average schooling years, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

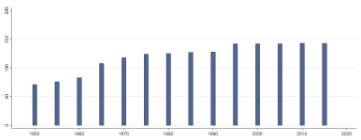


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.11.2 Average Schooling Years, Male (bl_asym)

Average schooling years, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

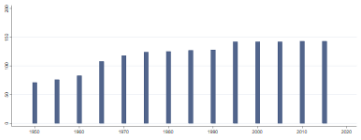


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.11.3 Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (bl_asymf)

Average schooling years, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

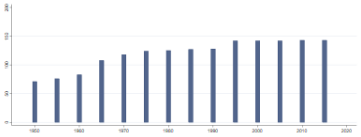


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.11.4 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (bl_lhf)

Percentage with tertiary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

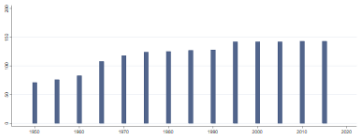


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.11.5 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Male (bl_lhm)

Percentage with tertiary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

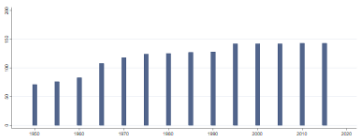


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.11.6 Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lhmf)

Percentage with tertiary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

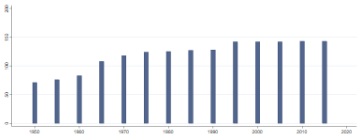


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.11.7 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (bl_lpf)

Percentage with primary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

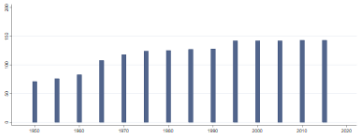


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.11.8 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (bl_lpm)

Percentage with primary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

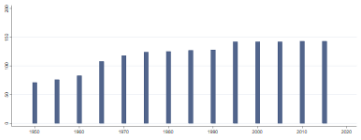


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.11.9 Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lpmf)

Percentage with primary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

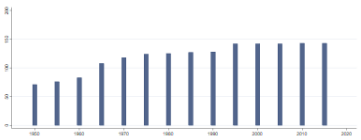


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.11.10 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (bl_lsf)

Percentage with secondary schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

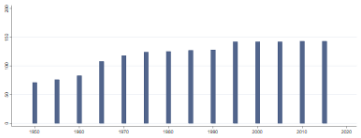


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.11.11 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (bl_lsm)

Percentage with secondary schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

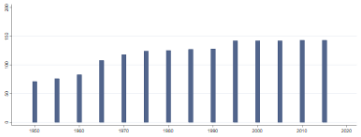


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.11.12 Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lsmf)

Percentage with secondary schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

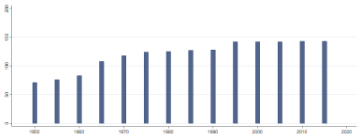


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.11.13 Percentage with No Schooling, Female (bl_luf)

Percentage with no schooling, females between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

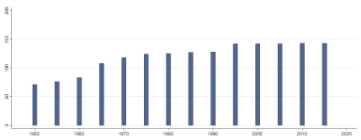


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.11.14 Percentage with No Schooling, Male (bl_lum)

Percentage with no schooling, males between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143

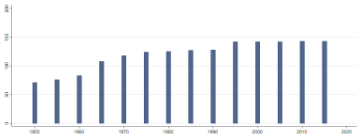


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.11.15 Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (bl_lumf)

Percentage with no schooling, females and males between 15 and 64 years old.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151 **n**: 1672 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.12 Boix, Miller and Rosato

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2022). Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020 [UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF]]. *Harvard Dataverse, V1.* https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR

Boix, C., Miller, M. K., & Rosato, S. (2013). A complete data set of political regimes, 1800-2007. *Comparative Political Studies*, *46*(12), 1523–54

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/FJLMKT
(Data downloaded: 2022-01-30)

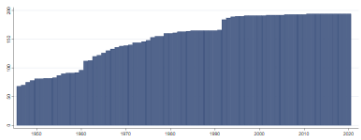
Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, 1800-2020

This data set provides a dichotomous coding of democracy from 1800 until 2020, however QoG data contains information from 1946 onwards. Authors define a country as democratic if it satisfies conditions for both contestation and participation. Specifically, democracies feature political leaders chosen through free and fair elections and satisfy a threshold value of suffrage.

4.12.1 Dichotomous democracy measure (bmr_dem)

Dichotomous democracy measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

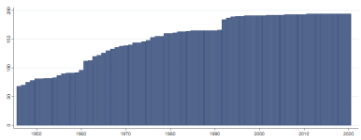


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 210 **n**: 11396 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.12.2 Number of previous democratic breakdowns (bmr_dembr)

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

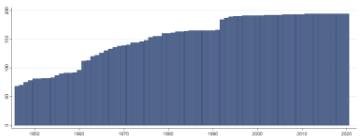


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 210 **n**: 11396 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.12.3 Consecutive years of current regime type (bmr_demdur)

Consecutive years of current regime type.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

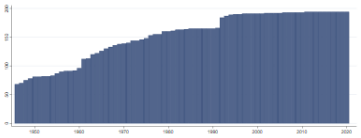


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 210 **n**: 11396 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.12.4 Democracy measure, requiring min. 50% of adult women have the right to vote (bmr_demfsuf)

This adjusts democracy by also requiring that at least half of adult women have the right to vote.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

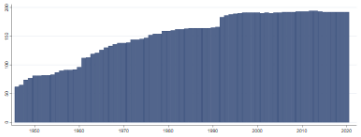


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 210 **n**: 11396 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.12.5 Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries) (bmr_demmis)

This is the same measure as democracy (bmr_dem), except it records an NA for countries occupied during an international war (e.g., the Netherlands 1940-44) or experiencing state collapse during a civil war (e.g., Lebanon 1976-89). The democracy variable instead fills in these years as continuations of the same regime type.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

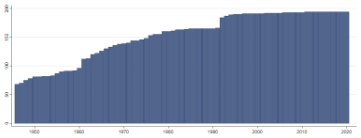


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 210 **n**: 11336 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.12.6 Democratic transition (bmr_demtran)

(-1) Democratic breakdown
(0) No change
(1) Democratic transition

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 210 **n**: 11396 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.13 Bernhard, Nordstrom and Reenock

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Bernhard, M., Nordstrom, T., & Reenock, C. (2001). Economic performance, institutional intermediation, and democratic breakdown. *Journal of Politics*, *63*(3), 775–803

http://users.clas.ufl.edu/bernhard/content/data/data.htm
(Data downloaded: 2020-09-21)

Event History Coding of Democratic Breakdowns

Binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 prepared for use in event history analysis.

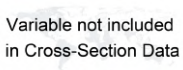
4.13.1 Democratic Breakdown (bnr_dem)

The variable is a binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 (included in the QoG dataset are only the years 1946-2005) prepared for use in event history analysis. Countries that meet the minimum conditions for democracy (see below) enter the dataset and are coded "0". When countries cease to meet those minimum criteria they are coded "1" and exit from the dataset. If, after a democratic breakdown, a country again meets our minimum criteria it re-enters the data as a new democratic episode. The time frame onset in 1913 is a function of when the first country (Norway) meets the minimum conditions. All series terminate in either in a breakdown in various years or right censorship in 2005. The minimal conditions are based on Dahl's notion of polyarchy (competitiveness, inclusiveness) combined with Linz and Stepan's stateness criteria.

Competitiveness: Countries that hold elections for both the executive and legislature, and in which more than one party contests the elections, are included. However, we exclude cases in which we detected outcome changing vote fraud, in which there was either extensive or extreme violence that inhibited voters' preference expression, or in which political parties representing a substantial portion of the population were banned.

Inclusiveness: We only include competitive polities in which at least fifty percent of all adult citizens are enfranchised to vote in our set of democracies.

Stateness: We also considered questions of sovereignty, not including colonial states, where founding elections were held prior to the granting of independence, and countries experiencing internal wars in which twenty percent or greater of the population or territory was out of control of the state.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 126 **n**: 3162 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.14 Bjornskov and Rode

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Bjørnskov, C., & Rode, M. (2020). Regime types and regime change: A new dataset on democracy, coups, and political institutions. *Review of International Organizations*, *15*, 531–551

http://www.christianbjoernskov.com/bjoernskovrodedata/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-13)

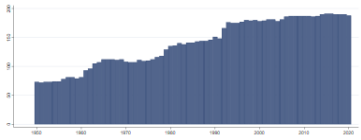
Bjørnskov-Rode regime data

Bjornskov-Rode update and expansion of Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland's DD dataset

4.14.1 No. of chambers in parliament (br_chpar)

Total number of chambers in parliament.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 191

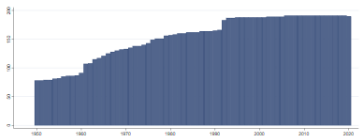


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 9943 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.14.2 Is the country a colony (br_col)

Is the country a colony? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 191

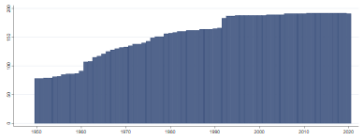


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10866 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.14.3 Is the country communist / socialist (br_com)

Is the country's regime communist / socialist? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

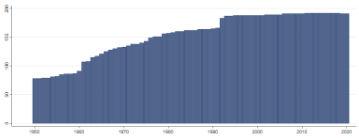


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10876 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.14.4 No. of coups (br_coup)

Total number of coups

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

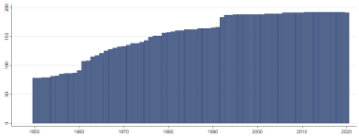


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10875 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.14.5 Is the country in the Commonwealth (br_cw)

Is the country a member of the British Commonwealth? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

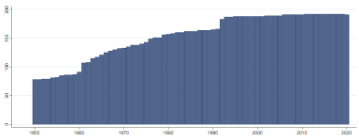


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10876 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.14.6 Is the country a democracy (br_dem)

Is the country democratic or not? following Cheibub, Ghandi and Vreeland (2010). Dichotomous indicator of democracy based on a minimalist definition. A country is defined as democratic, if elections were conducted, these were free and fair, and if there was a peaceful turnover of legislative and executive offices following those elections. (0: No; 1: Yes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

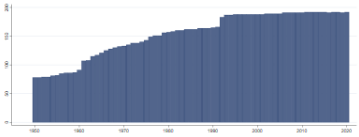


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10876 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.14.7 Whether an election was postponed (br_elecpost)

Whether an election held in that year was postponed from an earlier date (0: No, 1: Yes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

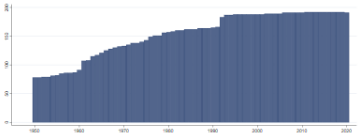


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10875 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.14.8 Typology of political institutions (br_elect)

Alternative democracy indicator capturing degree of multi-party competition. (No elections=0, Single-party elections=1, non-democratic multi-party elections=2, democratic elections= 3)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

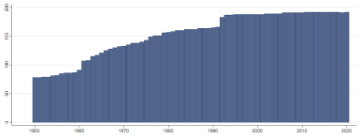


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10876 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.14.9 Whether an election was held during the year (br_elecyear)

Whether an election was held that year (0: No, 1: Yes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

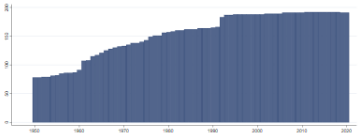


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10876 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.14.10 No. of failed coups (br_fcoup)

Number of failed coups

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

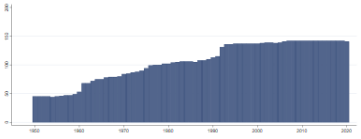


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10875 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.14.11 Is the president interim/temporary (br_int)

Is the president interim / preliminary? (more than 2 Presidents/year=1, Otherwise=0)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 142

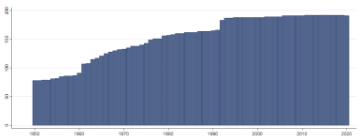


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 151 **n**: 7448 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.14.12 Is the country a monarchy (br_mon)

Is the country a hereditary monarchy? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

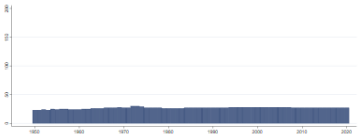


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10876 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.14.13 Is the monarch female (br_monf)

Is the monarch female? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

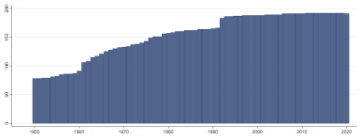


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 40 **n**: 1895 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.14.14 New constitution implemented (br_newconst)

Whether a new constitution was implemented (0: No; 1: Yes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

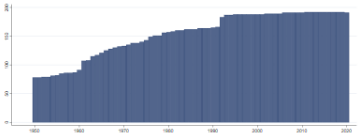


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10869 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.14.15 Is the political system presidential (br_pres)

Is the political system presidential? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

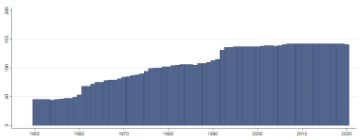


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10876 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.14.16 Is the president female (br_presf)

Is the president female? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 142

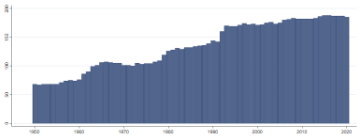


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 151 **n**: 7449 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.14.17 Does the country have proportional voting (br_pvote)

Is the electoral system characterized by including proportional representation? (0: No; 1: Yes)

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 188

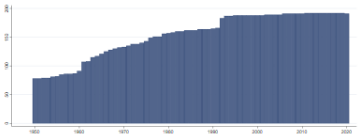


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 197 **n**: 9506 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.14.18 Did the main regime change (br_regch)

If a coded event, such as a change in the Presidency, took place after 01.07 it is assigned to the following calendar year in the data. In this case, the lag variable will be equal to one. For all change events before that date, the lag dummy is equal to zero. (0: No; 1: Yes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

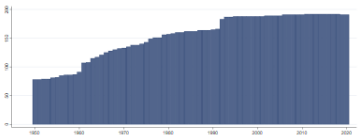


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10876 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.14.19 No. of successful coups (br_scoup)

Number of successful coups

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

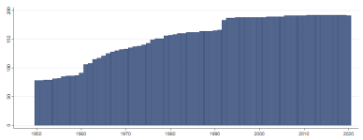


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10875 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.14.20 Full suffrage (br_suff)

Whether electoral system attributes full suffrage (0: No; 1: Yes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10874 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.15 Bertelsmann Stiftung

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Donner, S., Hartmann, H., & Schwarz, R. (2020). *Transformation index of the bertelsmann stiftung 2020.* Bertelsmann Stiftung. http://www.bti-project.org

https://www.bti-project.org/en
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-01)

Bertelsmann Transformation Index

The Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) analyzes and evaluates the quality of democracy, a market economy and political management in 137 developing and transition countries. It measures successes and setbacks on the path toward a democracy based on the rule of law and a socially responsible market economy.

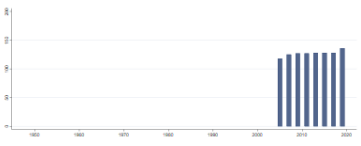
In-depth country reports provide the basis for assessing the state of transformation and persistent challenges, and to evaluate the ability of policymakers to carry out consistent and targeted reforms. The BTI is the first cross-national comparative index that uses self-collected data to comprehensively measure the quality of governance during processes of transition.

4.15.1 Associational/Assembly Rights (bti_aar)

To what extent can individuals form and join independent political or civic groups? To what extent can these groups operate and assemble freely? 1-10.

1. Association and assembly rights are denied. Independent civic groups do not exist or are prohibited.
4. Association and assembly rights are severely limited. Oppositional political groups with any relevance are prohibited or systematically disabled. Independent civic groups can operate and assemble if they support the regime or are not outspokenly critical of it.
7. Association and assembly rights are partially limited, but generally there are no outright prohibitions of independent political or civic groups.
10. Association and assembly rights are unrestricted for individuals and independent political or civic groups within the basic democratic order.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

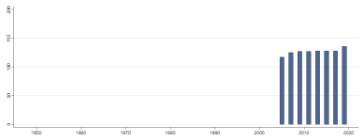
4.15.2 Anti-Corruption Policy (bti_acp)

To what extent does the government successfully contain corruption? 1-10.

1. The government fails to contain corruption, and there are no integrity mechanisms in place.

4. The government is only partly willing and able to contain corruption, while the few integrity mechanisms implemented are mostly ineffective.
7. The government is often successful in containing corruption. Most integrity mechanisms are in place, but some are functioning only with limited effectiveness.
10. The government is successful in containing corruption, and all integrity mechanisms are in place and effective.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136



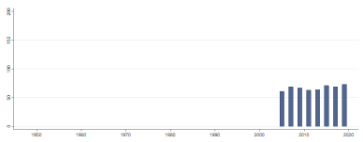
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1016 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.15.3 Approval of Democracy (bti_aod)

How strong is the citizens' approval of democratic norms and procedures? 1-10.

1. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very low.
4. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly low.
7. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly high.
10. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very high.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 81



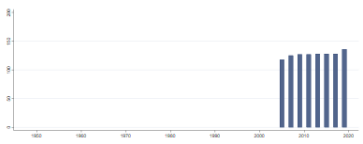
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 86 **n**: 537 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.15.4 Basic Administration (bti_ba)

To what extent do basic administrative structures exist? 1-10.

1. The administrative structures of the state are limited to keeping the peace and maintaining law and order. Their territorial scope is very limited, and broad segments of the population are not covered.
4. The administrative structures of the state are extending beyond maintaining law and order, but their territorial scope and effectivity are limited.
7. The administrative structures of the state provide most basic public services throughout the country, but their operation is to some extent deficient.
10. The state has a differentiated administrative structure throughout the country which provides all basic public services.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136



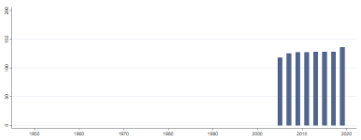
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.15.5 Commitment to Democratic Institutions (bti_cdi)

To what extent are democratic institutions accepted as legitimate by the relevant actors? 1-10.

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regime).
4. Only individual institutions are accepted, while influential actors hold vetoes. Acceptance remains unstable over time.
7. Most democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by most relevant actors.
10. All democratic institutions are accepted as legitimate by all relevant actors.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.15.6 Conflict Intensity (bti_ci)

How serious are social, ethnic and religious conflicts? 1-10.

1. There are no violent incidents based on social, ethnic or religious differences.
4. There are only few violent incidents. Radical political actors have limited success in mobilizing along existing cleavages. Society and the political elite, however, are divided along social, ethnic or religious lines.
7. There are violent incidents. Mobilized groups and protest movements dominate politics. Society and the political elite are deeply split into social classes, ethnic or religious communities.
10. There is civil war or a widespread violent conflict based on social, ethnic or religious differences.

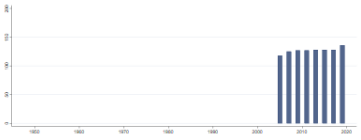
Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.15.7 Monetary and fiscal stability (bti_cps)

There are institutional or political precautions to achieve monetary and fiscal stability. Including "To what extend does the monetary authority pursue and communicate a consistent monetary stabilization policy?" and "To what extent do the government's budgetary policies support fiscal stability?"

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136



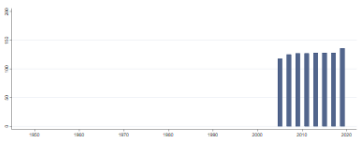
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.15.8 Civil Rights (bti_cr)

To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights? 1-10.

1. Civil rights are not guaranteed and frequently violated. There are no mechanisms and institutions to protect citizens against violations of their rights.
4. Civil rights are guaranteed only within limited enclaves or are violated over protracted periods of time. Some mechanisms and institutions to prosecute, punish and redress violations of civil rights are established formally, but do not function.
7. Civil rights are guaranteed, but are partially or temporarily violated or are not protected in some parts of the country. Mechanisms and institutions to prosecute, punish and redress violations of civil rights are in place, but often prove to be ineffective.
10. Civil rights are guaranteed by the constitution and respected by all state institutions. Infringements present an extreme exception. Citizens are effectively protected by mechanisms and institutions established to prosecute, punish and redress violations of their rights.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.15.9 Civil Society Participation (bti_csp)

To what extent does the political leadership enable the participation of civil society in the political process? 1-10.

1. The political leadership obstructs civil society participation. It suppresses civil society organizations and excludes its representatives from the policy process.
4. The political leadership neglects civil society participation. It frequently ignores civil society actors and formulates its policy autonomously.
7. The political leadership permits civil society participation. It takes into account and accommodates the interests of most civil society actors.
10. The political leadership actively enables civil society participation. It assigns an important role to civil society actors in deliberating and determining policies.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

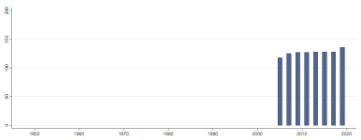
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1016 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.15.10 Civil Society Traditions (bti_cst)

To what extent are there traditions of civil society? 1-10.

1. Traditions of civil society are very strong.
4. Traditions of civil society are fairly strong.
7. Traditions of civil society are fairly weak.
10. Traditions of civil society are very weak.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

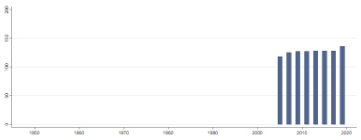


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.15.11 Democracy Status (bti_ds)

Democracy Status: The state of democracy is measured in terms of five criteria; including stateness, political participation, rule of law, stability of the democratic institutions, and political and social integration 1-10.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136



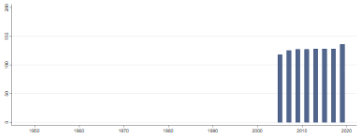
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.15.12 Equal Opportunity (bti_eo)

To what extent does equality of opportunity exist? 1-10.

1. Equality of opportunity is not achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have only very limited access to education, public office and employment. There are no legal provisions against discrimination.
4.Equality of opportunity is only partially achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic, religious and other groups have limited access to education, public office and employment. There are some legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is highly deficient.
7. Equality of opportunity is largely achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have near-equal access to education, public office and employment. There are a number of legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is at times insufficient.
10. Equality of opportunity is achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have equal access to education, public office and employment. There is a comprehensive and effective legal and institutional framework for the protection against discrimination.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
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4.15.13 Economic Output Strength (bti_eos)

How does the economy, as measured in quantitative indicators, perform? 1-10.

1. The economic performance is very poor. Strongly negative macroeconomic data may include negative GDP growth rates, very high unemployment levels, high inflation, large budget deficits, unreasonably high debt and an increasingly unsustainable current account position.

4. The economic performance is poor. Continuing negative macroeconomic data may include stagnant GDP levels, relatively high unemployment levels, low price stability, an unbalanced budget, rising debt and a volatile current account position.
7. The economic performance is good. Moderately positive macroeconomic data may include low GDP growth rates, only moderate unemployment levels, relative price stability, a slightly unbalanced budget, a tendency toward debt and a manageable current account position.
10. The economic performance is very good. Positive macroeconomic data may include relatively high GDP growth rates, relatively high employment levels, price stability, balanced budget, reasonable debt and a sustainable current account position.

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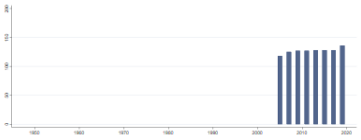

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
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4.15.14 Economic Performance (bti_ep)

Economic Performance: The economy's performance points to solid development 1-10.

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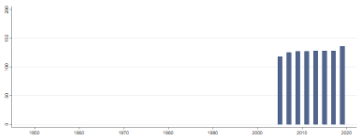

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
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4.15.15 Effective Power to Govern (bti_epg)

To what extent do democratically elected political representatives have the effective power to govern, or to what extent are there veto powers and political enclaves? 1-10.

1. Political decision-makers are not democratically elected.
4. Democratically elected political representatives have limited power to govern. Strong veto groups are able to undermine fundamental elements of democratic procedures.
7. Democratically elected political representatives have considerable power to govern. However, individual power groups can set their own domains apart or enforce special-interest policies.
10. Democratically elected political representatives have the effective power to govern. No individual or group is holding any de facto veto power.

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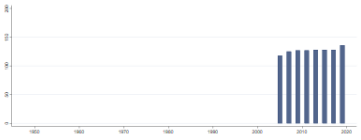

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4.15.16 Free and Fair Elections (bti_ffe)

To what extent are political representatives determined by general, free and fair elections? 1-10.

1. There are no elections on free and fair elections.
4. General, multi-party elections are held, conducted properly and accepted as the means of filling political posts. However, there are some constraints on the fairness of the elections with regard to registration, campaigning or media access.
7. General elections are held, but serious irregularities during voting process and ballot count occur. The rights to vote, campaign and run for office are restricted, and elections have de facto only limited influence over who governs.
10. National elections, if held at all, are entirely unfree and unfair.

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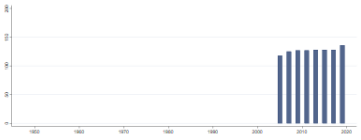

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4.15.17 Freedom of Expression (bti_foe)

To what extent can citizens, organizations and the mass media express opinions freely? 1-10.

1. Freedom of expression is denied. Independent media do not exist or are prohibited.
4. Freedom of expression is often subject to interference or government restrictions. Distortion and manipulation shape matters of public debate.
7. Freedom of expression is occasionally subject to interference or government restrictions, but there are generally no incidents of blatant intrusions like outright state censorship or media shutdowns.
10. Freedom of expression is guaranteed against interference or government restrictions. Individuals, groups and the press can fully exercise these rights.

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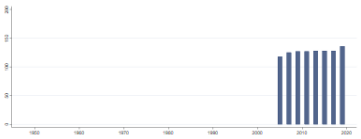

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4.15.18 Governance Index (bti_gi)

Governance Index: It groups the scores of the level of difficulty of management, the steering capacity, the resource efficiency, consensus building, and international cooperation 1-10. Higher scores mean higher quality of governance.

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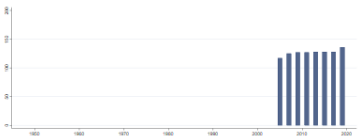

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4.15.19 Governance Performance (bti_gp)

Governance Performance: It groups the scores of the steering capability, resource efficiency, consensus building and international cooperation 1-10. Higher scores mean higher governance performance.

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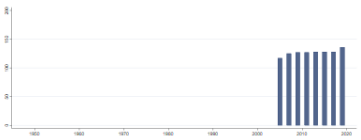

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4.15.20 International Cooperation (bti_ic)

The political leadership is willing and able to cooperate with external supporters and organizations. Including "To what extent does the political leadership use the support of international partners to implement a long-term strategy of development?", "To what extent does the government act as a credible and reliable partner in its relations with the international community?" and "To what extent is the political leadership willing and able to cooperate with neighboring countries?".

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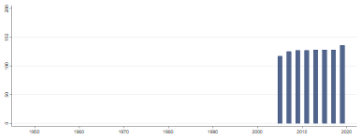

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4.15.21 Interest Groups (bti_ig)

To what extent is there a network of cooperative associations or interest groups to mediate between society and the political system? 1-10.

1. Interest groups are present only in isolated social segments, are on the whole poorly balanced and cooperate little. A large number of social interests remain unrepresented.
4. There is a narrow range of interest groups, in which important social interests are underrepresented. Only a few players dominate, and there is a risk of polarization.
7. There is an average range of interest groups, which reflect most social interests. However, a few strong interests dominate, producing a latent risk of pooling conflicts.
10. There is a broad range of interest groups that reflect competing social interests, tend to balance one another and are cooperative.

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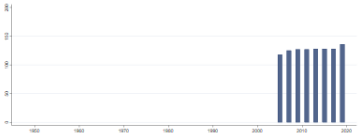

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4.15.22 Independent Judiciary (bti_ij)

To what extent does an independent judiciary exist? 1-10.

1. The judiciary is not independent and not institutionally differentiated.
4. The independence of the judiciary is heavily impaired by political authorities and high levels of corruption. It is to some extent institutionally differentiated, but severely restricted by functional deficits, insufficient territorial operability and scarce resources.

7. The judiciary is largely independent, even though occasionally its decisions are subordinated to political authorities or influenced by corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, but partially restricted by insufficient territorial or functional operability.
10. The judiciary is independent and free both from unconstitutional intervention by other institutions and from corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, and there are mechanisms for judicial review of legislative or executive acts.

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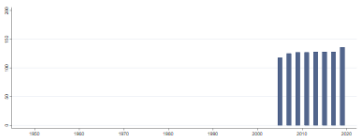

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4.15.23 Level of Difficulty (bti_lod)

Level of Difficulty in Management: it groups the scores of the structural constraints, the civil society traditions and the conflict intensity of a society 1-10. Higher scores indicate more constraints on management.

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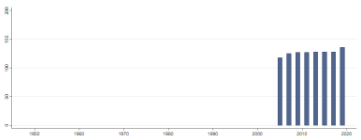

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4.15.24 Economy Status (bti_mes)

Economy Status: It groups the scores of the level of socioeconomic development, the organization of the market and competition, currency and price stability, private property, the welfare regime, the economic performance, and sustainability 1-10. Higher scores reflect advanced economy status.

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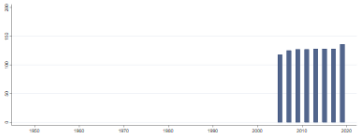

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4.15.25 Organization of the Market and Competition (bti_mo)

Organization of the Market and Competition: There are clear rules for stable, market-based competition 1-10. State-guaranteed rules for market competition with equal opportunities for all market participants exist in countries with higher scores.

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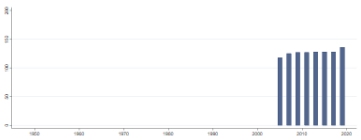

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4.15.26 Monopoly on the Use of Force (bti_muf)

To what extent does the state's monopoly on the use of force cover the entire territory of the country? 1-10.

1. There is no state monopoly on the use of force.
4. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established only in key parts of the country. Large areas of the country are controlled by guerrillas, paramilitaries or clans.
7. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established nationwide in principle, but it is challenged by guerrillas, mafias or clans in territorial enclaves.
10. There is no competition with the state's monopoly on the use of force throughout the entire territory.

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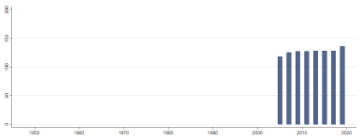

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4.15.27 No Interference of Religious Dogmas (bti_nird)

To what extent are legal order and political institutions defined without interference by religious dogmas? 1-10.

1. The state is theocratic. Religious dogmas define legal order and political institutions.
4. Secular and religious norms are in conflict about the basic constitution of the state or are forming a hybrid system.
7. The state is largely secular. However, religious dogmas have considerable influence on legal order and political institutions.
10. The state is secular. Religious dogmas have no noteworthy influence on legal order or political institutions.

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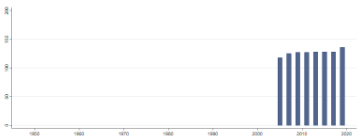

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4.15.28 Performance of Democratic Institutions (bti_pdi)

Are democratic institutions capable of performing? 1-10.

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regime).

4. Democratic institutions exist, but they are unstable and ineffective.
7. Democratic institutions perform their functions in principle, but often are inefficient due to friction between institutions.
10. The ensemble of democratic institutions is effective and efficient. As a rule, political decisions are prepared, made, implemented and reviewed in legitimate procedures by the appropriate authorities.

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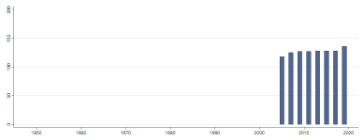

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4.15.29 Prosecution of Office Abuse (bti_poa)

To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized? 1-10.

1. Office holders who break the law and engage in corruption can do so without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity.
4. Office holders who break the law and engage in corruption are not prosecuted adequately under the law, but occasionally attract adverse publicity.
7. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption generally are prosecuted under established laws and often attract adverse publicity, but occasionally slip through political, legal or procedural loopholes.
10. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption are prosecuted rigorously under established laws and always attract adverse publicity.

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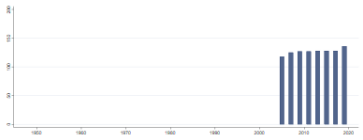

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4.15.30 Political Participation (bti_pp)

Political Participation: The populace decides who rules, and it has other political freedoms 1-10. Higher scores refer better conditions of political participation and other political freedoms.

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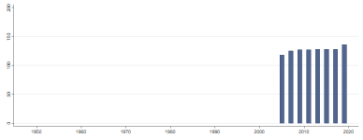

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4.15.31 Private Property (bti_prp)

There are adequate conditions to support a functional private sector. Including "To what extent do government authorities ensure well-defined rights of private property and regulate the acquisition, benefits, use and sale of property?" and "To what extent are private companies permitted and protected? Are privatization processes conducted in a manner consistent with market principles?".

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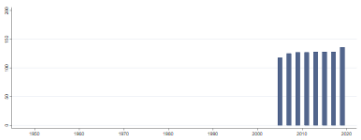

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4.15.32 Party System (bti_ps)

To what extent is there a stable and socially rooted party system able to articulate and aggregate societal interests? 1-10.

1. There is no party system to articulate and aggregate societal interest.
4. The party system is unstable with shallow roots in society: high fragmentation, high voter volatility and high polarization.
7. The party system is fairly stable and socially rooted: moderate fragmentation, moderate voter volatility and moderate polarization.
10. The party system is stable and socially rooted: it is able to articulate and aggregate societal interest with low fragmentation, low voter volatility and low polarization.

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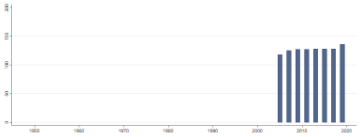

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4.15.33 Political and Social Integration (bti_psi)

Political and Social Integration: Stable patterns of representation exist for mediating between society and the state; there is also a consolidated civic culture 1-10.

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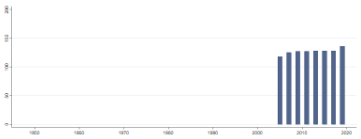

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4.15.34 Rule of Law (bti_rol)

Rule of Law: State powers check and balance one another and ensure civil rights. Including "To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)", "To what extent does an independent judiciary exist?", "To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized?" and "To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights?".

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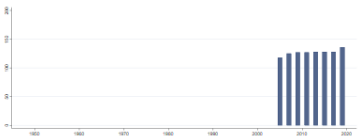

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4.15.35 Social Capital (bti_sc)

Social Capital: To what extent have social self-organization and the construction of social capital advanced? This question aims to assess the level of trust between citizens, which fosters cooperation and mutual support for purposes of self-help, rather than primarily to further political objectives.

1. There is a very low level of trust among the population, and civic self-organization is rudimentary.
4. There is a fairly low level of trust among the population. The small number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations is unevenly distributed or spontaneous and temporary.
7. There is a fairly high level of trust among the population and a substantial number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations.
10. There is a very high level of trust among the population and a large number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations.

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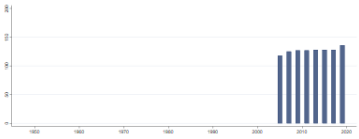

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4.15.36 Stability of Democratic Institutions (bti_sdi)

Stability of Democratic Institutions: Democratic institutions are capable of performing, and they are adequately accepted as legitimate 1-10.

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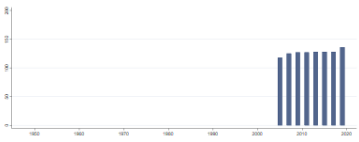

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4.15.37 Socio-Economic Barriers (bti_seb)

To what extent are significant parts of the population fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality? 1-10.

1. Poverty and inequality are extensive and structurally ingrained.
4. Poverty and inequality are pronounced and partly structurally ingrained.
7. Poverty and inequality are limited and barely structurally ingrained.
10. Poverty and inequality are minor and not structurally ingrained.

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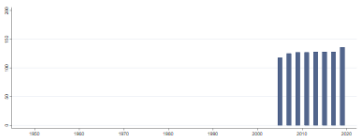

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4.15.38 Socio-Economic Level (bti_sel)

Socio-Economic Level: In principle, the country's level of development permits adequate freedom of choice for all citizens 1-10. Higher scores are present for countries with better socio-economic level.

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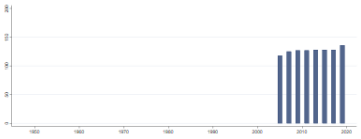

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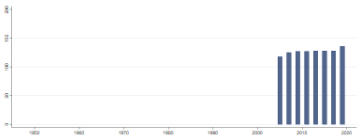
4.15.39 State Identity (bti_si)

To what extent do all relevant groups in society agree about citizenship and accept the nation-state as legitimate? 1-10.

1. The legitimacy of the nation-state is questioned fundamentally. Different population groups compete for hegemony and deny citizenship to others.
4. The legitimacy of the nation-state is frequently challenged. Significant aspects of citizenship are withheld from entire population groups.
7. The legitimacy of the nation-state is rarely questioned. Some groups are denied full citizenship rights.
10. The large majority of the population accepts the nation-state as legitimate. All individuals and groups enjoy the right to acquire citizenship without discrimination.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136



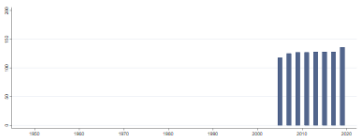
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.15.40 Separation of Powers (bti_sop)

To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)? 1-10.

1. There is no separation of powers, neither de jure nor de facto.
4. One branch, generally the executive, has an ongoing and either informally or formally confirmed monopoly on power, which may include the colonization of other powers, even though they are institutionally differentiated.
7. The separation of powers generally is in place and functioning. Partial or temporary restrictions of checks and balances occur, but a restoration of balance is sought.
10. There is a clear separation of powers with mutual checks and balances.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136



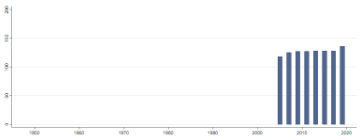
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.15.41 Social Safety Nets (bti_ssn)

To what extent do social safety nets provide compensation for social risks? 1-10.

1. Social safety nets do not exist. Poverty is combated hardly at all, or only ad hoc.
4. Social safety nets are rudimentary and cover only few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries. The majority of the population is at risk of poverty.
7. Social safety nets are well developed, but do not cover all risks for all strata of the population. A significant part of the population is still at risk of poverty.
10. Social safety nets are comprehensive and compensate for social risks, especially nationwide health care and a well-focused prevention of poverty.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

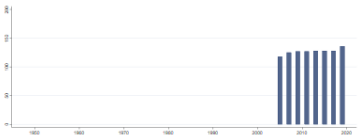


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.15.42 Stateness (bti_st)

Stateness: There is clarity about the nation's existence as a state with adequately established and differentiated power structures 1-10.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

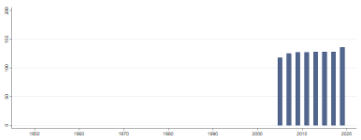


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.15.43 Sustainability (bti_su)

Economic growth is balanced, environmentally sustainable and future-oriented. Including "To what extent are environmental concerns effectively taken into account?" and "To what extent are there solid institutions for basic, secondary and tertiary education, as well as for research and development?".

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136

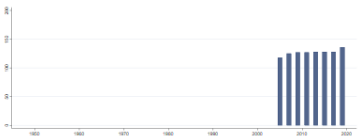


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.15.44 Welfare Regime (bti_wr)

Welfare Regime: Assesses whether there are available arrangements to compensate for social risks 1-10. Including "To what extent do social safety nets provide compensation for social risks?" and "To what extent does equality of opportunity exist?".

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137 **n**: 1017 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.16 Forman-Rabinovici and Sommer

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Forman–Rabinovici, A., & Sommer, U. (2018). Reproductive health policymakers: Comparing the influences of international and domestic institutions on abortion policy. *Public Administration*, *96*(1), 185–199

https://people.socsci.tau.ac.il/mu/udis/the-comparative-abortion-index-project/
(Data downloaded: 2020-09-04)

The Comparative Abortion Index Project

The comparative abortion index quantifies the permissiveness of abortion policies worldwide, accounting for a variety of considerations. It aims to provide researchers with a tool to assess trends in worldwide reproductive rights, and to study how these changes over time and space occur. It is unique in its breadth and its method. Not only does it include a scale that reflects the number of criteria accepted as grounds for abortion, but it includes a second scale which gives weighted scores to each criterion, based on how common it is. These data are relevant for anyone interested in tracking trends in women's rights, public health policy, and reproductive rights policy over time.

The dataset covers 192 countries from 1992-2015. The UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs has published a global review of abortion policy since 1992. For this database, all reviews published between 1992 and 2015 were collected. The report offers seven criteria under which state law may allow access to abortion services; saving a woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons and on request.

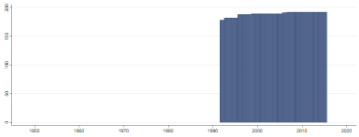
Each country-year is given a score based on the number of legal criteria accepted as grounds for abortion. In the first version of the index (CAI1), each criterion is given equal weight and the score is a direct reflection of the number of conditions the country accepts. Thus, a country that has no conditions under which a woman can receive an abortion gets a score of 0. A country, in which a woman may access an abortion under all conditions including on request, receives a score of 7.

For the purposes of robustness, and to fix a potential measurement flaw in the first index, we also offer a weighted index (CAI2). The first scale does not account for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents. It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Accordingly, the weight of each criterion (Wi) will be determined based on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow that condition. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0 to1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request.

4.16.1 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7) (cai_cai1)

The scale quantifies grounds on which a country might grant legal access to abortion: saving a woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons, and on request. 0 represents a country with a complete ban on abortions. 7 represents a country that allows abortions on request.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

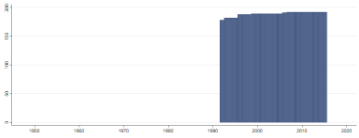


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 4530 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.16.2 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1) (cai_cai2)

Using the 7 grounds for legal abortion, the weight of each grounds (Wi) will be determined based on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow it. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0-1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request. The need for a weighted scale is as follows: It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Thus, the scale accounts for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

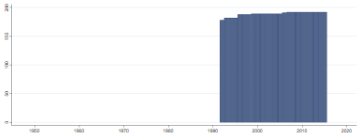


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 4530 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.16.3 Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_foetal)

Binary variable that codes whether or not foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

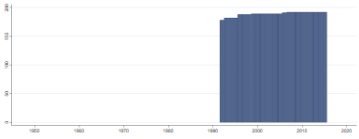


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 4530 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.16.4 Threat to mother's life is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_life)

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's life is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

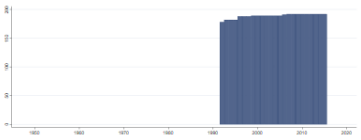


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 4530 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.16.5 Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_mental)

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

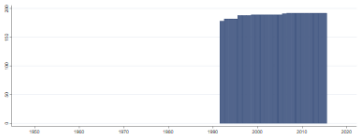


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 4530 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.16.6 Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_physical)

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

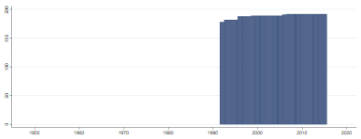


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 4530 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.16.7 Pregnancy as result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_rape)

Binary variable that codes whether or not pregnancy as a result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

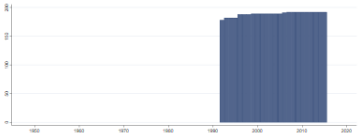


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 4530 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.16.8 Abortion is available on request (cai_request)

Binary variable that codes whether abortion is available on request. In other words, if there is complete legal access to abortion. 1 implies that there is complete access to abortion. 0 implies that there are limitations, and abortion services are not legally available upon request.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

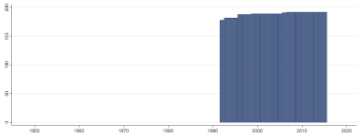


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 4530 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.16.9 Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_-social)

Binary variable that codes whether or not social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192



Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 4530 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.17 Coppedge, Alvarez and Maldonado

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Coppedge, M., Alvarez, A., & Maldonado, C. (2008). Two persistent dimensions of democracy: Contestation and inclusiveness. *The Journal of Politics*, *70*(3), 632–647

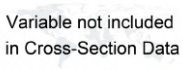
http://www3.nd.edu/~mcoppedg/crd/datacrd.htm
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-11)

Contestation and Inclusiveness, 1950-2000

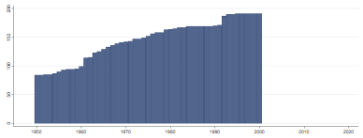
These are the two principal components of 13-15 indicators of democracy, including those compiled by Freedom House; Polity; Arthur Banks; Alvarez, Cheibub, Limongi, and Przeworski, as updated by Cheibub and Gandhi; Bollen; and Cingranelli and Richards. The dataset covers most countries in the world from 1950 through 2000. In an article in the Journal of Politics (July 2008), the authors argue that these principal components, which capture 75 percent of variation in the most commonly used democracy indicators, measure Robert Dahl's two dimensions of polyarchy: contestation and inclusiveness.

4.17.1 Contestation (standardized version) (cam_contest)

Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.



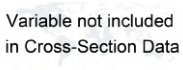
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



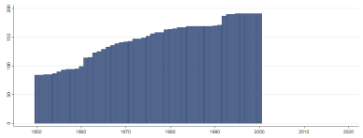
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 205 **n**: 7391 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.17.2 Inclusiveness (standardized version) (cam_inclusive)

Inclusiveness standardized to be comparable across years.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 205 **n**: 7391 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.18 Ana Carolina Garriga

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Garriga, A. C. (2016). Central bank independence in the world: A new dataset. *International Interactions*, *42*(5), 849–868. https://doi.org/10.1080/03050629.2016.1188813

https://sites.google.com/site/carogarriga/cbi-data-1?authuser=0
(Data downloaded: 2021-09-29)

Central Bank Independence Dataset

The Central Bank Independence Dataset is the most comprehensive data set on de jure central bank independence (CBI) available to date. The data set identifies statutory reforms affecting CBI, their direction, and the attributes necessary to build the Cukierman, Webb, and Neyapti (1992) (CWN) index in 190 countries between 1970 and 2012.

This data set codes the existence of reforms in 6,745 observations and computes the CWN index for 5,840 observations. The data coverage not only allows researchers to test competing explanations on the determinants and effects of CBI in both developed and developing countries, but it also provides a useful instrument for cross-national studies in diverse fields.

4.18.1 Central Bank Independence unweighted index (cbi_cbiu)

CBI unweighted index: Raw average of the four components: Chief Executive Officer, Objectives, Policy Formulation and Limitations on lending to the government. It ranges from 0 (minimum) to 1 (maximum) CBI.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5840 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.18.2 Central Bank Independence weighted index (cbi_cbiw)

CBI weighted index: Weighted average of the four components (weights between parentheses), following Cukierman, Webb and Neyapti's (1992) criteria: Chief Executive Officer (0.20), Objectives (0.15), Policy Formulation (0.15), and Limitations on lending to the government (0.5). It ranges from 0 (minimum) to 1 (maximum) CBI.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5840 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.18.3 Component 1: Chief executive officer (cbi_cceo)

Component 1: Chief executive officer. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Term of office of CEO (0.25), Who appoints the CEO (0.25), Provisions for dismissal of CEO (0.25), CEO allowed to hold another office in government (0.25).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5840 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.18.4 Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government (cbi_cll)

Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Limitations on advances (0.30); Limitations on securitized lending (0.20); Who decides the terms of lending to government (0.20); Beneficiaries of central bank lending (0.10); Type of limits when they exist (0.05); Maturity of loans (0.05); Restrictions on interest rates (0.05); Prohibition on central bank lending in primary market to Government (0.05).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

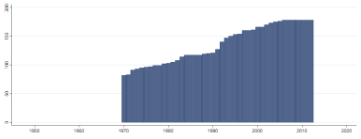
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5820 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.18.5 Component 2: Objectives (cbi_cobj)

Component 2: Objectives. Central bank objectives as stated in the law (coding between parentheses): Price stability is the major or only objective, and in case of conflict with other objectives, the Central Bank has final authority (1); Price stability is the only objective (0.8); Price stability is one of the objectives, with other compatible objectives (0.6); Price stability is one of the objectives, with other potentially conflicting goals (0.4); Central Bank charter does not contain any objective (0.2); Some objectives appear in the charter but price stability is not one of them (0).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184 **n**: 5819 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.18.6 Component 3: Policy formulation (cbi_cpol)

Component 3: Policy formulation. Weighted average of the following variables (weights between parentheses): Who formulates monetary policy (0.25); Who has the final decision in monetary policy (0.50), Role of the central bank in the budget process (0.25).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5840 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.18.7 Year of law creating the central bank (cbi_create)

1 indicates the year of the law creating the central bank, 0 otherwise.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 6745 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.18.8 Year of a reform that decreased central bank independence (cbi_dec)

1 indicates the year of a reform that decreased CBI, according to the CBI weighted index, 0 otherwise

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

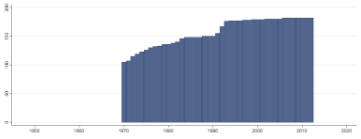
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 6744 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.18.9 Effect of the central bank reform on the weighted index (cbi_dir)

Effect of the central bank reform on the CBI weighted index: 1 indicates an increase in CBI; 0 indicates no changes in the level of CBI; 1 indicates the presence of a central bank reform that increased CBI.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 6744 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.18.10 Year of a reform that increased central bank independence (cbi_inc)

1 indicates the year of a reform that increased CBI, according to the CBI weighted index, 0 otherwise.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 6744 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.18.11 Year of a reform that affects the central bank independence (cbi_ref)

1 indicates the year of a reform that affects CBI, 0 otherwise.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 6745 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.18.12 Whether the central bank is a regional organization (cbi_reg)

Indicates whether the central bank is a regional organization (1), or a national central bank (0).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 6745 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.19 The Comparative Constitutions Project

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Elkins, Z., & Ginsburg, T. (2021). Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0 [Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org]. http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org

http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-06)

Characteristics of National Constitutions

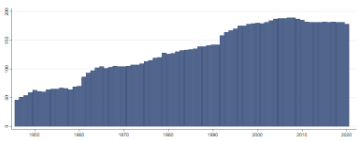
This dataset presents records of the characteristics of national constitutions written since 1789. Each constitutional text is coded twice by different coders working independently. To maximize the reliability of the final data, the discrepancies between these two codings are reconciled by a third individual - a reconciler. This is the second public release of data (version 2.0) on the content of constitutions. Authors rely on Ward and Gleditsch's list to identify which countries are independent in a given year. There are utilized two concepts to categorize constitutional texts. A constitutional system encompasses the period in which a constitution is in force before it is replaced or suspended. A constitutional event is any change to a country's constitution, including adoption, amendment, suspension, or reinstatement. For years in which there are multiple events, the constitution is coded as it stood in force at the end of the year. For example, if a constitution was amended the same year as it was adopted, the content of the constitution is coded as amended rather than as originally adopted. In addition, since events are (often) in force for multiple years, authors interpolated the data associated each event across all country-years in which that event was in force. Note that this is an extremely conservative interpolation strategy because most constitutional amendments do not change many provisions. As a result, for most variables, one can safely interpolate across constitutional systems.

4.19.1 Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution (ccp_buildsoc)

Does the constitution refer to a duty of the people to take part in building society or to work for the development of the country?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



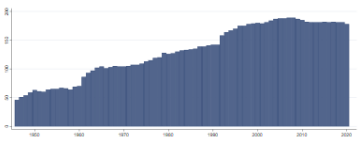
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.2 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_cc)

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other
97. Unable to determine

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



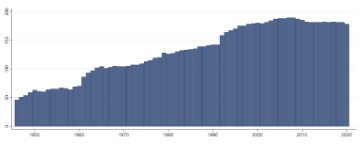
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.3 Limits on Child Work in Constitution (ccp_childwrk)

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

1. Yes
2. No
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



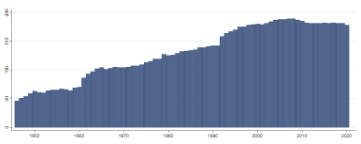
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.4 Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_civil)

Does the constitution include provisions for the meritocratic recruitment of civil servants (e.g. exams or credential requirements)?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



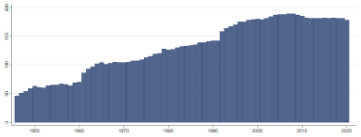
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9774 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.5 Reference in Constitution to Democracy (ccp_democ)

Does the constitution refer to “democracy” or “democratic”?

1. Yes
2. No

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



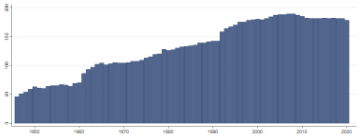
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.6 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_equal)

Does the constitution refer to equality before the law, the equal rights of men, or non-discrimination?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



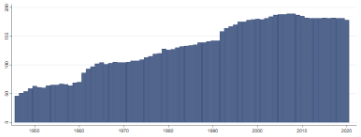
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.7 Freedom of Religion in Constitution (ccp_freerel)

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



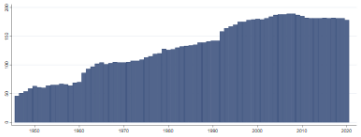
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.8 Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_hr)

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



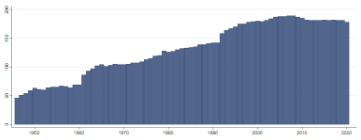
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.9 Right to Government Documents in Constitution (ccp_infoacc)

Does the constitution provide for an individual right to view government files or documents under at least some conditions?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



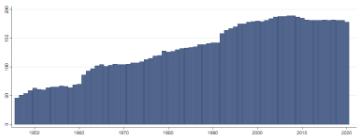
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9778 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.10 Legislative Initiative Allowed (ccp_initiat)

Does the constitution provide for the ability of individuals to propose legislative initiatives?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



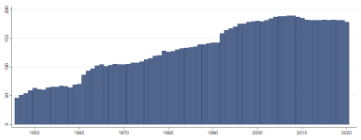
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.11 Reference in Constitution to Capitalism (ccp_market)

Does the constitution refer to the "free market," "capitalism," or an analogous term?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

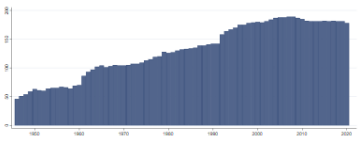
4.19.12 Right to Marry in Constitution (ccp_marriage)

Does the constitution provide for the right to marry?

1. Yes, general provision

2. Yes, marriage allowed between a man and a woman
3. No
90. Left explicitly to non-constitution law
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



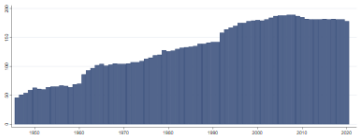
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.13 Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution (ccp_samesexm)

Does the constitution provide the right for same sex marriages?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



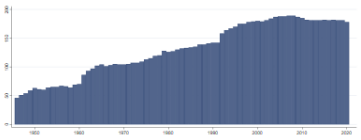
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.14 Status of Slavery in Constitution (ccp_slave)

Does the constitution prohibit slavery, servitude, or forced labor?

1. Universally prohibited
2. Prohibited except in the case of war
3. Prohibited with other exception(s)n
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other
98. Not specified

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



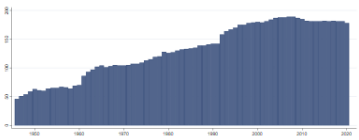
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.15 Reference in Constitution to Socialism (ccp_socialsm)

Does the constitution refer to “socialism” or “socialist”?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



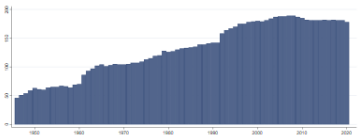
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.16 Right to Strike in Constitution (ccp_strike)

Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?

1. Yes
2. Yes, but with limitations
3. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

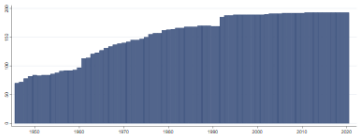


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.19.17 New Constitutional System (ccp_syst)

Identifies new constitutional systems.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

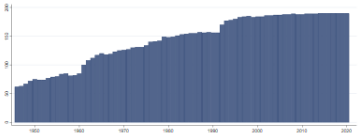


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 208 **n**: 11463 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.19.18 Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated (ccp_systyear)

Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 190



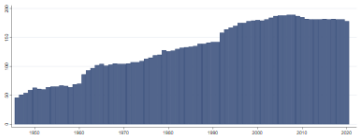
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 10772 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.19.19 Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution (ccp_taxes)

Does the constitution refer to a duty to pay taxes?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 204 **n**: 9779 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.20 Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Cheibub, J. A., Gandhi, J., & Vreeland, J. R. (2010). Democracy and dictatorship revisited. *Public Choice*, *143*(1-2), 67–101

https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets/democracy-and-dictatorship-revisited (Data downloaded: 2021-10-06)

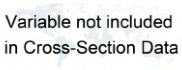
Classification of Political Regimes

Classification of political regimes as democracy and dictatorship. Classification of democracies as parliamentary, semi-presidential (mixed) and presidential. Classification of dictatorships as military, civilian and royal.

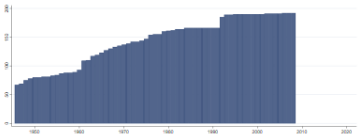
4.20.1 Democracy (chga_demo)

A regime is considered a democracy if the executive and the legislature is directly or indirectly elected by popular vote, multiple parties are allowed, there is de facto existence of multiple parties outside of regime front, there are multiple parties within the legislature, and there has been no consolidation of incumbent advantage (e.g. unconstitutional closing of the lower house or extension of incumbent's term by postponing of subsequent elections). Transition years are coded as the regime that emerges in that year.

0. No Democracy
1. Democracy



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 206 **n**: 9013 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 44

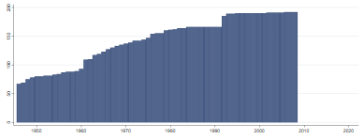
4.20.2 Regime Institutions (chga_hinst)

Six-fold classification of political regimes:

0. Parliamentary Democracy.
1. Mixed (semi-presidential) democracy.
2. Presidential democracy.
3. Civilian dictatorship.
4. Military dictatorship.
5. Royal dictatorship.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 206 **n**: 9013 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.21 Cingranelli, Richards, and Clay

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Cingranelli, D. L., Filippov, M., & Mark, S. (2019). The CIRIGHTS dataset [Version 2019.07.21]. *The Binghamton University Human Right Institute.* www.binghamton.edu/institutes/hri

Cingranelli, D. L., Richards, D. L., & Clay, K. C. (2014). The CIRI Human Rights Dataset [Version 2014.04.14]. *CIRI Human Rights Data Project, 6*

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/cirihumanrightsdata
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-02)

The CIRIGHTS Data project

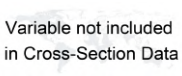
The CIRI Human Rights Dataset contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 202 countries, annually from 1981-2011. It is designed for use by scholars and students who seek to test theories about the causes and consequences of human rights violations, as well as policy makers and analysts who seek to estimate the human rights effects of a wide variety of institutional changes and public policies including democratization, economic aid, military aid, structural adjustment, and humanitarian intervention.

The original dataset contains the last version of the CIRI dataset, along with supporting documentation. The creation of the data and documentation has been supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant Nos. SES–0318273 (2004-2006), SES-0647969 (2007-2010), and SES-0647916 (2007-2010). (2014-04-14)

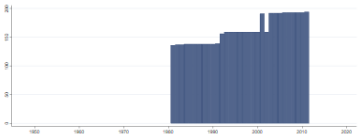
Note: The three different missing codes -66 (country is occupied by foreign powers), -77 (complete collapse of central authority), -999 (missing) have all been coded as missing.

4.21.1 Freedom of Assembly and Association (ciri_assn)

It is an internationally recognized right of citizens to assemble freely and to associate with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations, or other special-interest groups. This variable indicates the extent to which the freedoms of assembly and association are subject to actual governmental limitations or restrictions (as opposed to strictly legal protections). A score of 0 indicates that citizens' rights to freedom of assembly or association were severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens; a score of 1 indicates that these rights were limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups; and a score of 2 indicates that these rights were virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens in a given year.



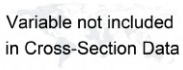
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5028 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.21.2 Disappearance (ciri_disap)

Disappearances are cases in which people have disappeared, political motivation appears likely, and the victims have not been found. Knowledge of the whereabouts of the disappeared is, by definition, not public knowledge. However, while there is typically no way of knowing where victims are, it is typically known by whom they were taken and under what circumstances. A score of 0 indicates that disappearances have occurred frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that disappearances occasionally occurred; and a score of 2 indicates that disappearances did not occur in a given year.

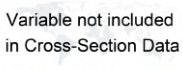


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

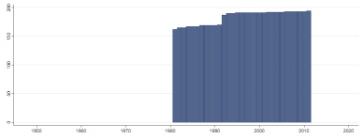
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5028 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.21.3 Freedom of Domestic Movement (ciri_dommov)

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country. A score of 0 indicates that this freedom was severely restricted; a score of 1 indicates the freedom was somewhat restricted, and a score of 2 indicates unrestricted freedom of foreign movement.



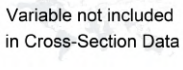
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



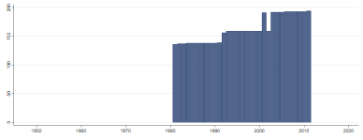
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5670 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.21.4 Electoral Self-Determination (ciri_elecsd)

This variable indicates to what extent citizens enjoy freedom of political choice and the legal right and ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them through free and fair elections. This right is sometimes known as the right to self-determination. A score of 0 indicates that the right to self-determination through free and fair elections did not exist in law or practice during the year in question. A score of 1 indicates that while citizens had the legal right to self-determination, there were some limitations to the fulfillment of this right in practice. Therefore, in states receiving a 1, political participation was only moderately free and open. A score of 2 indicates that political participation was very free and open during the year in question and citizens had the right to self-determination through free and fair elections in both law and practice.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



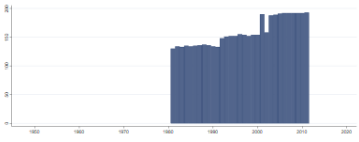
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5028 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.21.5 Empowerment Index (ciri_empinx)

This is an additive index constructed from the Foreign Movement, Domestic Movement, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Assembly and Association, Workers' Rights, Electoral Self-Determination, and Freedom of Religion indicators. It ranges from 0 (no government respect for these seven rights) to 14 (full government respect for these seven rights).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



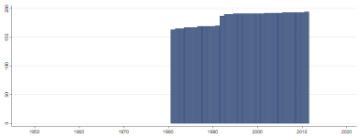
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4918 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.21.6 Freedom of Foreign Movement (ciri_formov)

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to leave and return to their country. A score of 0 indicates that this freedom was severely restricted, a score of 1 indicates the freedom was somewhat restricted, and a score of 2 indicates unrestricted freedom of foreign movement.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



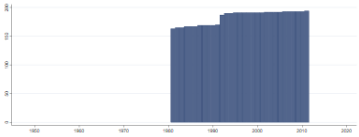
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5671 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.21.7 Independence of the Judiciary (ciri_injud)

This variable indicates the extent to which the judiciary is independent of control from other sources, such as another branch of the government or the military. A score of 0 indicates "not independent", a score of 1 indicates "partially independent" and a score of 2 indicates "generally independent".

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



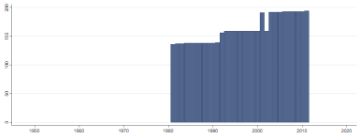
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5671 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.21.8 Extrajudicial Killing (ciri_kill)

Extrajudicial killings are killings by government officials without due process of law. They include murders by private groups if instigated by government. These killings may result from the deliberate, illegal, and excessive use of lethal force by the police, security forces, or other agents of the state whether against criminal suspects, detainees, prisoners, or others. A score of 0 indicates that extra-judicial killings were practiced frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that extrajudicial killings were practiced occasionally; and a score of 2 indicates that such killings did not occur in a given year.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5028 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.21.9 Physical Integrity Rights (ciri_physint)

This is an additive index constructed from the Torture, Extrajudicial Killing, Political Imprisonment, and Disappearance indicators. It ranges from 0 (no government respect for these four rights) to 8 (full government respect for these four rights).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

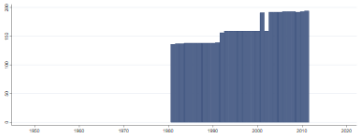
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 4900 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.21.10 Political Imprisonment (ciri_polpris)

Political imprisonment refers to the incarceration of people by government officials because of: their speech; their non-violent opposition to government policies or leaders; their religious beliefs; their non-violent religious practices including proselytizing; or their membership in a group, including an ethnic or racial group. A score of 0 indicates that there were many people imprisoned because of their religious, political, or other beliefs in a given year; a score of 1indicates that a few people were imprisoned; and a score of 2 indicates that no persons were imprisoned for any of the above reasons in a given year.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



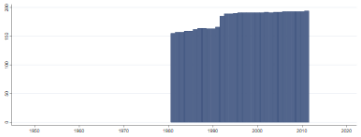
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5027 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.21.11 New Freedom of Religion (ciri_relfre)

This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice the irreligious beliefs is subject to actual government restrictions. Citizens should be able to freely practice their religion and proselytize (attempt to convert) other citizens to their religion as long as such attempts are done in a non-coercive, peaceful manner. A score of 0 indicates that government restrictions on religious practices are severe and widespread. A score of 1 indicates such practices are moderate, and a 0 indicates such practices are practically absent.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



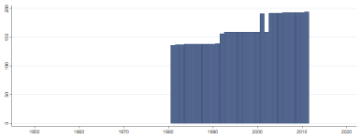
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5594 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.21.12 Freedom of Speech (ciri_speech)

This variable indicates the extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship, including ownership of media outlets. Censorship is any form of restriction that is placed on freedom of the press, speech or expression. Expression may be in the form of art or music. A score of 0 indicates that government censorship of the media was complete; a score of 1 indicates that there was some government censorship of the media; and a score of 2 indicates that there was no government censorship of the media in a given year.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5028 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.21.13 Torture (ciri_tort)

Torture refers to the purposeful inflicting of extreme pain, whether mental or physical, by government officials or by private individuals at the instigation of government officials. Torture includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards that is cruel, inhuman, or degrading. This also includes deaths in custody due to negligence by government officials. A score of 0 indicates that torture was practiced frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that torture was practiced occasionally; and a score of 2 indicates that torture did not occur in a given year.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5028 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

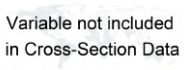
4.21.14 Women's Economic Rights (ciri_wecon)

Women's economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include:

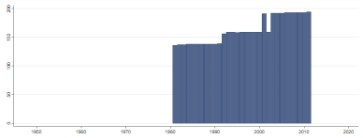
- Equal pay for equal work,
- Free choice of profession or employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent,
- The right to gainful employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent,
- Equality in hiring and promotion practices,
- Job security (maternity leave, unemployment benefits, no arbitrary firing or layoffs, etc.),
Non-discrimination by employers,
- The right to be free from sexual harassment in the workplace,

- The right to work at night,
- The right to work in occupations classified as dangerous,
- The right to work in the military and the police force.

A score of 0 indicates that there were no economic rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law. A score of 1 indicates that women had some economic rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced. A score of 2 indicates that women had some economic rights under law, and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in economic matters. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that all or nearly all of women's economic rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws in practice.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



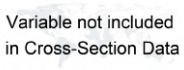
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5027 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.21.15 Women's Political Rights (ciri_wopol)

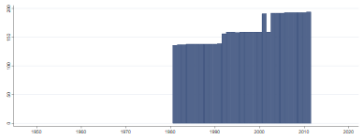
Women's political rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include:

- The right to vote
- The right to run for political office
- The right to hold elected and appointed government positions
- The right to join political parties
- The right to petition government officials.

A score of 0 indicates that women's political rights were not guaranteed by law during a given year. A score of 1 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but severely prohibited in practice. A score of 2 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but were still moderately prohibited in practice. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in both law and practice.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



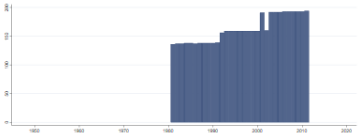
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5027 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.21.16 Workers' Rights (ciri_worker)

Workers should have freedom of association at their workplaces and the right to bargain collectively with their employers. This variable indicates the extent to which workers enjoy these and other internationally recognized rights at work, including a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor; a minimum age for the employment of children; and acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health. A score of 0 indicates that workers' rights were severely restricted; a score of 1 indicates that workers' rights were somewhat restricted; and a score of 2 indicates that workers' rights were fully protected during the year in question.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 201 **n**: 5028 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.21.17 Women's Social Rights (ciri_wosoc)

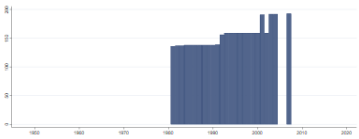
Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include:

- The right to equal inheritance
- The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men
- The right to travel abroad
- The right to obtain a passport
- The right to confer citizenship to children or a husband
- The right to initiate a divorce
- The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage
- The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities
- The right to an education
- The freedom to choose a residence/domicile
- Freedom from female genital mutilation of children and of adults without their consent
- Freedom from forced sterilization.

A score of 0 indicates that there were no social rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law. A score of 1 indicates that women had some social rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced. A score of 2indicates that women had some social rights under law and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in social matters. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that all or nearly all of women's social rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforced these laws in practice. This variable was retired as of 2005.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 200 **n**: 3870 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.22 Armingeon, Engler and Leemann

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Armingeon, K., Engler, S., & Leemann, L. (2021). Comparative political data set 1960-2019

http://www.cpds-data.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-25)

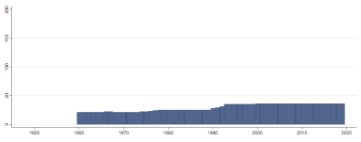
Comparative Political Data Set

The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2019 (CPDS) is a collection of political and institutional data which have been assembled in the context of the research projects "Die Handlungsspielräume des Nationalstaates" and "Critical junctures. An international comparison" directed by Klaus Armingeon and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. This data set consists of (mostly) annual data for 36 democratic OECD and/or EU-member countries for the period of 1960 to 2019. In all countries, political data were collected only for the democratic periods. The data set is suited for cross-national, longitudinal and pooled time-series analyses. The present data set combines and replaces the earlier versions "Comparative Political Data Set I" (data for 23 OECD countries from 1960 onwards) and the "Comparative Political Data Set III" (data for 36 OECD and/or EU member states from 1990 onwards). A variable has been added to identify former CPDS I countries.

4.22.1 Number of changes in government per year (cpds_chg)

Number of changes in government per year [termination of government due to (a) elections, (b) voluntary resignation of the Prime Minister, (c) resignation of Prime Minister due to health reasons, (d) dissension within government (break up of the coalition), (e) lack of parliamentary support, (f) intervention by the head of state, or (g) broadening of the coalition (inclusion of new parties).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

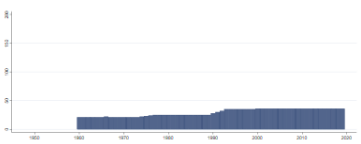


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1740 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.2 Effective number of parties on the seats level (cpds_enps)

Effective number of parties on the seats level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.3 Effective number of parties on the votes level (cpds_enpv)

Effective number of parties on the votes level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.4 Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frel)

Index of electoral fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

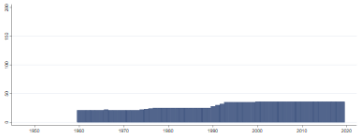
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.5 Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frleg)

Index of legislative fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



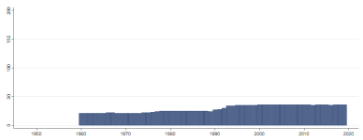
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.6 Cabinet composition (Schmidt index) (cpds_govlr)

Cabinet composition (Schmidt-Index):

1. Hegemony of right-wing (and centre) parties.
2. Dominance of right-wing (and centre) parties.
3. Balance of power between left and right.
4. Dominance of social-democratic and other left parties.
5. Hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

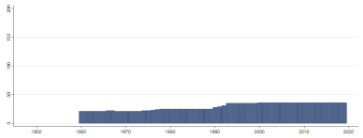


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1732 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.7 Government support (seat share of all parties in government) (cpds_govsup)

Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1740 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.8 Share of seats in parliament: agrarian (cpds_la)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as agrarian.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.9 Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance (cpds_lall)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

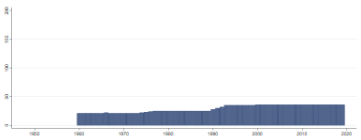
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.10 Share of seats in parliament: communist (cpds_lcom)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as communist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

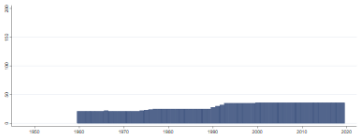


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.11 Share of seats in parliament: conservative (cpds_lcon)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as conservative.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.12 Share of seats in parliament: ethnic (cpds_le)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as ethnic.

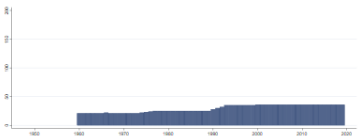
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.13 Share of seats in parliament: feminist (cpds_lfe)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as feminist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

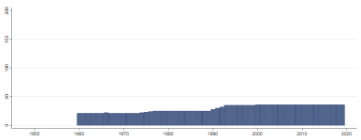


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.14 Share of seats in parliament: green (cpds_lg)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as green.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

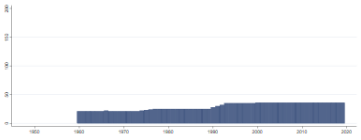


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.15 Share of seats in parliament: liberal (cpds_ll)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as liberal.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.16 Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist (cpds_lls)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as left-socialist.

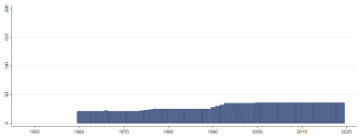
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.17 Share of seats in parliament: monarchist (cpds_lmo)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as monarchist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

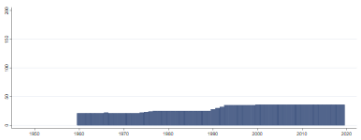


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.18 Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled (cpds_lnl)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as non-labelled.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

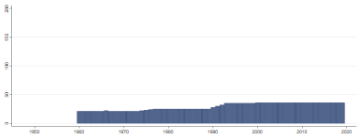


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.19 Share of seats in parliament: other (cpds_lo)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as other.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.20 Share of seats in parliament: protest (cpds_lp)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as protest.

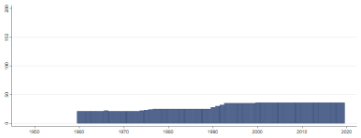
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.21 Share of seats in parliament: post-communist (cpds_lpc)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as post-communist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

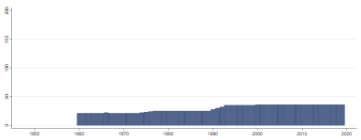


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.22 Share of seats in parliament: pensioners (cpds_lpen)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as pensioners.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

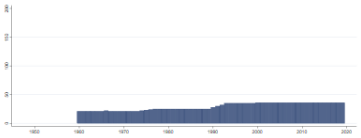


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.23 Share of seats in parliament: personalist (cpds_lper)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as personalist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.24 Share of seats in parliament: right (cpds_lr)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as right.

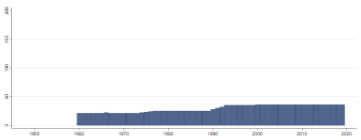
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.25 Share of seats in parliament: regionalist (cpds_lreg)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as regionalist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

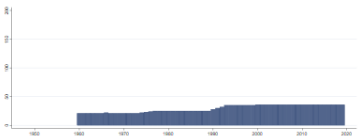


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.26 Share of seats in parliament: religious (cpds_lrel)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as religious.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

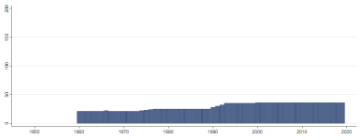


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.27 Share of seats in parliament: social democratic (cpds_ls)

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as social democratic.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



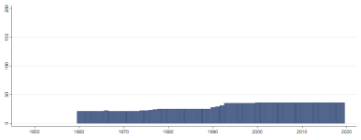
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.28 Type of Government (cpds_tg)

Type of government based on the following classification:

1. Single-party majority government: One party takes all governments seats and has a parliamentary majority.
2. Minimal winning coalition: All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [>50.0%].
3. Surplus coalition: Coalition governments which exceed the minimal-winning criterion [>50.0%].
4. Single-party minority government: The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0%].
5. Multi-party minority government: The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0%].
6. Caretaker government: Governments which should simply maintain the status quo.
7. Technocratic government: Led by technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

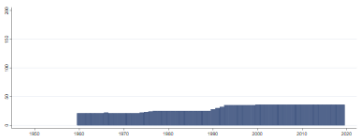


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1739 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.29 Share of votes: agrarian (cpds_va)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as agrarian.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

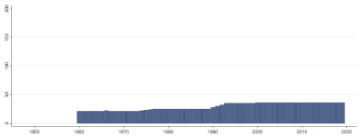


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.30 Share of votes: electoral alliance (cpds_vall)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.31 Share of votes: communist (cpds_vcom)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as communist.

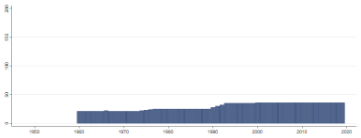
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.32 Share of votes: conservative (cpds_vcon)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as conservative.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

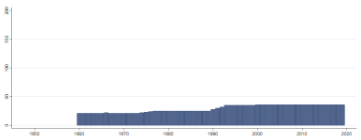


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.33 Share of votes: ethnic (cpds_ve)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as ethnic.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

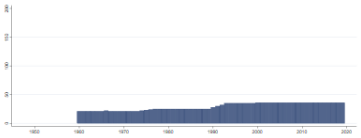


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.34 Share of votes: feminist (cpds_vfe)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as feminist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.35 Share of votes: green (cpds_vg)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as green.

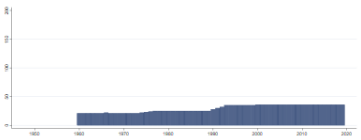
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.36 Share of votes: liberal (cpds_vl)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as liberal.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

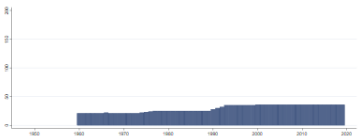


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.37 Share of votes: left-socialist (cpds_vls)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as left-socialist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

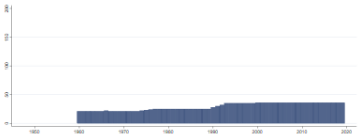


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.38 Share of votes: monarchist (cpds_vmo)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as monarchist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.39 Share of votes: non-labelled (cpds_vnl)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as non-labelled.

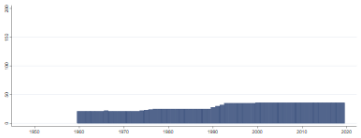
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.40 Share of votes: other (cpds_vo)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as other.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

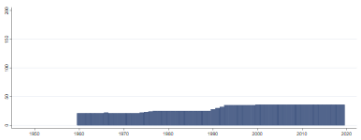


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.41 Share of votes: protest (cpds_vp)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as protest.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

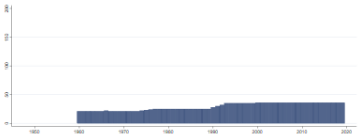


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.42 Share of votes: post-communist (cpds_vpcom)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as post-communist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.43 Share of votes: pensioners (cpds_vpen)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as pensioners.

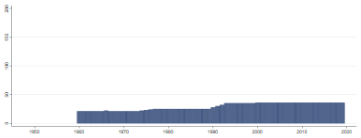
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.44 Share of votes: personalist (cpds_vper)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as personalist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

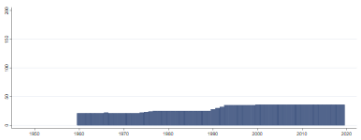


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.45 Share of votes: right (cpds_vr)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as right.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

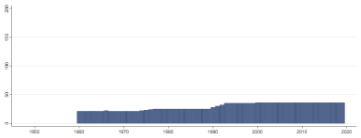


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.46 Share of votes: regionalist (cpds_vreg)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as regionalist.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.47 Share of votes: religious (cpds_vrel)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as religious.

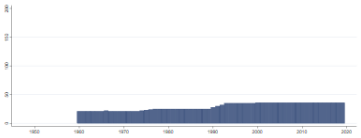
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.48 Share of votes: social democratic (cpds_vs)

Share of votes of the political parties classified as social democratic.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.22.49 Voter turnout in election (cpds_vt)

Voter turnout in election.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 1744 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.23 Fazekas and Kocsis

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Fazekas, M., & Kocsis, G. (2017). Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objective corruption risk indicators using public procurement data. https://doi.org/doi:10.1017/S0007123417000461

https://opentender.eu/download
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-09)

Corruption Risks Indicators

Measuring high-level corruption is subject to extensive scholarly and policy interest, which has achieved moderate progress in the last decade. This dataset presents four objective proxy measures of high-level corruption in public procurement: single bidding in competitive markets, the share of contracts with "no published call for tender" red flag, the share of contracts with "non-open procedure" red flag, and share of contracts with "tax haven" red flag.

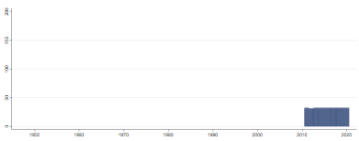
Using official government data on 4 million contracts in thirty-two European countries from 2011 to 2020, the authors directly operationalize a common definition of corruption: unjustified restriction of access to public contracts to favour a selected bidder.

Corruption indicators are calculated at the contract level, but produce aggregate indices consistent with well-established country-level indicators, and are also validated by micro-level tests.

4.23.1 Number of awarded contracts above EUR 130,000 (cri_contr)

Number of successfully awarded contracts within tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32

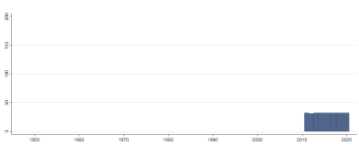


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.23.2 Final value of awarded tenders of over EUR 130,000 (cri_cvalue)

Sum of the final value of successfully awarded tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32

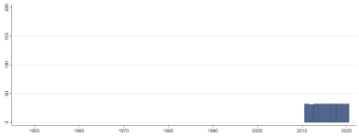


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.23.3 Number of contracts won by a supplier registered at a foreign address (cri_-foreign)

Total number of contracts won by a supplier that is registered at a foreign address.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32

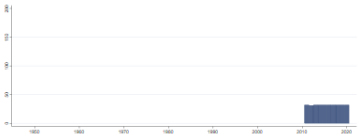


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.23.4 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri_nocall)

Share of contracts with "no published call for tender" red flag. Contract is considered to have "no call for tender" red flag if two conditions are met: i) sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) country of a buyer is not on the list of countries in which "no call for tender publication" is not a risk factor. These countries are BG, DK, EE, ES, LT.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32

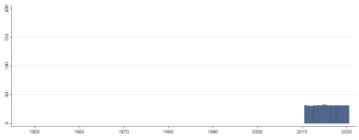


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.23.5 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri_nonopen)

Share of contracts with "non-open procedure" red flag. Whether procedure is considered non-open depends on procedure type as well as specific country regulation. Please refer to the "Non-open procedure details" sheet to search for country-procedure combinations.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32

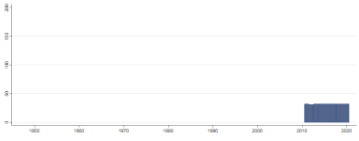


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32 **n**: 310 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.23.6 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri_singleb)

Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32

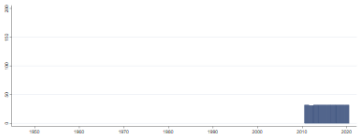


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.23.7 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav)

Share of contracts with “tax haven” red flag. Contract has “tax haven” red flag in case two conditions are met: i) buyer and supplier are from different countries and ii) according to Financial Secrecy Index (https://fsi.taxjustice.net/en/) supplier country was classified as tax haven.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.24 Comparative Study of Electoral Systems

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015a). CSES MODULE 1 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module1.2015-12-15

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015b). CSES MODULE 2 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module2.2015-12-15

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2015c). CSES MODULE 3 full release [dataset], december 15, 2015 version. https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module3.2015-12-15

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2018). CSES MODULE 4 full release [dataset], may 29, 2018 version. https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module4.2018-05-29

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems. (2020). CSES MODULE 5 full release [dataset], may 14, 2020 version. https://doi.org/doi:10.7804/cses.module4.2020-05-14

http://www.cses.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-15)

CSES datasets

CSES (CSES1, CSES2, CSES3, CSES4 and CSES5) is a collaborative program of research among election study teams from around the world. Participating countries include a common module of survey questions in their post-election studies. The resulting data are deposited along with voting, demographic, district and macro variables. The studies are then merged into a single, free, public dataset for use in comparative study and cross-level analysis. The research agenda, questionnaires, and study design are developed by an international committee of leading scholars of electoral politics and political science. The design is implemented in each country by their foremost social scientists.

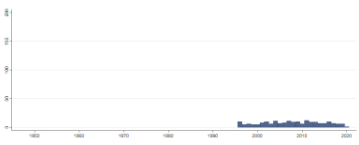
Note: Portugal 2002 from the initial data Module 1 was exluded, as this module provide data until 2001, therefore these observations are coded incorrectly.

4.24.1 Close to Political Party (cses_pc)

Do you usually think of yourself as close to any particular party? Share of the population who answered Yes.

Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 31



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 54 **n**: 191 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 4

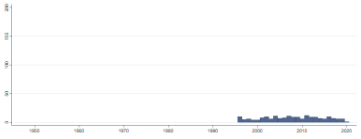
4.24.2 Satisfaction with Democracy (cses_sd)

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in [COUNTRY]?

1. Not at all satisfied.
2. Not very satisfied.
3. Fairly satisfied.
4. Very satisfied.

Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 30



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 53 **n**: 187 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.25 Center of Systemic Peace

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Marshall, M. G., & Elzinga-Marshall, G. (2017). Global report 2017: Conflict, governance, and state fragility

http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-06)

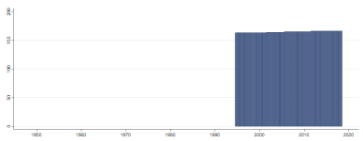
State Fragility Index and Matrix

The State Fragility Index and Matrix provides annual state fragility, effectiveness, and legitimacy indices and the eight component indicators for the world's 167 countries with populations greater than 500,000 in 2018.

4.25.1 State Fragility Index (cspf_sfi)

A country's fragility is closely associated with its state capacity to manage conflict; make and implement public policy; and deliver essential services and its systemic resilience in maintaining system coherence, cohesion, and quality of life; responding effectively to challenges and crises, and sustaining progressive development. State Fragility = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25 points possible).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 166



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 168 **n**: 3949 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.26 Vincenzo Emanuele

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Emanuele, V. (2015). Dataset of electoral volatility and its internal components in western europe (1946-2015). https://doi.org/10.7802/1112

http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-electoral-volatility.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-13)

Dataset of Electoral Volatility in Western Europe

This dataset provides data on electoral volatility and its internal components in parliamentary elections (lower house) in 20 countries of Western Europe for the period 1945-2020. It covers the entire universe of Western European elections held after World War II under democratic regimes. Data for Greece, Portugal and Spain have been collected after their democratizations in the 1970s. Altogether, a total of 347 elections (or, more precisely, electoral periods) are included.

When several elections were held in a single year, the data for the last election is included in the QoG dataset.

4.26.1 Electoral Volatility - Parties above 1% (dev_altv1)

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between existing parties, namely parties receiving at least 1% of the national share in both elections under scrutiny.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 20

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 22 **n**: 366 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.26.2 Electoral Volatility - Parties below 1% (dev_othv1)

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties falling below 1% of the national share in both the elections at time t and t+1. It is important to clarify that this category is not computed by aggregating the scores of each party falling below 1% and then comparing the overall sum at time t and t+1. Conversely, each party's volatility is counted separately - up to a specification of 0.1% - and then added to the calculation of dev_othv. This choice has been made to avoid underestimation of Total Volatility but at the same time to maintain a distinction between parties above 1% and parties below 1% for the calculation of the two components of dev_regv and dev_altv.

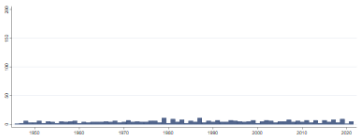
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 20

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 22 **n**: 366 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.26.3 Electoral Volatility - Parties entering/exiting party system (dev_regv1)

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system. A party is considered as entering the party system where it receives at least 1% of the national share in election at time t+1 (while it received less than 1% in election at time t). Conversely, a party is considered as exiting the part system where it receives less than 1% in election at time t+1 (while it received at least 1% in election at time t).

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 20

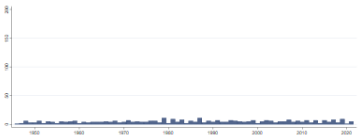


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 22 **n**: 366 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.26.4 Electoral Volatility - Total (dev_tv1)

Total electoral volatility in the party system, given by the sum of the previous measures: dev_regv + dev_altv + dev_othv = dev_tv.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 20



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 22 **n**: 366 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.27 Andrew Williams

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Williams, A. (2015). A global index of information transparency and accountability. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, *43*(3), 804–824. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.004

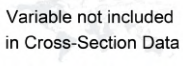
https://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-06)

Dataset for Information and Accountability Transparency (2014)

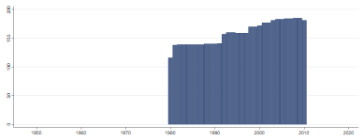
The article "A global index of information transparency and accountability" (Williams, 2015) uses a relatively new methodology, similar to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, to construct composite indicators of Informational Transparency, and Accountability. These new indicators use data from 29 sources, with scores being derived annually between 1980 and 2010 across more than 190 countries.

4.27.1 Accountability Transparency (diat_ati)

Accountability Transparency. The author has 16 separate indicators for the Accountability Transparency Index (six for the measurement of a free media, four for fiscal transparency, and six for political constraints). 1980 is considered to be the base year. The Accountability Transparency Index has 115 countries in 1980, but rising to up to 189 countries towards the end of the period.



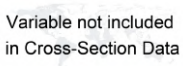
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191 **n**: 4935 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.27.2 Information Transparency (diat_iti)

Information Transparency. Sub-indicators are constructed to reflect the nuances of this type of transparency. Specifically, three sub-components are constructed: (1) the existence of a free and independent media; (2) fiscal (budgetary) transparency; (3) political constraints. The author has 13 separate indicators for the Information Transparency Index (six for the quantity of information, four for the processes that generate that information, and three for the infrastructure required to disseminate that information). 1980 is considered to be the base year. The Information Transparency Index (ITI) has scores for initially 153 countries in 1980, increasing over time to 191 by the year 2010.

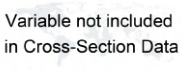


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 191 **n**: 5343 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.27.3 Transparency Index (diat_ti)

Transparency Index. Combined index of Information Transparency Index and Accountability Transparency Index.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 188 **n**: 4861 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.28 ETH Zurich

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J.-E. (2019). The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2

Dreher, A. (2006). Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization. *Applied Economics*, *38*(10), 1091–1110

http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-03)

KOF Index of Globalization

KOF Index of Globalization. All indexes below range between 0 and 100, where higher values indicate a higher degree of globalization.

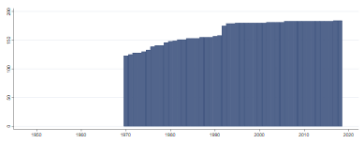
The KOF Globalization Index measures the economic, social and political dimension to globalization. It is used in order to monitor changes in the level of globalization of different countries over extended periods of time. The current KOF Globalization Index is available for 185 countries and covers the period from 1970 until 2018. A distinction is drawn between de facto and de jure for the Index as a whole, as well as within the economic, social and political components.

The Index measures globalization on a scale of 1 to 100. The figures for the constituent variables are expressed as percentiles. This means that outliers are smoothed and ensures that fluctuations over time are lower. Due to the new methodology, the current Index is only to a limited extent comparable to the old KOF Globalization Index.

4.28.1 Economic Globalization (dr_eg)

Economic globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) covers both trade flows as well as financial flows. De facto trade is determined with reference to the trade in goods and services. De jure trade covers customs duties, taxes and restrictions on trade.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 184

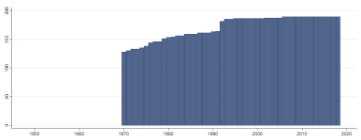


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189 **n**: 8070 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.28.2 Index of Globalization (dr_ig)

The overall index of globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is the weighted average of the following variables: economic globalization, social globalization and political globalization (dr_eg, dr_sg and dr_pg). Most weight has been given to economic followed by social globalization.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189

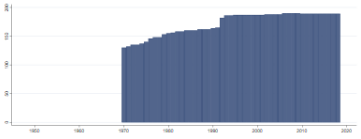


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194 **n**: 8348 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.28.3 Political Globalization (dr_pg)

Political globalisation (scale of 1 to 100) regards the de facto segment measured with reference to the number of embassies and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), along with participation in UN peacekeeping missions. The de jure segment contains variables focussing on membership of international organisations and international treaties.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189

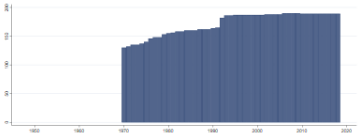


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 195 **n**: 8402 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.28.4 Social Globalization (dr_sg)

Social globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is comprised of three segments, each with its own de facto and de jure segment. Interpersonal contact is measured within the de facto segment with reference to international telephone connections, tourist numbers and migration. Within the de jure segment, it is measured with reference to telephone subscriptions, international airports and visa restrictions. Flows of information are determined within the de facto segment with reference to international patent applications, international students and trade in high technology goods. The de jure segment measures access to TV and the internet, freedom of the press and international internet connections. Cultural proximity is measured in the de facto segment from trade in cultural goods, international trade mark registrations and the number of McDonald's restaurants and IKEA stores. The de jure area focuses on civil rights (freedom of citizens), gender equality and public spending on school education.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 195 **n**: 8402 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.29 Global Footprint Network

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Global Footprint Network. (2021). National footprint accounts data set (1961-2017), 2021 edition [c 2021 Global Footprint Network. National Footprint Accounts, 2021 Edition, www.footprintnetwork.org.]. http://www.footprintnetwork.org

http://www.Footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/Footprint_data_and_results/ (Data downloaded: 2021-12-20)

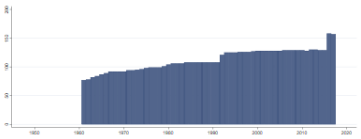
Global Footprint Data

The National Footprint Accounts (NFAs) measure the ecological resource use and resource capacity of nations over time. Based on approximately 6,000 data points per country per year, the Accounts calculate the Footprints of more than 200 countries, territories, and regions from 1961 to the present, providing the core data needed for all Ecological Footprint analysis worldwide. This Data Package contains Ecological Footprint and biocapacity as well as Human Development and population data to give a first approximation of the biological resource situation of the featured countries.

4.29.1 Built-up land footprint- Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_bul)

Built-up Land - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The built-up land Footprint is calculated based on the area of land covered by human infrastructure: transportation, housing, and industrial structures. Built-up land may occupy what would previously have been cropland. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 160

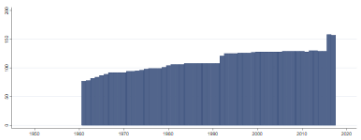


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 169 **n**: 6401 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.29.2 Carbon footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_carb)

Carbon - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The carbon Footprint, which represents the carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels in addition to the embodied carbon in imported goods. The carbon Footprint component is represented by the area of forest land required to sequester these carbon emissions. Currently, the carbon Footprint is the largest portion of humanity's Footprint.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 160

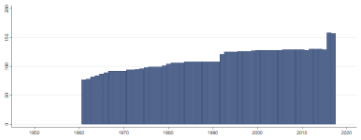


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 169 **n**: 6401 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.29.3 Cropland footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_crop)

Cropland - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Cropland is the most bioproductive of all the land-use types and consists of areas used to produce food and fibre for human consumption, feed for livestock, oil crops, and rubber. The cropland Footprint includes crop products allocated to livestock and aquaculture feed mixes, and those used for fibres and materials. Due to lack of globally consistent data sets, current cropland Footprint calculations do not yet take into account the extent to which farming techniques or unsustainable agricultural practices may cause long-term degradation of soil.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 160

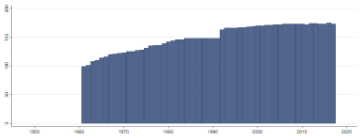


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 169 **n**: 6402 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.29.4 Total Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_ef)

Total - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 177

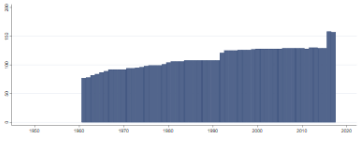


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 190 **n**: 8515 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.29.5 Fish footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_fg)

Fishing Ground - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The fishing grounds Footprint is calculated based on estimates of the maximum sustainable catch for a variety of fish species. These sustainable catch estimates are converted into an equivalent mass of primary production based on the various species' trophic levels. This estimate of maximum harvestable primary production is then divided amongst the continental shelf areas of the world. Fish caught and used in aquaculture feed mixes are included. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 160

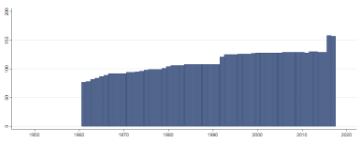


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 169 **n**: 6401 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.29.6 Forest product footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_for)

Forest Production - Ecological Footprint in consumption. The forest product Footprint, which is calculated based on the amount of lumber, pulp, timber products, and fuel wood consumed by a population on a yearly basis. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 160

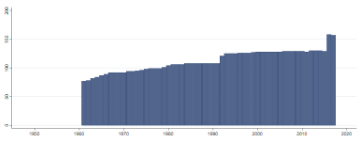


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 169 **n**: 6401 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.29.7 Grazing footprint - Ecological Footprint of Consumption (GHA per person) (ef_gl)

Grazing - Ecological Footprint in consumption. Grazing land is used to raise livestock for meat, dairy, hide, and wool products. The grazing land Footprint is calculated by comparing the amount of livestock feed available in a country with the amount of feed required for all livestock in that year, with the remainder of feed demand assumed to come from grazing land. Measured in Global Hectares (GHA) per person.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 160



Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 169 **n**: 6402 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.30 UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2020). United nations e-government survey. https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2020

https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Overview
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-07)

UN E-Government Knowledgebase

The E-Government Development Index presents the state of E-Government Development of the United Nations Member States. Along with an assessment of the website development patterns in a country, the E-Government Development index incorporates the access characteristics, such as the infrastructure and educational levels, to reflect how a country is using information technologies to promote access and inclusion of its people. The EGDI is a composite measure of three important dimensions of e-government, namely: provision of online services, telecommunication connectivity and human capacity.

The EGDI is based on a comprehensive Survey of the online presence of all 193 United Nations Member States, which assesses national websites and how e-government policies and strategies are applied in general and in specific sectors for delivery of essential services. The assessment rates the e-government performance of countries relative to one another as opposed to being an absolute measurement. The results are tabulated and combined with a set of indicators embodying a country's capacity to participate in the information society, without which e-government development efforts are of limited immediate use.

Although the basic model has remained consistent, the precise meaning of these values varies from one edition of the Survey to the next as understanding of the potential of e-government changes and the underlying technology evolves. This is an important distinction because it also implies that it is a comparative framework that seeks to encompass various approaches that may evolve over time instead of advocating a linear path with an absolute goal.

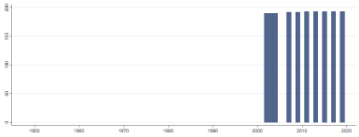
Mathematically, the EGDI is a weighted average of three normalized scores on three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: (1) scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), (2) development status of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, TII), and (3) inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI).

The EGDI is not designed to capture e-government development in an absolute sense; rather, it aims to give a performance rating of national governments relative to one another.

4.30.1 E-Government Index (egov_egov)

The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is a weighted average of normalised scores on the three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), status of the development of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, TII) and inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI). Each of these sets of indices is in itself a composite measure that can be extracted and analysed independently.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193



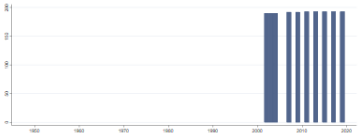
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 194 **n**: 1919 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.30.2 E-Participation Index (egov_epar)

The E-Participation Index (EPI) is derived as a supplementary index to the UN E-Government Survey. It extends the dimension of the Survey by focusing on the use of online services to facilitate provision of information by governments to citizens (e-information sharing), interaction with stakeholders (e-consultation) and engagement in decision-making processes.

A country's EPI reflects the e-participation mechanisms that are deployed by the government as compared to all other countries. The purpose of this measure is not to prescribe any specific practice, but rather to offer insight into how different countries are using online tools in promoting interaction between the government and its people, as well as among the people, for the benefit of all.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 194 **n**: 1919 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 10

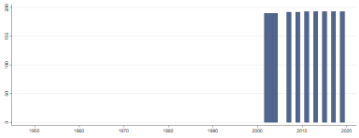
4.30.3 Human Capital Index (egov_hci)

The Human Capital Index (HCI) consists of four components:

(i)adult literacy rate;
(ii)the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio;
(iii)expected years of schooling; and
(iv)average years of schooling.

Data for HCI components was extracted from the UNESCO-UIS source.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193

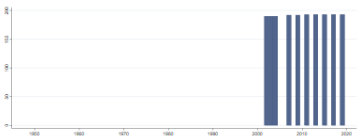


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 194 **n**: 1919 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.30.4 Online Service Index (egov_osi)

The Online Service Index (OSI) values were constructed by researchers, including UN experts and online United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) from over 60 countries with coverage of 66 languages assessed each country's national website in the native language, including the national portal, e-services portal and e-participation portal, as well as the websites of the related ministries of education, labour, social services, health, finance and environment as applicable. The UNVs included qualified graduate students and volunteers from universities in the field of public administration.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 194 **n**: 1919 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 10

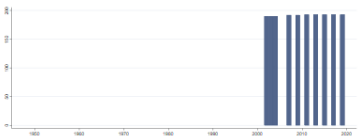
4.30.5 Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (egov_tii)

The Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (TII) is an arithmetic average composite of five indicators:

(i) estimated internet users per 100 inhabitants;
(ii) number of main fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants;
(iii) number of mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants;
(iv) number of wireless broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants; and
(v) number of fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

Data for each component was extracted from the ITU source.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 194 **n**: 1919 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.31 Environmental Performance Index

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Wendling, Z., Emerson, J., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D., & M.A. Levy, e. a. (2020). 2020 environmental performance index [Date accessed: 20 December 2021]. *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.* https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/

https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-downloads
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-20)

Environmental Performance Index Data 2020

The Environmental Performance Index provides a ranking that shines light on how each country manages environmental issues. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks how well countries perform on high-priority environmental issues in two broad policy areas: protection of human health from environmental harm and protection of ecosystems. Within these two policy objectives the EPI scores country performance in ten issue areas comprised of 32 indicators. Indicators in the EPI measure how close countries are to meeting internationally established targets or, in the absence of agreed-upon targets, how they compare to the range of observed countries.

Note: In many cases the EPI variables lack actual observations and rely on imputation. Please refer to the original documentation on more information about this. Also, some values (usually the value 0) are very unlikely, please use your judgement whether to treat these as the value 0 or as "Data missing".

4.31.1 Agriculture (0-100) (epi_agr)

Agriculture. It is constructed from the Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index, which measures the Euclidean distance from an ideal point with optimal nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and crop yield.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.2 Air Quality (0-100) (epi_air)

Air Quality. It measures household air pollution (HAP) as the health risk posed by the incomplete combustion of solid fuels, using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to this risk. PM2.5 exposure: as a measure of chronic exposure, it uses the population-weighted average ambient concentration of PM2.5 in each country. PM2.5 exceedance: as a measure of acute exposure, it uses the proportion of the population in each year that is exposed to ambient PM2.5 concentrations that exceed World Health Organization (WHO) thresholds of 10, 15, 25, and 35 micrograms per meter cubed. These four proportions are averaged to produce a summary of the distribution of exposure levels in the country's population.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.3 Pollution Emissions (0-100) (epi_ape)

Air Pollution. The Pollution Emissions issue category measures progress on managing the emissions of two primary air pollutants. It is composed of two indicators, adjusted emission growth rates for SO2 and NOX.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.4 Biodiversity and Habitat (0-100) (epi_bdh)

Biodiversity and Habitat. This indicator includes:

1 Terrestrial biome protection (national weights). The percentage of biomes in protected areas, weighted by national composition of biomes.
2 Terrestrial biome protection (global weights). The percentage of biomes in protected areas, weighted by global composition of biomes.
3 Marine protected areas. The percentage of marine protected areas (MPAs) within a country's exclusive economic zone (EEZ).
4 Species Protection Index. The average area of species' distributions in a country with protected areas.
5 Protected Area Representativeness Index. The extent to which terrestrial protected areas are ecologically representative.
6 Species Habitat Index. The proportion of habitat within a country remaining, relative to a baseline set in the year 2001.
7 Biodiversity Habitat Index. The effects of habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation on the expected retention of terrestrial biodiversity.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.5 Climate Change (0-100) (epi_cch)

The Climate Change issue category measures progress to combat global climate change, which exacerbates all other environmental threats and imperils human health and safety. It is composed of eight indicators: adjusted emission growth rates for four greenhouse gases (CO2, CH4, F-gases, and N2O)

and one climate pollutant (black carbon); growth rate in CO2 emissions from land cover; greenhouse gas intensity growth rate; and greenhouse gas emissions per capita.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.6 Ecosystem Services (0-100) (epi_ecs)

The new Ecosystem Services issue category recognizes the important services ecosystems provide to human and environmental well-being, including carbon sequestration and storage, biodiversity habitat, nutrient cycling, and coastal protection. It consists of three indicators to evaluate the state of these ecosystems: tree cover loss (%90), along with two new pilot indicators for 2020 - grassland loss (%5) and wetland loss (%5).

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 168

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.7 Environmental Health (0-100) (epi_eh)

The Environmental Health policy objective measures how well countries are protecting their populations from environmental health risks. It comprises 40% of the total EPI score and is made up of four issue categories: Air Quality (50%), Sanitation & Drinking Water (%40), Heavy Metals (%5), and Waste Management (%5).

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.8 Environmental Performance Index (0-100) (epi_epi)

The 2020 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) scores 180 countries on 32 performance indicators across ten issue categories covering environmental health and ecosystem vitality. The 2020 EPI represents a composite index. The EPI researchers begin by gathering data on 32 individual metrics of environmental performance. These metrics are aggregated into a hierarchy beginning with eleven issue categories: Air Quality, Sanitation & Drinking Water, Heavy Metals, Waste Management, Biodiversity and Habitat, Ecosystem Services, Fisheries, Climate Change, Pollution Emissions, Water Resources, and Agriculture.

These issue categories are then combined into two policy objectives, Environmental Health and

Ecosystem Vitality, and then finally consolidated into the overall EPI. To allow for meaningful comparisons, the EPI researchers construct scores for each of the 32 indicators, placing them onto a common scale where 0 indicates worst performance and 100 indicates best performance. How far a country is from achieving international targets of sustainability determines its placement on this scale.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.9 Ecosystem Vitality (0-100) (epi_ev)

The Ecosystem Vitality policy objective measures how well countries are preserving, protecting, and enhancing ecosystems and the services they provide. It comprises 60% of the total EPI score and is made up of seven issue categories: Biodiversity & Habitat (25%), Ecosystem Services (10%), Fisheries (10%), Climate Change (40%), Pollution Emissions (5%), Agriculture (5%), and Water Resources (5%).

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.10 Fisheries (0-100) (epi_fsh)

The Fisheries issue category measures the health and sustainability of the world's fisheries. It is made up of three indicators: fish stock status, marine trophic index, and fish caught by trawling.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 136

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.11 Sanitation and Drinking Water (0-100) (epi_h2o)

Sanitation & Drinking Water. This indicator includes:

1 Unsafe sanitation. EPI researchers measure sanitation as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to sanitation, defined by the primary toilet type used by households.
2 Unsafe drinking water. EPI researchers measure drinking water as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to drinking water, defined by the primary water source used by households and the household water treatment, or the treatment that happens at the point of water collection.

Both sanitation and drinking water are measured using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons. Minimizing the health risks posed from unsafe sanitation and drinking water is a vital step in evaluating a country's ability to maintain clean water systems and minimize contact with dangerous bacteria and viruses.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.12 Heavy Metals (0-100) (epi_hmt)

Heavy Metals. It includes the indicator Lead Exposure. EPI researchers measure lead exposure using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to this risk.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.13 Waste Management (0-100) (epi_wmg)

The Waste Management issue category recognizes the threats of solid waste to human health. It is based on one indicator, controlled solid waste.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.31.14 Water Resources (0-100) (epi_wrs)

The Water Resources issue category measures the extent to which humans are mitigating our threats to aquatic ecosystems. It is based on one indicator: wastewater treatment.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.32 European Social Survey

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data. (2018). European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-8 [Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC]. http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/round-index.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-01)

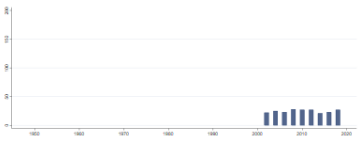
European Social Survey - Wave 1-9

The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically-driven multi-country survey, which has been administered in over 30 countries to date. Its three aims are, firstly - to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions, secondly - to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond, and thirdly - to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators.

4.32.1 Subjective Happiness (ess_happy)

Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?
0. Extremely Unhappy
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Extremely Happy

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29



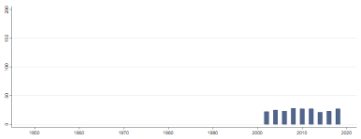
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 223 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.2 Subjective Health (ess_health)

How is your health in general? Would you say it is:
1. Very Good
2. Good
3. Fair

4. Bad
5. Very Bad

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 223 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.3 Religiosity (ess_relig)

Regardless of whether you belong to a particular religion, how religious would you say you are?
0. Not at all Religious
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Very Religious

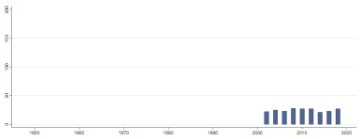
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 223 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.4 Trust in Legal System (ess_trlegal)

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Legal System.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

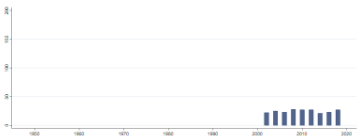


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 223 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.5 Trust in Parliament (ess_trparl)

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Parliament.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

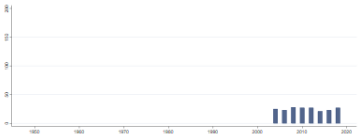


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 223 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.6 Trust in Political Parties (ess_trpart)

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Political Parties.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 201 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.32.7 Trust in Other People (ess_trpeople)

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please tell me on a score of 0 to 10, where 0 means you can't be too careful and 10 means that most people can be trusted.

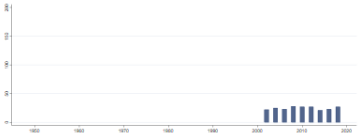
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 223 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.8 Trust in Police (ess_trpolice)

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Police.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

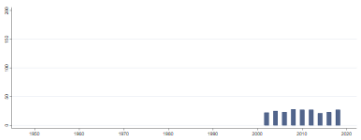


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 223 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.32.9 Trust in Politicians (ess_trpolit)

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Politicians.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 223 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.33 Eurostat

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

European Commission. (2021). Eurostat. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

Eurostat Datasets

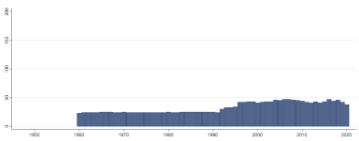
Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union situated in Luxembourg. Its mission is to provide high quality statistics for Europe. Its key task is to provide the European Union with statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions. Eurostat offers a whole range of important and interesting data that governments, businesses, the education sector, journalists and the public can use for their work and daily life.

Note: Observations which are flagged as "break in time series", "low reliability" and "not applicable by Eurostat are replaced by missing values.

4.33.1 Net migration plus statistical adjusted (eu_demcnmigratn)

Net migration plus statistical adjusted

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 47

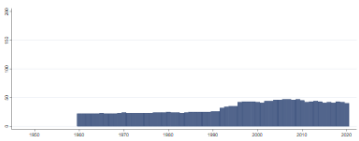


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 50 **n**: 1996 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.33.2 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_demd2janf)

Population at 1st January, female

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 45

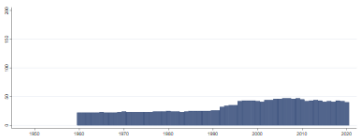


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 50 **n**: 1976 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.33.3 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_demd2janm)

Population at 1st January, male

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 45

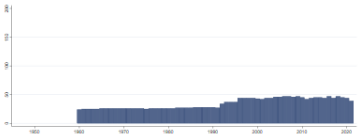


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 50 **n**: 1976 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.33.4 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_demd2jant)

Population at 1st January, total

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 47

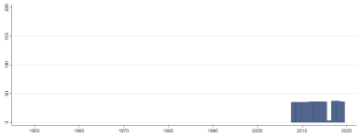


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 50 **n**: 2144 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.33.5 Population density, average population per square km (eu_demd3dens)

Population density, average population per square km

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37

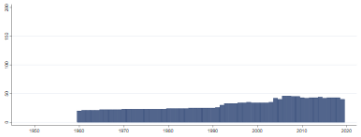


Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 397 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.6 Deaths - Female (eu_demdeathdf)

Deaths - females

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 45

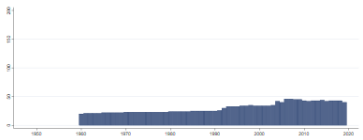


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 49 **n**: 1833 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.33.7 Deaths - Male (eu_demdeathdm)

Deaths - males

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 45



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 49 **n**: 1833 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.33.8 Deaths - Total (eu_demdeathdt)

Deaths - total

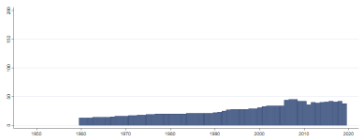
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 45

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 49 **n**: 1952 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.33.9 Fertility rate, Total (eu_demfrate2)

Fertility rate, total

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 46 **n**: 1576 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.33.10 Natural change of population (eu_demgrownnat)

Natural change of population

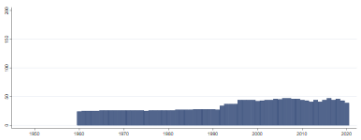
Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 47

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 50 **n**: 2022 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.33.11 Total population change (eu_demgrowt)

Total population change

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 47



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 50 **n**: 2087 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.33.12 Live births - Female (eu_demlbirthlf)

Live births - females

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 45

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 50 **n**: 1447 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.33.13 Live births - Male (eu_demlbirthlm)

Live births - males

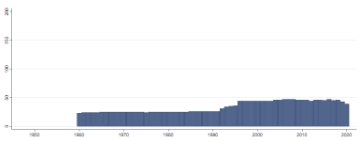
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 45

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 50 **n**: 1447 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.33.14 Live births - Total (eu_demlbirthlt)

Live births - total

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 47

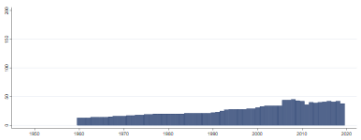


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 50 **n**: 2060 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.33.15 Mean age of woman at childbirth (eu_demmawc)

Mean age of woman at childbirth

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42

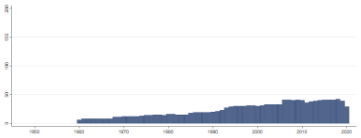


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 46 **n**: 1576 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.33.16 Life expectancy in age < 1year, Female (eu_demmlifexpf)

Life expectancy in age < 1year, female

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42

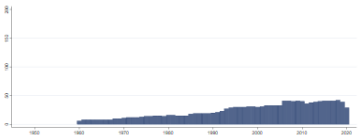


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 46 **n**: 1442 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.33.17 Life expectancy in age < 1year, Male (eu_demmlifexpm)

Life expectancy in age < 1year, male

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42

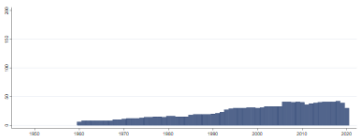


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 46 **n**: 1439 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.33.18 Life expectancy in age < 1year, Total (eu_demmlifexpt)

Life expectancy in age < 1year, total

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42

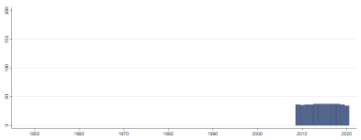


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 46 **n**: 1440 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.33.19 GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant (eu_eco2gdpeurhab)

GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37

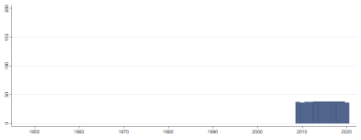


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 435 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.33.20 GDP at current market prices, Million euro (eu_eco2gdpmioeur)

GDP at current market prices, Million euro

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

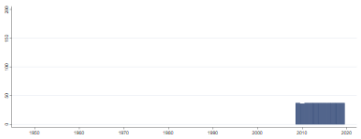


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 38 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.33.21 GDP at current market prices, Million PPS (eu_eco2gdpmiopps)

GDP at current market prices, Million PPS

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37

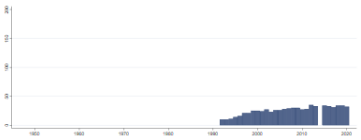


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 406 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.22 Educational Attainment, 26-64 y, Level 0-2 (Female). % of population. (eu_edued256402f)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female). Percentage of the population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

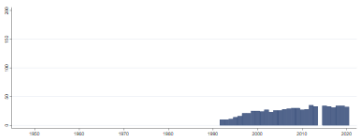


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 717 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.33.23 Educational Attainment, 26-64 y, Level 0-2 (Male). % of population. (eu_edued256402m)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male). Percentage of the population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

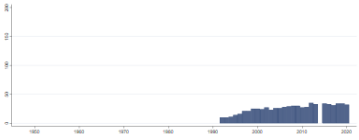


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 717 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.33.24 Educational Attainment, 26-64 y, Level 0-2 (Total). % of population. (eu_edued256402t)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total). Percentage of the population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

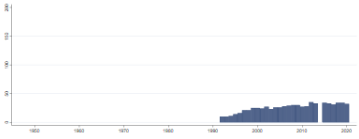


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 717 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.33.25 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female) (eu_edued256434f)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

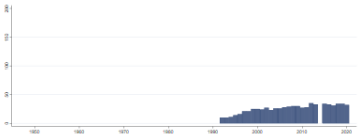


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 717 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.33.26 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male) (eu_edued256434m)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

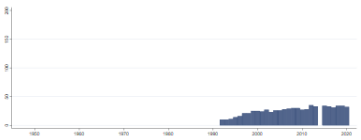


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 717 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.33.27 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total) (eu_edued256434t)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

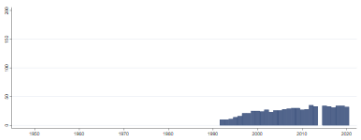


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 717 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.33.28 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female) (eu_edued256438f)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

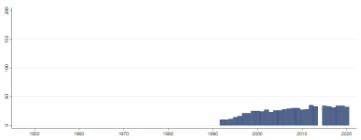


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 717 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.33.29 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male) (eu_edued256438m)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

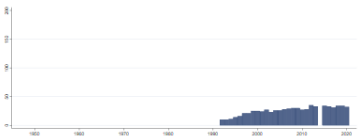


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 717 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.33.30 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total) (eu_edued256438t)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

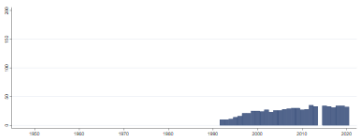


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 717 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.33.31 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female) (eu_edued256458f)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

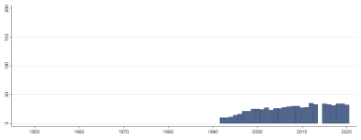


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 717 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.3.32 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male) (eu_edued256458m)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

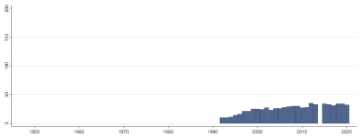


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 717 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.3.33 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total) (eu_edued256458t)

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

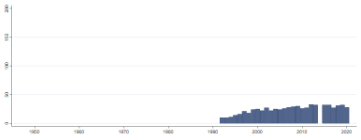


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 717 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.3.34 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Female) (eu_edued303402f)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Female)

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

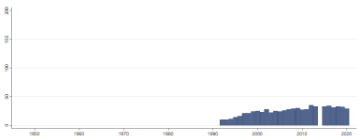


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 682 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.3.35 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Male) (eu_edued303402m)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Male)

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

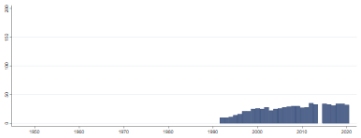


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 702 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.33.36 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Total) (eu_edued303402t)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

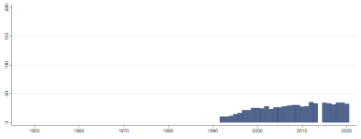


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 718 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.33.37 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Female) (eu_edued303434f)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Female)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

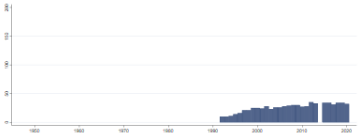


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 718 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.33.38 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Male) (eu_edued303434m)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Male)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

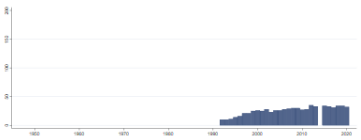


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 719 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.33.39 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Total) (eu_edued303434t)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

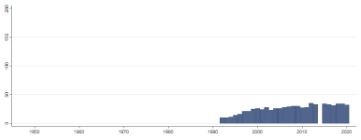


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 720 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.33.40 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Female) (eu_edued303438f)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Female)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

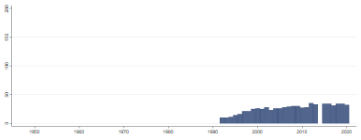


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 719 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.33.41 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Male) (eu_edued303438m)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Male)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

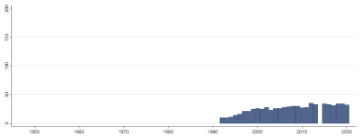


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 721 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.33.42 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Total) (eu_edued303438t)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

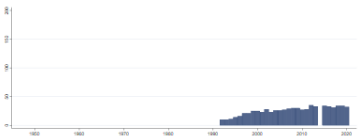


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 720 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.33.43 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Female) (eu_edued303458f)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Female)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

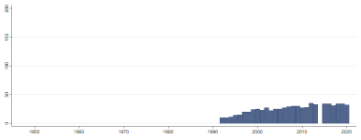


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 716 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.33.44 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Male) (eu_edued303458m)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Male)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

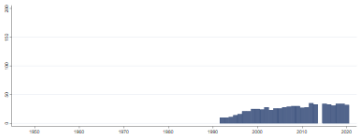


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 709 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.33.45 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Total) (eu_edued303458t)

Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

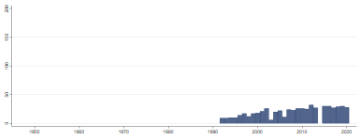


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 718 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.33.46 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female) (eu_edueleavf)

Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female)

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33

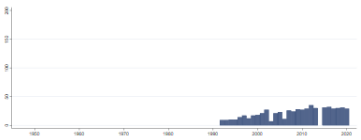


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 579 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.33.47 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male) (eu_edueleavm)

Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male)

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33

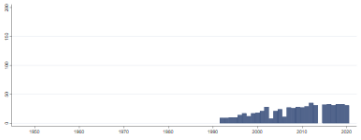


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 607 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.33.48 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total) (eu_edueleavt)

Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

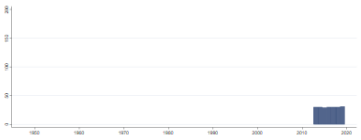


Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 625 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.33.49 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3 (eu_edupttr13)

Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 210 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.33.50 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8 (eu_edupttr58)

Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8

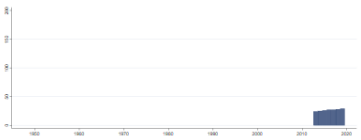
Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 201 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.33.51 Ratio of students to teachers and staff in early childhood ed. (eu_edupttrearly)

Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in early childhoof education

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 32

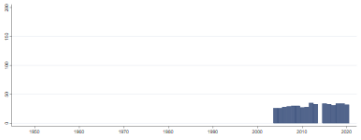


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 186 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.33.52 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as % of total pop (Female) (eu_edurstterISCED02f)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (female)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

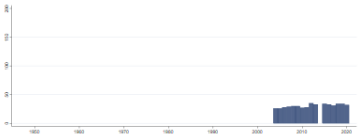


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.33.53 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as % of total pop (Male) (eu_edurstterISCED02m)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (male)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

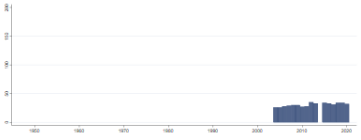


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.33.54 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as % of total pop (Total) (eu_edurstterISCED02t)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 0-2 as a percentage of total population (total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

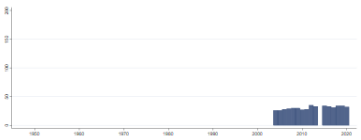


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.33.55 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as % of total pop (Female) (eu_edurstterISCED34f)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (female)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

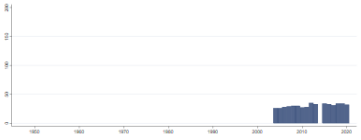


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.33.56 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as % of total pop (Male) (eu_edurstterISCED34m)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (male)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.33.57 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as % of total pop (Total) (eu_edurstterISCED34t)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 3-4 as a percentage of total population (total)

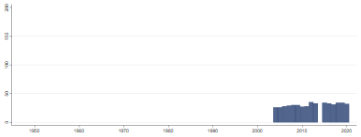
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.33.58 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as % of total pop (Female) (eu_edurstterISCED58f)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (female)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

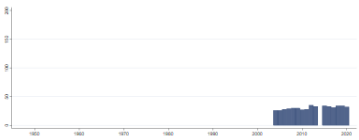


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.33.59 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as % of total pop (Male) (eu_edurstterISCED58m)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (male)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

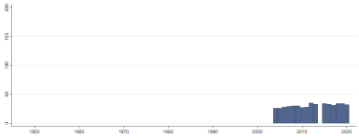


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.33.60 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as % of total pop (Total) (eu_edurstterISCED58t)

Population 15 to 64 years with ISCED levels 5-8 as a percentage of total population (total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

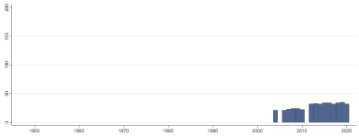


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.33.61 Employed ICT specialists (% of total employment) (eu_empict)

Employed ICT specialists (% of total employment)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

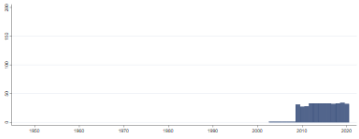


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 433 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.33.62 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1524f)

Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

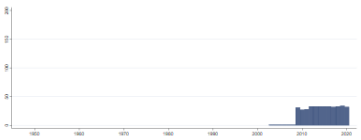


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.63 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1524m)

Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

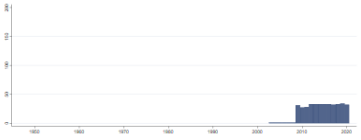


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.64 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1524t)

Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

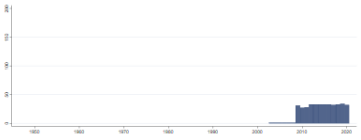


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.65 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1564f)

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

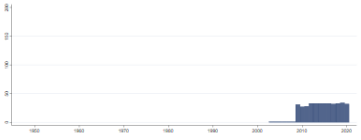


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.66 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1564m)

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

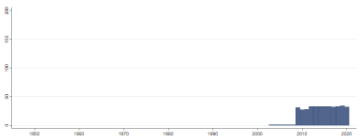


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.67 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy1564t)

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

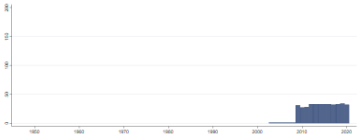


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.68 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2064f)

Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34



Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.69 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2064m)

Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

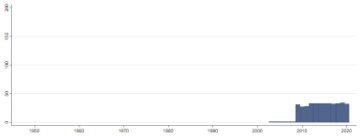
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.70 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2064t)

Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

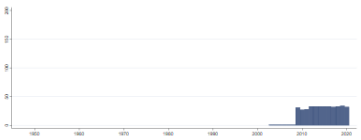


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.71 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2554f)

Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

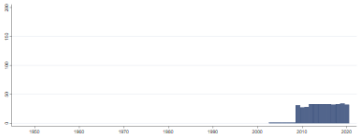


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.72 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2554m)

Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

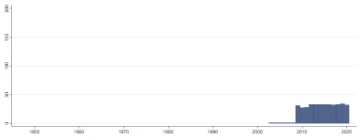


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.73 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy2554t)

Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

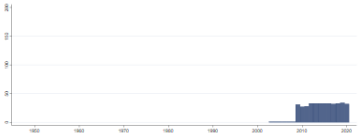


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.74 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_empy5564f)

Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

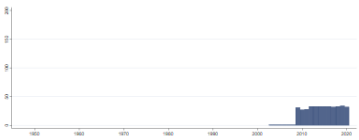


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.75 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_empy5564m)

Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

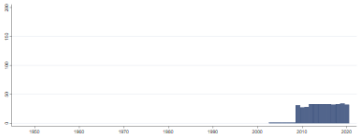


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.76 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_empy5564t)

Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

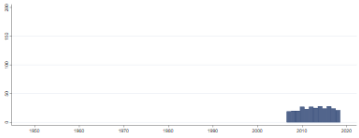


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.77 Resident population % not connected to urban and wastewater treatment plants (eu_envnc)

Percentage of resident population not connected to urban and other wastewater treatment plants

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 30



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33 **n**: 286 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.33.78 Percentage reporting drinking every day (eu_heaalcday)

Percentage reporting drinking every day

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.33.79 Percentage reporting drinking every month (eu_heaalcmon)

Percentage reporting drinking every month

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.33.80 Percentage reporting drinking never or not in last 12 months (eu_heaalcnv)

Percentage reporting drinking never or not in last 12 months

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 29

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.33.81 Percentage reporting drinking every week (eu_heaalcwk)

Percentage reporting drinking every week

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 29

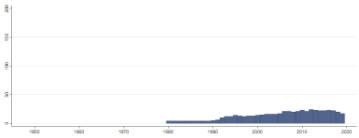
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.33.82 Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_headenthhab)

Dentists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 23

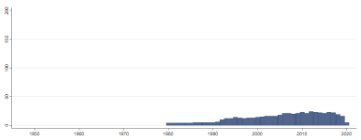


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 24 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.33.83 Dentists, number (eu_headentnr)

Dentists, Number. Professionally active.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 23

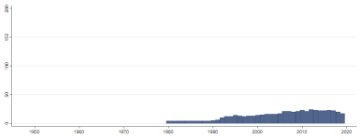


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 24 **n**: 551 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.33.84 Dentists, inhabitants per dentist (eu_headentp)

Dentists, Inhabitants per dentist. Professionally active.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 23



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 24 **n**: 544 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.33.85 Curative care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per curative care beds (eu_heahbedcurhabp)

Curative care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per curative care beds

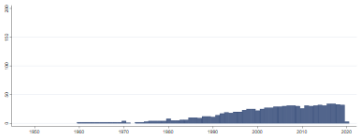
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 930 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.33.86 Curative care beds in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbedcurnr)

Curative care beds in hospitals, Number

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 921 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.33.87 Curative care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_heahbedcurphthab)

Curative care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

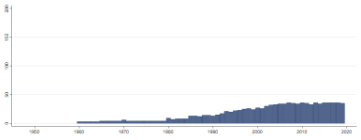
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35 **n**: 930 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.33.88 Available beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedhabp)

Available beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

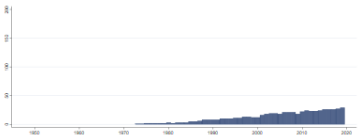


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1063 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.33.89 Long-term care beds (no psychiatric) in hospitals, Inhabitant per bed (eu_heahbedlthabp)

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 29

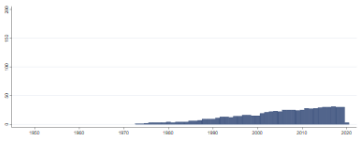


Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 30 **n**: 597 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.33.90 Long-term care beds (no psychiatric) in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbedltnr)

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, Number

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 32

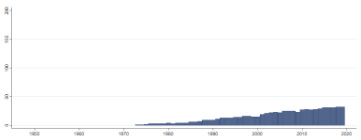


Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33 **n**: 717 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.33.91 Long-term care beds (no psychiatric) in hospitals per 100,000 inhab. (eu_heahbedltphthab)

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric)in hospit, Per 100 thousand inhabitants

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 32

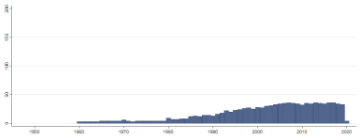


Min. Year:1973 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 722 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.33.92 Available beds in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbednr)

Available beds in hospitals, Number

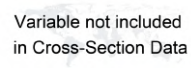
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36



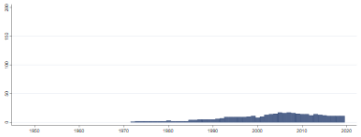
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1066 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.33.93 Other beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedothhabp)

Other beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

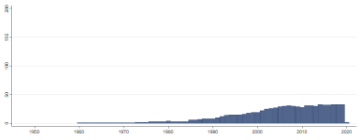


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 20 **n**: 397 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.33.94 Other beds in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbedothnr)

Other beds in hospitals, Number

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

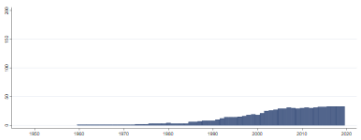


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33 **n**: 810 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.33.95 Other beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heahbedothphthab)

Other beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 33

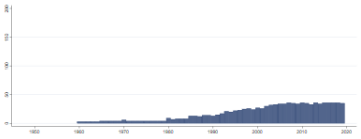


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 805 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.3.96 Available beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_heahbedphthab)

Available beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

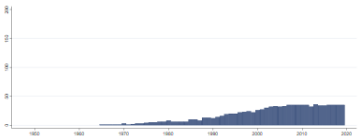


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1063 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.3.97 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedpsyhabp)

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Inhabitants per bed

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

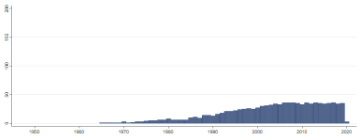


Min. Year:1965 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 985 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.3.98 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Number (eu_heahbedpsynr)

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Number

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 36

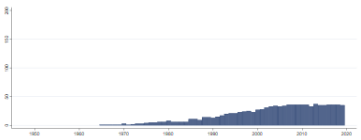


Min. Year:1965 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 1025 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.3.99 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heahbedpsyphthab)

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

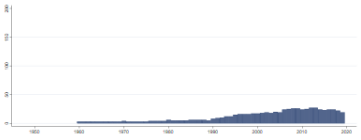


Min. Year:1965 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 1019 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.33.100 Medical doctors, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heamdochthab)

Medical doctors, Per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 25

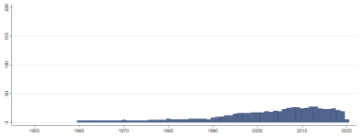


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 702 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.33.101 Medical doctors, Number (eu_heamdocnr)

Medical doctors, Number. Professionally active.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 25

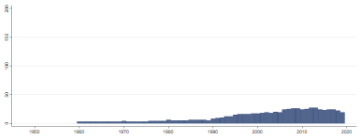


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 27 **n**: 703 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.33.102 Medical doctors, inhabitants per doctor (eu_heamdocp)

Medical doctors, Inhabitants per doctor. Professionally active.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 25

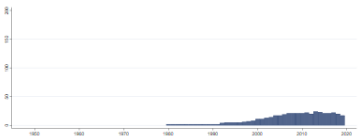


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 702 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.33.103 Professionally active nurses and midwives, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heanurshthab)

Professionally active nurses and midwives, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 23

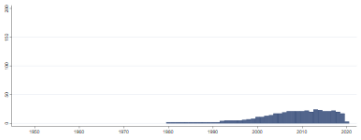


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 26 **n**: 445 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.33.104 Professionally active nurses and midwives, Number (eu_heanursnr)

Professionally active nurses and midwives, Number

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 23

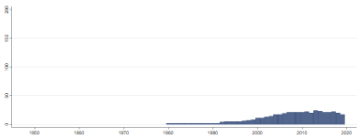


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 26 **n**: 448 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.33.105 Professionally active nurses and midwives, Inhabitants per nurse/midwive (eu_heanursp)

Professionally active nurses and midwives, Inhabitants per nurse/midwive

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 23

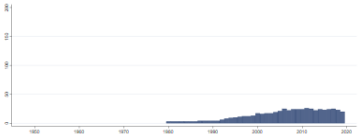


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 26 **n**: 445 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.33.106 Pharmacists, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heapharmhthab)

Pharmacists, Per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 25

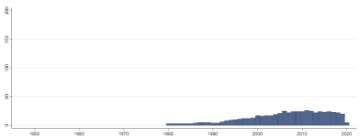


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 560 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.33.107 Pharmacists, number (eu_heapharmnr)

Pharmacists, Number. Professionally active.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 25

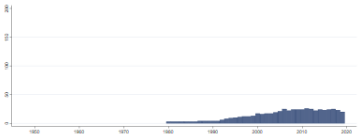


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 27 **n**: 566 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.33.108 Pharmacists, inhabitants per pharmacist (eu_heapharmp)

Pharmacists, Inhabitants per pharmacist. Professionally active.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 25



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 560 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.33.109 Percentage of current smokers and daily smokers (eu_heasmok)

Percentage of current smokers and daily smokers

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 31

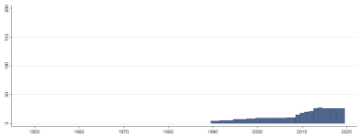
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.33.110 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Female (eu_imm118f)

Number of immigrants aged less than 18, female

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

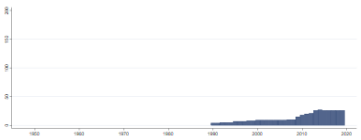


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.111 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Male (eu_imm118m)

Number of immigrants aged less than 18, male

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

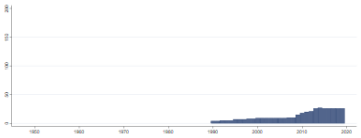


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.112 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Total (eu_imm118t)

Number of immigrants aged less than 18, total

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

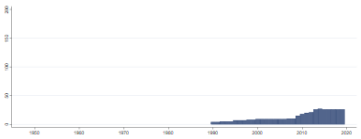


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.113 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Female (eu_imm1824f)

Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, female

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

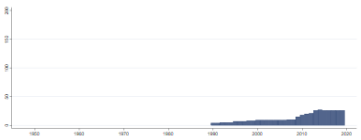


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.114 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Male (eu_imm1824m)

Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, male

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

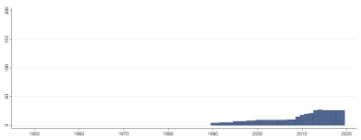


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.115 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Total (eu_imm1824t)

Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, total

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

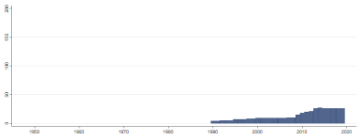


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.116 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Female (eu_imm2534f)

Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, female

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

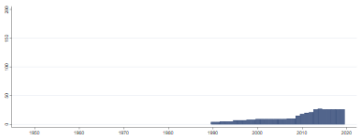


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.117 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Male (eu_imm2534m)

Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, male

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

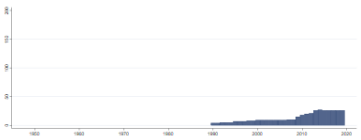


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.118 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Total (eu_imm2534t)

Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, total

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

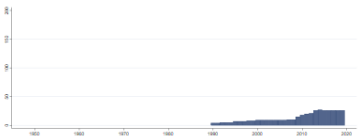


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.119 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Female (eu_imm3564f)

Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, female

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

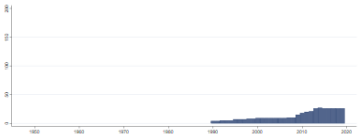


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.120 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Male (eu_imm3564m)

Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, male

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

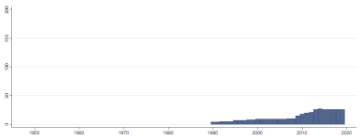


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.121 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Total (eu_imm3564t)

Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, total

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

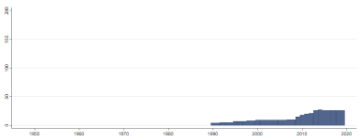


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.122 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Female (eu_imm65f)

Number of immigrants aged more than 65, female

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

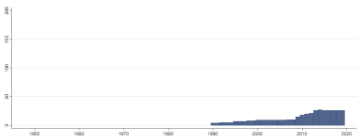


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.123 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Male (eu_imm65m)

Number of immigrants aged more than 65, male

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

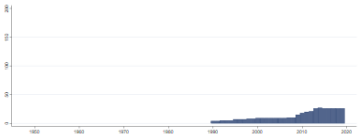


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.124 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Total (eu_imm65t)

Number of immigrants aged more than 65, total

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

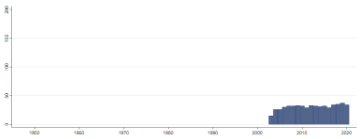


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27 **n**: 400 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.125 Internet use: internet banking (eu_isiubk)

Internet use: internet banking as percentage of all individuals

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37

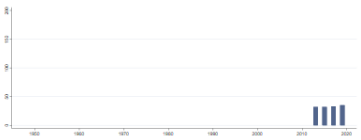


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 552 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.126 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_isiucpp)

Internet use: civic or political participation as percentage of all individuals

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37

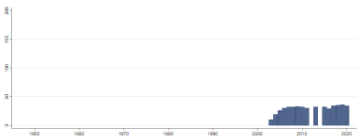


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37 **n**: 132 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.33.127 Internet use: seeking health information (eu_isiuhlt)

Internet use: seeking health information as percentage of all individuals

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37

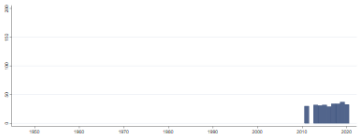


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 476 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.33.128 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_isiunet)

Internet use: participating in social networks as percentage of all individuals

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37

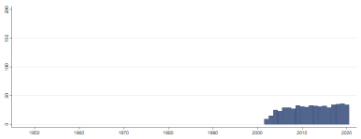


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 292 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.33.129 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_isiusell)

Internet use: selling goods or services as percentage of all individuals

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37

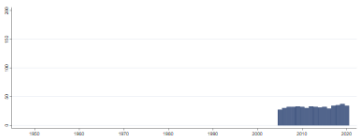


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 547 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.130 Internet use: never (eu_isiux)

Internet use: never as a percentage of all individuals

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37

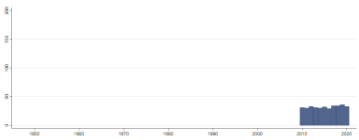


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 513 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.33.131 Households with broadband access (% of households with Internet access) (eu_ispchhiacc)

Households with broadband access (% of households with Internet access)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 37

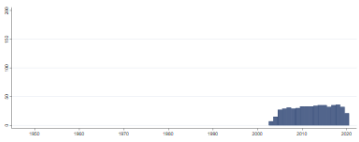


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 37 **n**: 353 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.33.132 Severe material deprivation rate (Total) (eu_povmatdepr)

Severe material deprivation rate (Total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

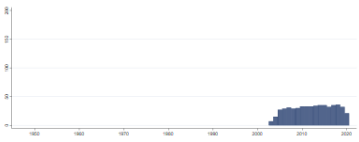


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 527 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.133 Severe material deprivation rate (Female) (eu_povmatdeprf)

Severe material deprivation rate (Female)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

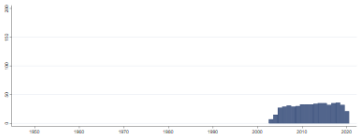


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 527 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.134 Severe material deprivation rate (Male) (eu_povmatdeprm)

Severe material deprivation rate (Male)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

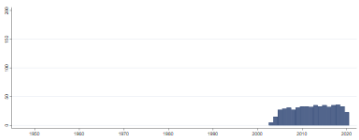


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 527 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.135 % of people under 60(y) living in households w. very low work intensity (eu_povpoplwoin)

Percentage of people under 60 years old living in households with very low work intensity

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

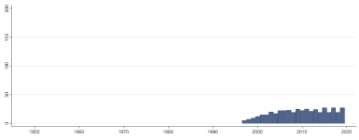


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36 **n**: 525 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.136 Researchers in all sectors % tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_resallf)

Researchers in all sectors % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 28

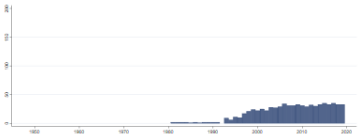


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 31 **n**: 441 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.33.137 Researchers in all sectors % tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resallt)

Researchers in all sectors % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

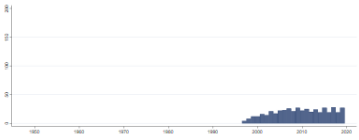


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 39 **n**: 724 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.33.138 Researchers in Business Sector % tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_resbusf)

Researchers in Business Sector % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 28

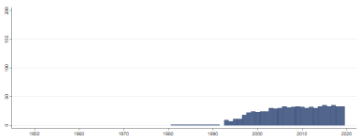


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 31 **n**: 453 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.139 Researchers in Business Sector % tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resbust)

Researchers in Business Sector % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 38 **n**: 728 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.33.140 Researchers in Higher Education % tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_-reseduf)

Researchers in Higher Education % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

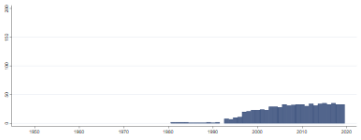
Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 29

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 32 **n**: 502 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.33.141 Researchers in Higher Education % tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_-resedut)

Researchers in Higher Education % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

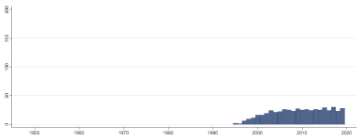


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 39 **n**: 733 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.33.142 Researchers in Government % tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_-resgovf)

Researchers in Government % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 30

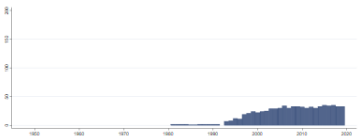


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 508 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.143 Researchers in Government % tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resgovt)

Researchers in Government % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

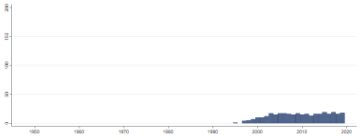


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 39 **n**: 738 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.33.144 Researchers in Non-profits % tot. emloyment - full-time (Female) (eu_resnonpf)

Researchers in Non-profits % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (female)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 20

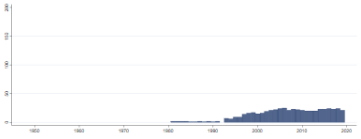


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 25 **n**: 327 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.33.145 Researchers in Non-profits % tot. emloyment - full-time (Total) (eu_resnonpt)

Researchers in Non-profits % tot. emloyment - full-time equivalent (total)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 24

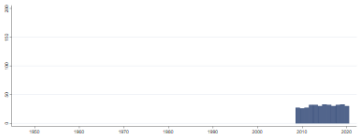


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34 **n**: 523 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.33.146 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Female) %tot (eu_sctabf)

Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33

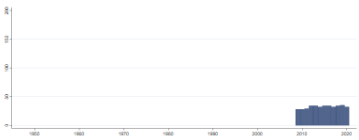


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33 **n**: 364 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.147 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Male) % tot (eu_sctabm)

Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

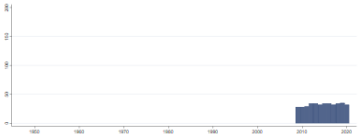


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.148 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Total) % tot (eu_sctabt)

Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

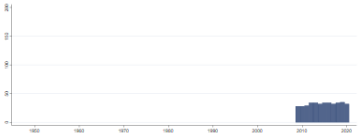


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.149 Employment in Manufacturing (Female) % total employment (eu_sctcff)

Employment in Manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

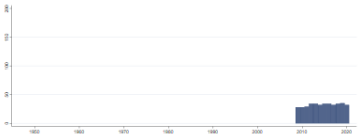


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.150 Employment in Manufacturing (Male) % total employment (eu_sctcfm)

Employment in Manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

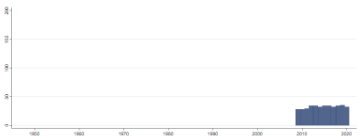


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.151 Employment in Manufacturing (Total) % total employment (eu_sctcft)

Employment in Manufacturing (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

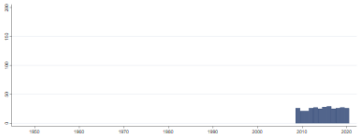


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.152 Employment in High-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment (eu_-sctchtcf)

Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 31

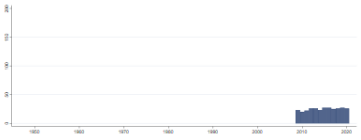


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 31 **n**: 307 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.33.153 Employment in High-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment (eu_-sctchtcm)

Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 29

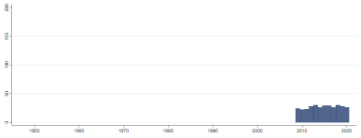


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 29 **n**: 298 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.33.154 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment (eu_sctchtcmf)

Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 32

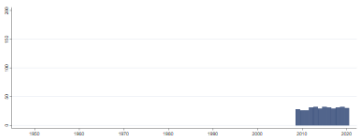


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 32 **n**: 321 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.33.155 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total (eu_sctchtcmhf)

Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33

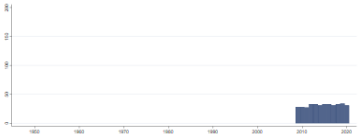


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33 **n**: 357 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.156 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total (eu_sctchtcmhm)

Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 375 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.157 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) % total (eu_sctchtcmht)

Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) % total employment

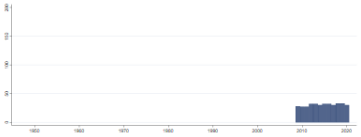
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 376 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.158 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment (eu_sctchtcmm)

Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

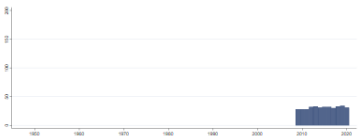


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 366 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.159 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) % total employment (eu_sctchtcmt)

Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

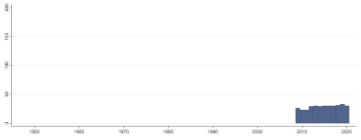


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 372 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.160 Employment in High-tech manufacturing (Total) % total employment (eu_-sctchtct)

Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33

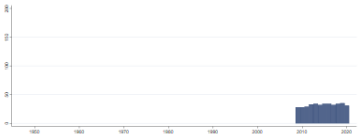


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 33 **n**: 344 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.33.161 Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) % total employment (eu_sctcltcf)

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

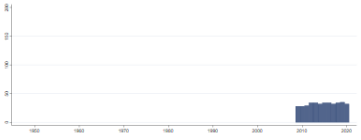


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 384 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.162 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) % total (eu_sctcltclmf)

Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

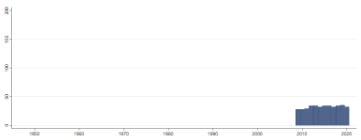


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.163 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) % total (eu_sctcltclmm)

Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

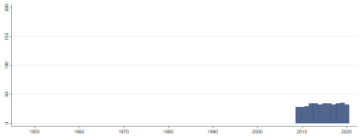


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.164 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Total) % total (eu_sctcltclmt)

Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

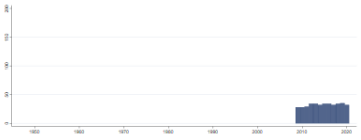


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.165 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employment (eu_sctcltcm)

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

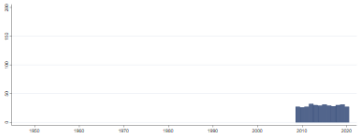


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.166 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) % total employ. (eu_sctcltcmf)

Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34

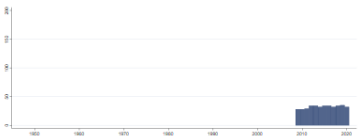


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 347 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.33.167 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) % total employ. (eu_sctcltcmm)

Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

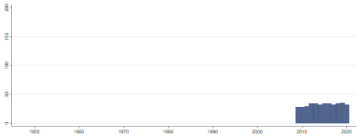


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.168 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Total) % total employ. (eu_-sctcltcmt)

Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

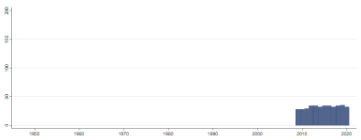


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.169 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Total) % total employment (eu_-sctcltct)

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

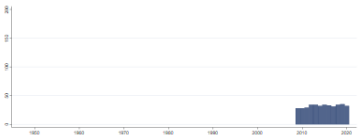


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.170 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Female) % tot (eu_sctdff)

Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

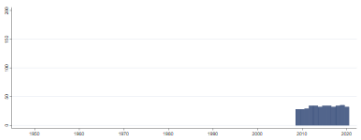


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 384 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.171 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Male) % tot (eu_-sctdfm)

Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

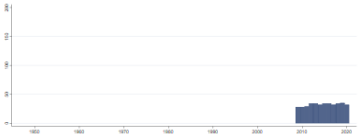


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.172 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Total) % tot (eu_-sctdft)

Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

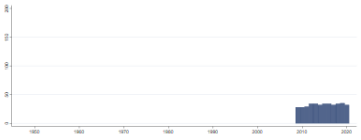


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.173 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Female) %tot (eu_sctgitf)

Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

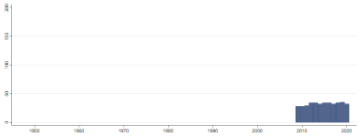


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.174 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Male) % tot (eu_sctgitm)

Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

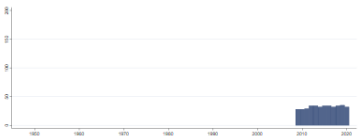


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.175 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Total) % tot (eu_sctgitt)

Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

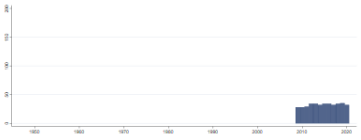


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.176 Employment in Services (Female) % total employment (eu_sctguf)

Employment in Services (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

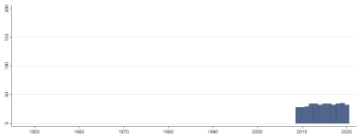


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.177 Employment in Services (Male) % total employment (eu_sctgum)

Employment in Services (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

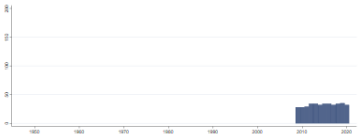


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.178 Employment in Services (Total) % total employment (eu_sctgut)

Employment in Services (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

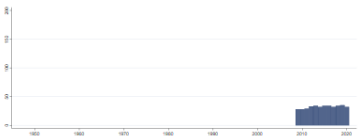


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.179 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse Female % tot employ. (eu_scth52n79f)

Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

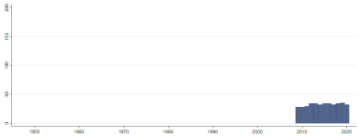


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 385 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.180 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse Male % tot employ. (eu_scth52n79m)

Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

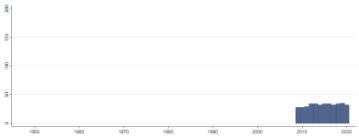


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.181 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse Total % tot employ. (eu_scth52n79t)

Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

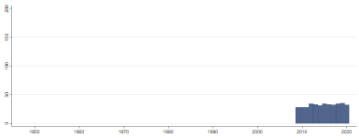


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.182 Employment in High-tech sectors (Female) % total employment (eu_scthtcf)

Employment in high-tech sectors (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

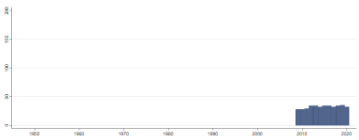


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 382 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.183 Employment in High-tech sectors (Male) % total employment (eu_scthtcm)

Employment in high-tech sectors (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

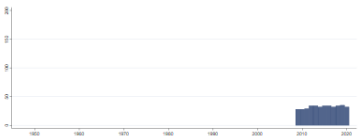


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.184 Employment in High-tech sectors (Total) % total employment (eu_scthtct)

Employment in high-tech sectors (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

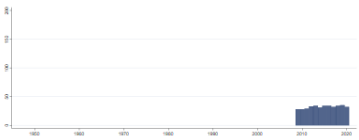


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.185 Employment in Information and communication (Female) % total employment (eu_sctjf)

Employment in Information and communication (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

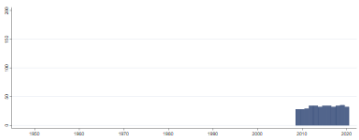


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 384 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.186 Employment in Information and communication (Male) % total employment (eu_sctjm)

Employment in Information and communication (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

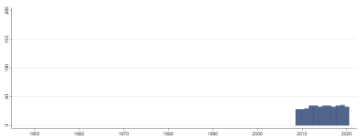


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.187 Employment in Information and communication (Total) % total employment (eu_sctjt)

Employment in Information and communication (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

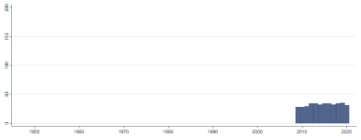


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.188 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female) % total employment (eu_sctkf)

Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

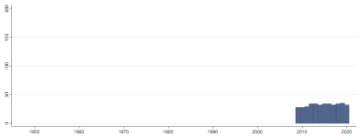


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 385 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.189 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment (eu_sctkisf)

Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

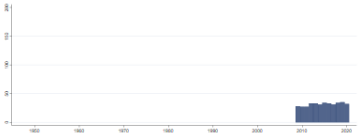


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.190 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Female) % total employ. (eu_sctkishtcf)

Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

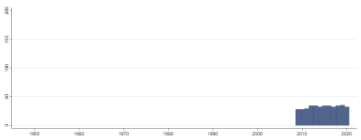


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 378 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.191 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Male) % total employ. (eu_sctkishtcm)

Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

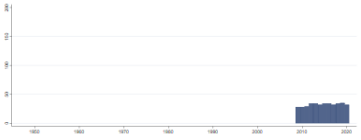


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.192 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Total) % total employ. (eu_sctkishtct)

Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

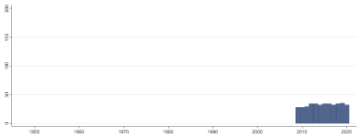


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.193 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment (eu_sctkism)

Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

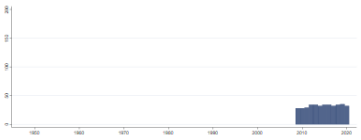


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.194 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female) % tot employ. (eu_sctkismktothf)

Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

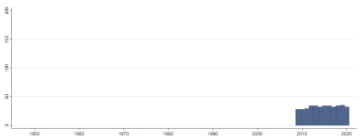


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.195 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Male) % tot employ. (eu_sctkismktothm)

Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

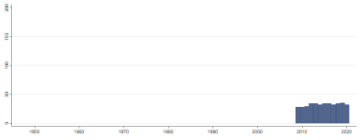


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.196 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Total) % tot employ. (eu_sctkismktotht)

Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

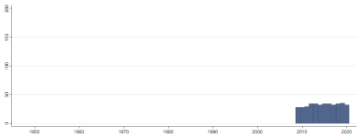


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.197 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Female) % tot employment (eu_sctkisothf)

Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

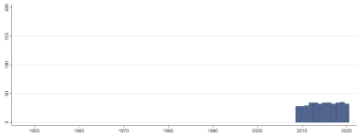


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.198 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Male) % tot employment (eu_sctkisothm)

Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

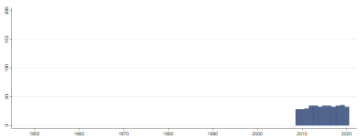


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.199 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Total) % tot employment (eu_sctkisotht)

Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

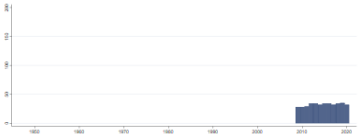


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.200 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Total) % tot employment (eu_-sctkist)

Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.201 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male) % total employment (eu_sctkm)

Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male) % total employment

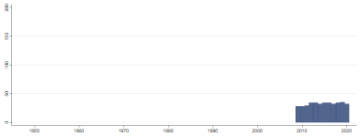
Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 370 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.202 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Total) % total employment (eu_sctkt)

Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

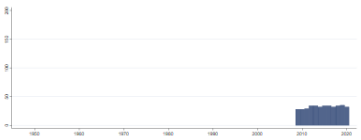


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.203 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female) % tot employment (eu_sctlkisf)

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

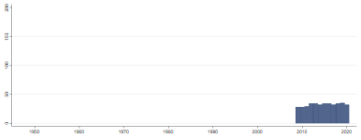


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.204 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male) % tot employment (eu_sctlkism)

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

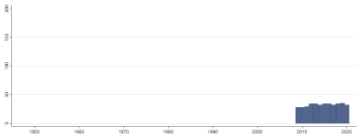


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.205 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female) % tot emp. (eu_sctlkismktf)

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

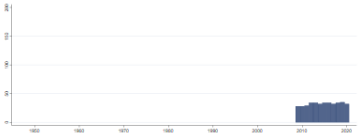


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.206 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Male) % tot emp. (eu_sctlkismktm)

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

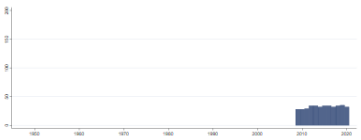


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.207 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Total) % tot emp. (eu_sctlkismktt)

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

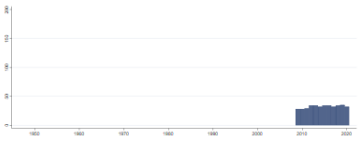


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.208 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Female) % tot emp. (eu_sctlkisothf)

Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

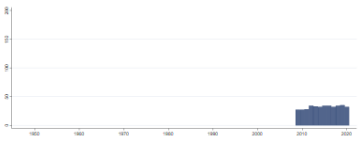


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.209 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Male) % tot emp. (eu_sctlkisothm)

Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

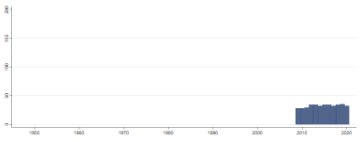


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 382 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.210 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Total) % tot emp. (eu_sctlkisotht)

Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

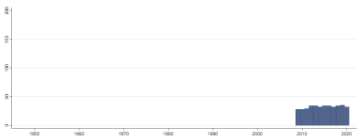


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.211 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Total) % total employment (eu_sctlkist)

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

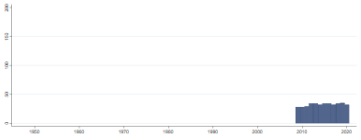


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.212 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activ. (Female) % total emp. (eu_sctmf)

Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

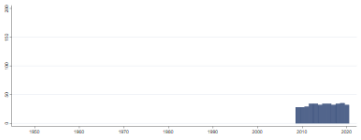


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.213 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activ. (Male) % total emp. (eu_sctmm)

Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

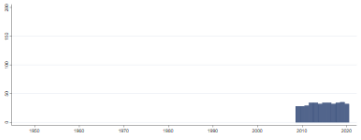


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.214 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activ. (Total) % total emp. (eu_sctmt)

Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

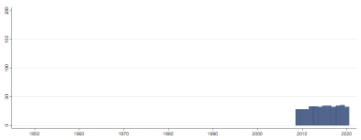


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.215 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Female) % total emp. (eu_sctnf)

Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

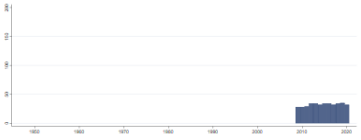


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 383 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.216 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Male) % total emp. (eu_sctnm)

Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

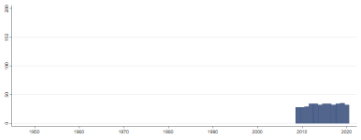


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.217 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Total) % total emp. (eu_sctnt)

Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

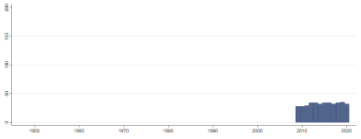


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.218 Employment in Education (Female) % total employment (eu_sctpaf)

Employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

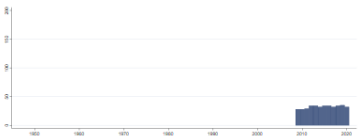


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.219 Employment in Education (Male) % total employment (eu_sctpam)

Employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.220 Employment in Education (Total) % total employment (eu_sctpat)

Employment in Public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (Total) % total employment

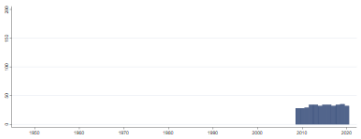
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.221 Employment in Education (Female) % total employment (eu_sctpf)

Employment in Education (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

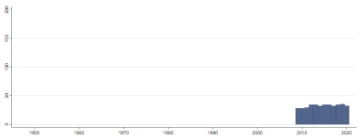


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.222 Employment in Education (Male) % total employment (eu_sctpm)

Employment in Education (Male) % total employment

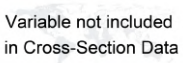
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35



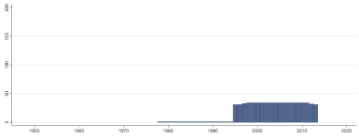
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.223 Patent applications to the EPO, Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant (eu_sctppspop)

Patent applications to the EPO, Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

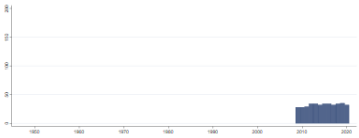


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 651 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.33.224 Employment in Education (Total) % total employment (eu_sctpt)

Employment in Education (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

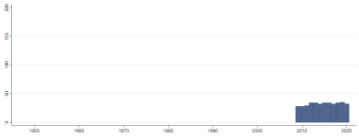


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.225 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) % tot employ. (eu_sctqf)

Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

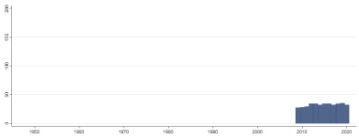


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.226 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) % tot employ. (eu_sctqm)

Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

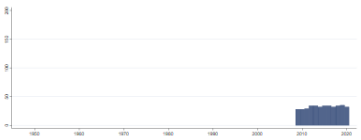


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 385 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.227 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Total) % tot employ. (eu_sctqt)

Employment in Human health and social work activities (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

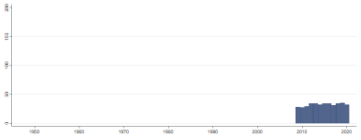


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.228 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female) % total employment (eu_sctrf)

Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

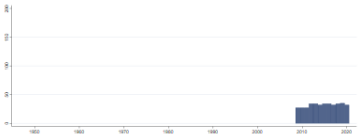


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 384 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.229 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male) % total employment (eu_sctrm)

Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

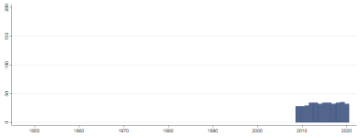


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 382 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.230 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Total) % total employment (eu_sctrt)

Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

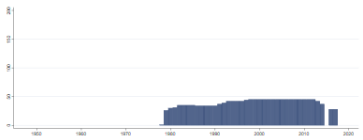


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.33.231 Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants (eu_sctrtotpmin)

Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 28



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 46 **n**: 1496 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.34 Eurostat

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

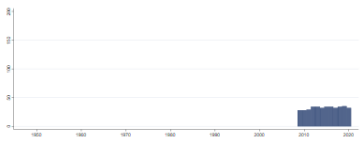
(Data downloaded:)

Patent applications to the EPO, Per million of active population

4.34.1 Employment in Other service activities (Female) % total employment (eu_sctsf)

Employment in Other service activities (Female) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

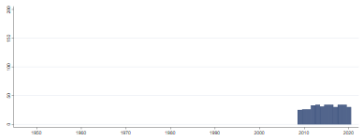


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.2 Employment in Other service activities (Male) % total employment (eu_sctsm)

Employment in Other service activities (Male) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

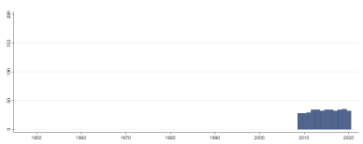


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 371 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.3 Employment in Other service activities (Total) % total employment (eu_sctst)

Employment in Other service activities (Total) % total employment

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

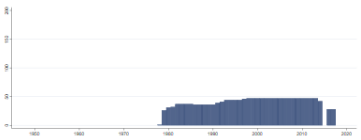


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.4 Patent applications to the EPO, number (eu_scttotn)

Patent applications to the EPO, number

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 28

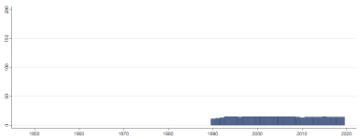


Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 48 **n**: 1570 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.34.5 Navigable canals (kilometre) (eu_trcnlkm)

Navigable canals (kilometre)

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 16

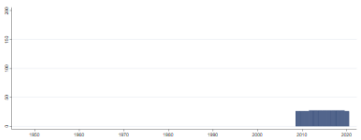


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 19 **n**: 429 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.6 Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes) (eu_trfrldnld)

Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 27

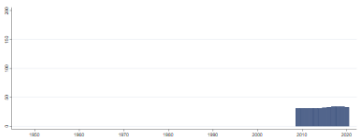


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 27 **n**: 320 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.34.7 Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes) (eu_trldnld)

Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.8 Motorways (kilometre) (eu_trmwaykm)

Motorways (kilometre)

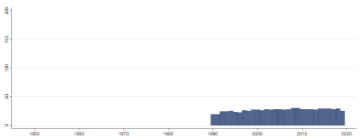
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 31

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 826 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.34.9 Other roads (kilometre) (eu_trrdothkm)

Other roads (kilometre)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 33 **n**: 793 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.34.10 Navigable rivers (kilometre) (eu_trrivkm)

Navigable rivers (kilometre)

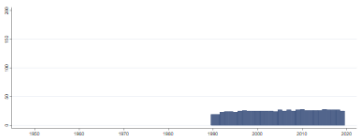
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 19

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 23 **n**: 490 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.34.11 Electrified railway lines (kilometre) (eu_trrlelckm)

Electrified railway lines (kilometre)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 28

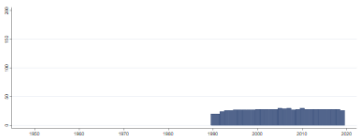


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 32 **n**: 754 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.34.12 Total railway lines (kilometre) (eu_trrlkm)

Total railway lines (kilometre)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 28

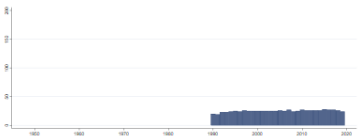


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 32 **n**: 815 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.34.13 Railway lines with double and more tracks (kilometre) (eu_trrltge2km)

Railway lines with double and more tracks (kilometre)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 28

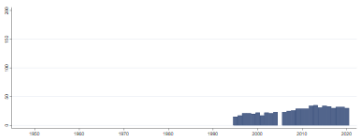


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 32 **n**: 749 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.34.14 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Female (% of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunef)

Long-term unemployment 25+ years, female (% of unemployment)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

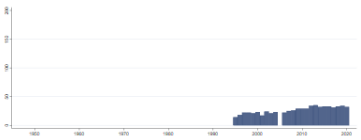


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 651 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.15 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Male (% of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunem)

Long-term unemployment 25+ years, male (% of unemployment)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

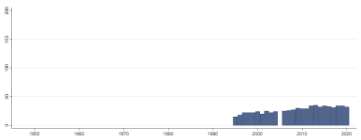


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 662 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.16 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, total (% of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunet)

Long-term unemployment 25+ years, total (% of unemployment)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 35

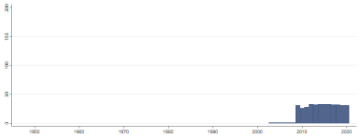


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 35 **n**: 679 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.34.17 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (% of active population) (eu_unempy1524f)

Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34



Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 381 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.18 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (% of active population) (eu_unempy1524m)

Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

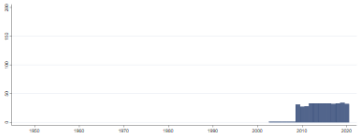
Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.19 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (% of active population) (eu_unempy1524t)

Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

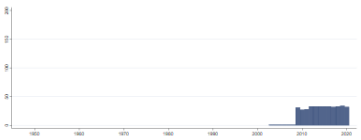


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.20 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Female (% of active population) (eu_unempy2574f)

Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

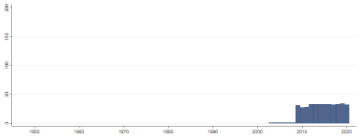


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.21 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Male (% of active population) (eu_unempy2574m)

Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

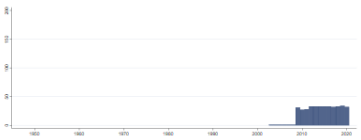


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.22 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Total (% of active population) (eu_unempy2574t)

Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

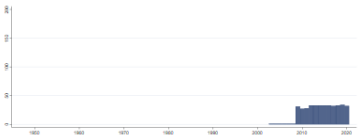


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.23 Unemployment rates: Total, Female (percentage of active population) (eu_unempytotf)

Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

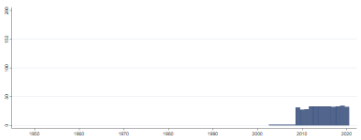


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.24 Unemployment rates: Total, Male (percentage of active population) (eu_unempytotm)

Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34

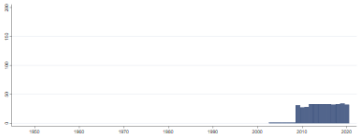


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.34.25 Unemployment rates: Total, Total (percentage of active population) (eu_-unempytott)

Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 34



Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34 **n**: 388 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.35 Emanuele, Angelucci, Marino, Puleo and Vegetti

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Emanuele, V., Angelucci, D., Marino, B., Puleo, L., & Vegetti, F. (2020). The congealing of a new cleavage? the evolution of the demarcation bloc in europe (19792019). *Italian Political Science Review*, 1–20. https://doi.org/10.1017/ipo.2020.19

http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-electoral-volatility-in-ep-elections.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-01)

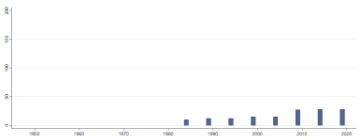
Dataset of Electoral Volatility in the European Parliament elections since 1979

This dataset provides data on electoral volatility and its internal components in the elections for the European Parliament (EP) in all European Union (EU) countries since 1979 or the date of their accession to the Union. It also provides data about electoral volatility for both the class bloc and the demarcation bloc. This dataset will be regularly updated so as to include the next rounds of the European Parliament elections.

4.35.1 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties above 1% (evep_altv)

Electoral volatility in the European Parliament, caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system caused by vote switching between existing parties, namely parties receiving at least 1% of the national share in both elections under scrutiny.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 28

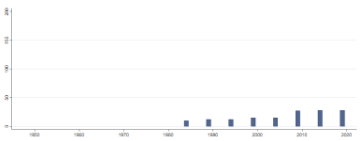


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 29 **n**: 147 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.2 Net change in the agg. vote share for all parties in Class Bloc (EP) (evep_classbloc)

Net change in the aggregate vote share for all parties included in the Class Bloc. For the definition of the class bloc and the identification of parties included in such bloc, the author relies on Bartolini and Mair (1990) and Bartolini (1983; 2000). This includes 'those parties which are the historical product of the structuring of the working-class movement' (Bartolini and Mair 1990 [2007], 46). Full list of parties in the class bloc can be found in the original codebook.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 28

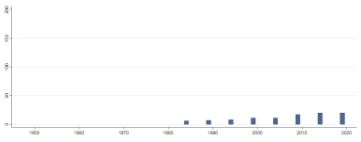


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 29 **n**: 147 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.3 Net change in the agg. vote share for all parties in Demarcation Bloc (EP) (evep_dembloc)

Net change in the aggregate vote share for all parties included in the Demarcation Bloc. Those political parties that defend anti-EU, anti-immigration and economically protectionist policies are included in the demarcation bloc. Full list of parties in the demarcation bloc can be found in the original codebook.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 20

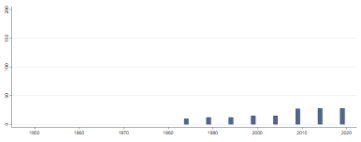


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 20 **n**: 100 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.4 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties below 1% (evep_othv)

Electoral volatility in the European Parliament, caused by vote switching between parties falling below 1% of the national share in both the elections at time t and t+1. It is important to clarify that this category is not computed by aggregating the scores of each party falling below 1% and then comparing the overall sum at time t and t+1. Conversely, each party's volatility is counted separately - up to a specification of 0.1% - and then added to the calculation of evep_othv. This choice has been made to avoid underestimation of Total Volatility but at the same time to maintain a distinction between parties above 1% and parties below 1% for the calculation of the two components of evep_regv and evep_altv.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 28

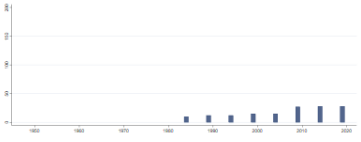


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 29 **n**: 147 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.5 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties entering/exiting party system (evep_regv)

Electoral volatility in the European Parliament, caused by vote switching between parties that enter or exit from the party system. A party is considered as entering the party system where it receives at least 1% of the national share in election at time t+1 (while it received less than 1% in election at time t). Conversely, a party is considered as exiting the part system where it receives less than 1% in election at time t+1 (while it received at least 1% in election at time t).

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 28

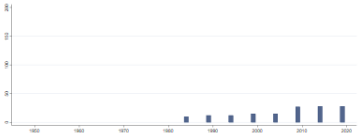


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 29 **n**: 147 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.35.6 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Total (evep_tv)

Total electoral volatility in the party system, given by the sum of the previous measures: evep_regv + evep_altv + evep_othv = evep_tv.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 28



Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 29 **n**: 147 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.36 Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2021). Global forest resources assessments. http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. (2016). Fishery commodities global production and trade. http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en

http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-18)

Environmental Land Use Data

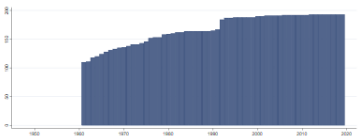
The FAOSTAT Land Use domain contains data on forty-seven categories of land use, irrigation and agricultural practices, relevant to monitor agriculture, forestry and fisheries activities at national, regional and global level.

Data are available by country and year, with global coverage and annual updates.
Note: Micronesia has been dropped due to duplicate cases.

4.36.1 Agricultural land (% of Land area) (fao_luagr)

Agricultural land (% of Land area)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

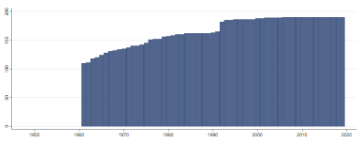


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 206 **n**: 9868 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.36.2 Arable Land (% of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrara)

Arable Land (% of Agricultural land)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 190

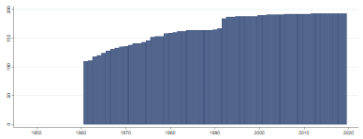


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 203 **n**: 9767 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.36.3 Cropland (% of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrcrop)

Cropland (% of Agricultural land)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

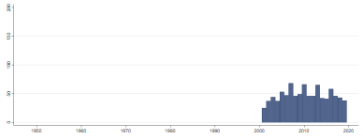


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 206 **n**: 9868 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.36.4 Agriculture area actually irrigated (% of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirrac)

Agriculture area actually irrigated (% of Agricultural land)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 73

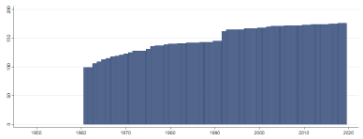


Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 111 **n**: 897 $\overline{N}$: 47 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.36.5 Land area equipped for irrigation (% of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirreq)

Land area equipped for irrigation (% of Agricultural land)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 176



Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 189 **n**: 8792 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.36.6 Land area equipped for irrigation (% of Cropland) (fao_luagrirreqcrop)

Land area equipped for irrigation (% of Cropland)

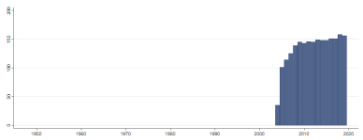
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 172

Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 185 **n**: 8586 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.36.7 Agriculture area under organic agric. (% of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrorg)

Agriculture area under organic agric. (% of Agricultural land)

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 159



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 163 **n**: 2154 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.36.8 Land under perm meadows and pastures (% of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpas)

Land under perm meadows and pastures (% of Agricultural land)

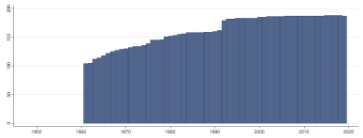
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 197 **n**: 9386 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.36.9 Land under Permanent Crops (% of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpcrop)

Land under Permanent Crops (% of Agricultural land)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 188

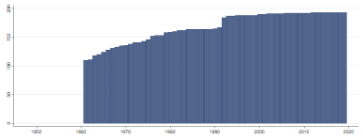


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 201 **n**: 9530 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.36.10 Cropland (% of Land area) (fao_lucrop)

Cropland (% of Land area)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

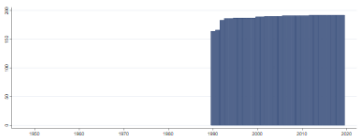


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 206 **n**: 9868 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.36.11 Forest land (% of Land area) (fao_luforest)

Forest land (% of Land area)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

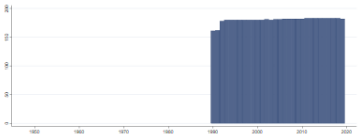


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 199 **n**: 5640 $\overline{N}$: 188 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.36.12 Planted Forest (% of Forest area) (fao_luforplant)

Planted Forest (% of Forest area)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

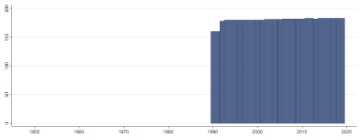


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 190 **n**: 5400 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.36.13 Other naturally regenerated forest (% of Forest area) (fao_luforreg)

Other naturally regenerated forest (% of Forest area)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

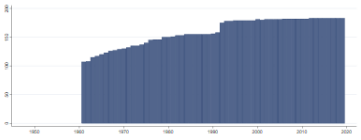


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 190 **n**: 5398 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.36.14 Land under perm meadows and pastures (% of Land area) (fao_lupas)

Land under perm meadows and pastures (% of Land area)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 197 **n**: 9386 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.37 James D. Fearon

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Fearon, J. D. (2003). Ethnic and cultural diversity by country. *Journal of Economic Growth*, *8*(2), 195–222

https://fearonresearch.stanford.edu/paperspublished/journal-articles-2/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

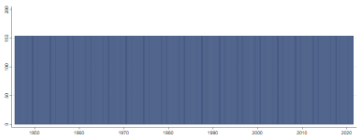
Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country

Data used in the article Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country published in Journal of Economic Growth, containing data on 822 ethnic groups in 160 countries that made up at least 1 percent of the country population in the early 1990s. This data was last originally updated in 2003. For this compilation, QoG Data imputes the values from 2003 into 2019.

4.37.1 Cultural Diversity (fe_cultdiv)

This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etfra) so as to take some account of cultural distances between groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural diversity index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etfra). The more similar are the languages spoken by different ethnic groups, however, the more will this measure be reduced below the level of ethnic fractionalization for that country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 153

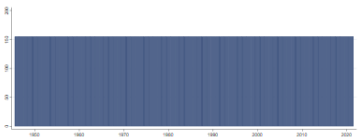


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 154 **n**: 11704 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.37.2 Ethnic Fractionalization (fe_etfra)

Restricting attention to groups that had at least 1 percent of country population in the 1990s, Fearon identifies 822 ethnic and "ethnoreligious" groups in 160 countries. This variable reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will belong to different such groups. The variable thus ranges from 0 (perfectly homogeneous) to 1 (highly fragmented). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 154

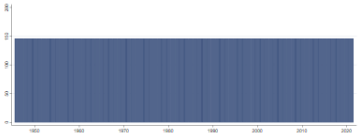


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 155 **n**: 11780 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.37.3 Largest Minority (fe_lmin)

Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the second largest group (largest minority). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 145

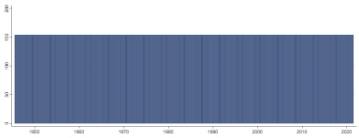


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 146 **n**: 11096 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.37.4 Plurality Group (fe_plural)

Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the largest group (plurality group) in the country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 153



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 154 **n**: 11704 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.38 Freedom House

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Freedom House. (2021a). Freedom in the world 2021. https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world

https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-14)

Freedom in the World

Freedom in the World is an annual global report on political rights and civil liberties, composed of numerical ratings and descriptive texts for each country and a select group of territories. The 2020 edition covers developments in 195 countries and 15 territories from January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019.

The report's methodology is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948. Freedom in the World is based on the premise that these standards apply to all countries and territories, irrespective of geographical location, ethnic or religious composition, or level of economic development. Freedom in the World operates from the assumption that freedom for all people is best achieved in liberal democratic societies.

Freedom in the World assesses the real-world rights and freedoms enjoyed by individuals, rather than governments or government performance per se. Political rights and civil liberties can be affected by both state and nonstate actors, including insurgents and other armed groups. To read more about the methodology used by Freedom House, please visit https://freedomhouse.org/reports/freedom-world/freedom-world-research-methodology. These subcategories, drawn from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, represent the fundamental components of freedom, which include an individual's ability to:

- Vote freely in legitimate elections;
- Participate freely in the political process;
- Have representatives that are accountable to them;
- Exercise freedoms of expression and belief;
- Be able to freely assemble and associate;
- Have access to an established and equitable system of rule of law;
- Enjoy personal freedoms, including free movement, the right to hold private property, social freedoms, and equal access to economic opportunities.

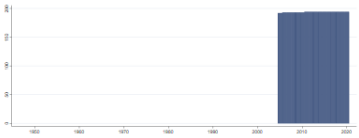
Note: The 1982 edition of Freedom in the World covers the period Jan 1981 - Aug 1982 (=1981 in our dataset). The 1983-84 edition covers the period Aug 1982 - Nov 1983 (=1983 in our dataset). This leaves 1982 empty. For 1972, South Africa was in the original data rated as "White" (fh_cl: 3, fh_pr: 2, fh_status: Free) and "Black" (fh_cl: 6, fh_pr: 5, fh_status: Not Free). We treat South Africa 1972 as missing.

4.38.1 Associational and Organizational Rights (fh_aor)

Associational and Organizational Rights - The variable evaluates the freedom of assembly, demonstrations and open public discussion; the freedom for nongovernmental organizations; and the freedom

for trade unions, peasant organizations and other professional and private organizations. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

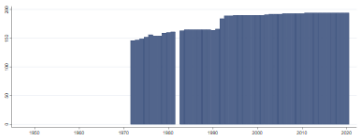


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 194 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.38.2 Civil Liberties (fh_cl)

Civil Liberties Rating - Civil liberties allow for the freedoms of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy without interference from the state. The more specific list of rights considered vary over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

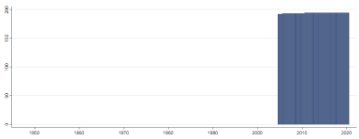


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 207 **n**: 8585 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.38.3 Electoral Process (fh_ep)

Electoral Process - The variable measures to what extent the national legislative representatives and the national chief authority are elected through free and fair elections. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

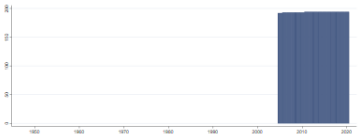


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 194 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.38.4 Freedom of Expression and Belief (fh_feb)

Freedom of Expression and Belief - The variable measures the freedom and independence of the media and other cultural expressions; the freedom of religious groups to practice their faith and express themselves; the academic freedom and freedom from extensive political indoctrination in the educational system; and the ability of the people to engage in private (political) discussions without fear of harassment or arrest by the authorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

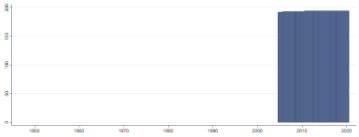


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 194 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.38.5 Functioning of Government (fh_fog)

Functioning of Government - The variable examines in what extent the freely elected head of government and a national legislative representative determine the policies of the government; if the government is free from pervasive corruption; and if the government is accountable to the electorate between elections and operates with openness and transparency. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

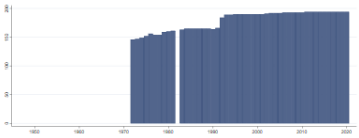


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 194 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.38.6 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity) (fh_ipolity2)

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius & Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

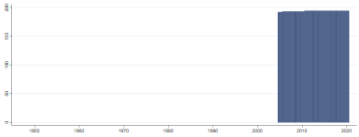


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 207 **n**: 8585 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.38.7 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (fh_pair)

Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights - The variable evaluates the extent of state control over travel, choice of residence, employment or institution of higher education; the right of citizens to own property and establish private businesses; the private business' freedom from unduly influence by government officials, security forces, political parties or organized crime; gender equality, freedom of choice of marriage partners and size of family; equality of opportunity and absence of economic exploitation. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194



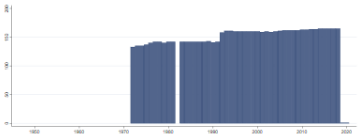
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 194 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.38.8 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Polity) (fh_polity2)

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a

scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 165

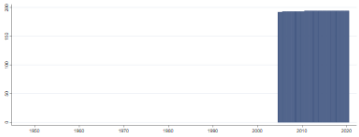


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 179 **n**: 7034 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.38.9 Political Pluralism and Participation (fh_ppp)

Political Pluralism and Participation - This variable encompasses an examination of the right of the people to freely organize in political parties; the existence of an opposition with a realistic possibility to increase its support; the ability of the people to make political choices free from domination by the military, totalitarian parties or other powerful groups; and the existence of full political rights for all minorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

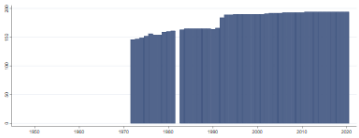


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 194 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.38.10 Political Rights (fh_pr)

Political Rights Rating - Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process, including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organizations, and elect representatives who have a decisive impact on public policies and are accountable to the electorate. The specific list of rights considered varies over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

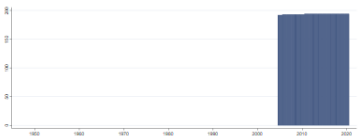


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 207 **n**: 8585 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.38.11 Rule of Law (fh_rol)

Rule of Law - The variable measures the independence of the judiciary; the extent to which rule of law prevails in civil and criminal matters; the existence of direct civil control over the police; the protection from political terror, unjustified imprisonment, exile and torture; absence of war and insurgencies; and the extent to which laws, policies and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194



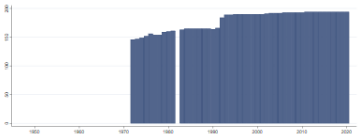
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 3097 $\overline{N}$: 194 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.38.12 Freedom Status (fh_status)

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Until 2003, countries whose combined average ratings for Political Rights and Civil Liberties fell between 1.0 and 2.5 were designated “Free”; between 3.0 and 5.5 “Partly Free”, and between 5.5 and 7.0 “Not Free”. Since then, countries whose ratings average 1.0 to 2.5 are considered “Free”, 3.0 to 5.0 “Partly Free”, and 5.5 to 7.0 “Not Free”.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 207 **n**: 8585 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.39 Freedom House

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Freedom House. (2021b). Freedom on the net 2020: The global drive to control big tech. https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2021/global-drive-control-big-tech

https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-15)

Freedom on the Net

Freedom on the Net is a Freedom House project consisting of cutting-edge analysis, fact-based advocacy, and on-the-ground capacity building. It features a ranked, country-by-country assessment of online freedom, a global overview of the latest developments, as well as in depth country reports. Freedom on the Net measures the subtle and not-so-subtle ways that governments and non-state actors around the world restrict our intrinsic rights online. Each country assessment includes a detailed narrative report and numerical score, based on methodology developed in consultation with international experts. This methodology includes three categories:

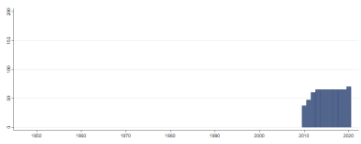
1. Obstacles to Access details infrastructural and economic barriers to access, legal and ownership control over internet service providers, and independence of regulatory bodies;
2. Limits on Content analyzes legal regulations on content, technical filtering and blocking of websites, self-censorship, the vibrancy/diversity of online news media, and the use of digital tools for civic mobilization;
3. Violations of User Rights tackles surveillance, privacy, and repercussions for online speech and activities, such as imprisonment, extralegal harassment, or cyberattacks.

Freedom on the Net is a collaborative effort between a small team of Freedom House staff and an extensive network of local researchers and advisors in 65 countries.

4.39.1 Freedom on the Net: Limits on content (fhn_fotnloc)

Limits on Content: Analyzes legal regulations on content, technical filtering and blocking of websites, self-censorship, the vibrancy/diversity of online news media, and the use of digital tools for civic mobilization. The score goes from 0 to 100, where 100 represents worst outcomes.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 71

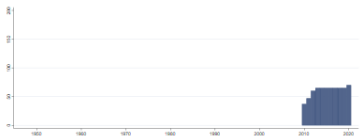


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 71 **n**: 669 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.39.2 Freedom on the Net: Obstacles to Access (fhn_fotnota)

Obstacles to Access: Details infrastructural and economic barriers to access, legal and ownership control over internet service providers, and independence of regulatory bodies. The score goes from 0 to 100, where 100 represents worst outcomes.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 71

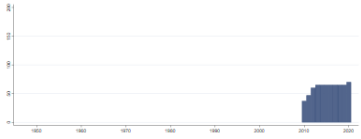


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 71 **n**: 669 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.39.3 Freedom on the Net: Score (fhn_fotnsc)

Freedom on the Net, Score: Measures the subtle and not-so-subtle ways that governments and non-state actors around the world restrict our intrinsic rights online by looking at Obstacles to Access, Limits on Content and Violations of User Rights. The scores are based on a scale of 0 to 100 with 0 representing the best level of freedom on the net progress and 100 the worst.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 71



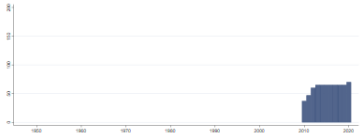
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 71 **n**: 669 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.39.4 Freedom on the Net: Status (fhn_fotnst)

Freedom on the Net, Status:

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 71

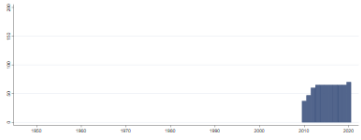


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 71 **n**: 669 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.39.5 Freedom on the Net: Violation of Users' rights (fhn_fotnvur)

Violations of User Rights: Tackles surveillance, privacy, and repercussions for online speech and activities, such as imprisonment, extralegal harassment, or cyberattacks. The score goes from 0 to 100, where 100 represents worst outcomes.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 71



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 71 **n**: 669 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.40 Freedom House

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Freedom House. (2017). Freedom of the press 2017. https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2017

https://freedomhouse.org/reports/publication-archives
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-15)

Freedom of the Press

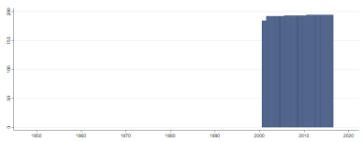
Freedom of the Press, an annual report on media independence around the world, was published between 1980 and 2017, and assessed the degree of print, broadcast, and digital media freedom in 199 countries and territories. It provided numerical scores and country narratives evaluating the legal environment for the media, political pressures that influenced reporting, and economic factors that affected access to news and information.

Note: The number in the variable names indicate what time period they refer to.
1: 1979-1987
2: 1988-1992
3: 1993-1995
4: 1996-2000
5: 2001-2016

4.40.1 Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcei5)

Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016). This category includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as any impediments to news production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country or territory affects the development and sustainability of the media.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194



Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 3081 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 16

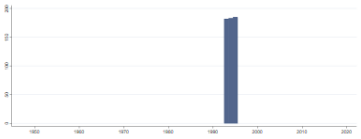
4.40.2 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mceib3)

Economic Influences over Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in

a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



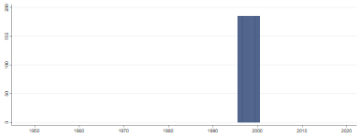
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.3 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mceib4)

Economic Influences over Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



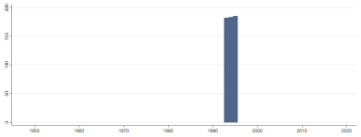
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.4 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mceip3)

Economic Influences over Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

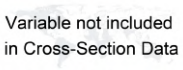


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

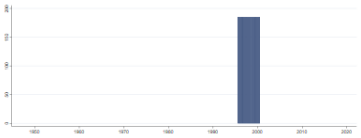
4.40.5 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mceip4)

Economic Influences over Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in

a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

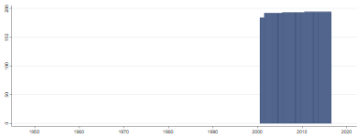


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.6 Laws and Regulations that Influence Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mclr5)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content (2001-2016). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

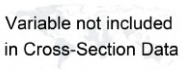
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194



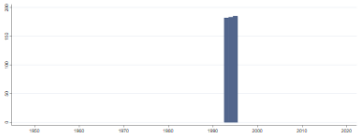
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 3081 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.40.7 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mclrb3)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.



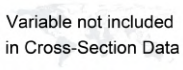
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



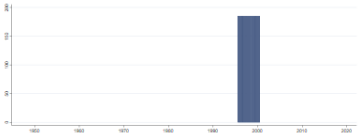
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.8 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mclrb4)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.



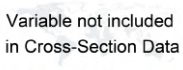
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



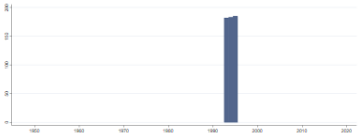
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.9 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mclrp3)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.



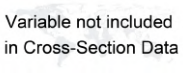
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



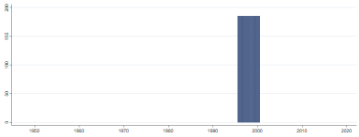
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.10 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mclrp4)

Laws and Regulations that Influence the Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000). The variable encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

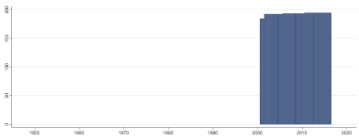


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.11 Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcpp5)

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content (2001-2016). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

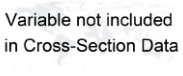
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194



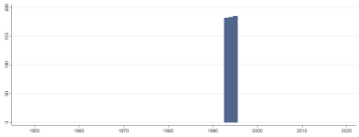
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 3081 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.40.12 Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mcppb3)

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



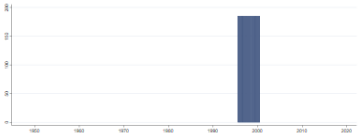
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.13 Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mcppb4)

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000). The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



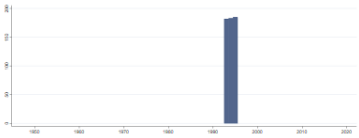
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.14 Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mcppp3)

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995): The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



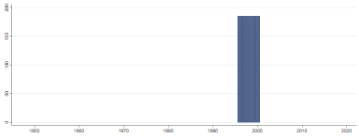
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.15 Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mcppp4)

Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000): The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



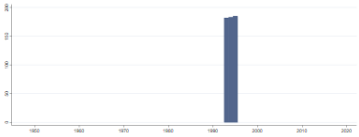
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.16 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995) (fhp_rab3)

Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



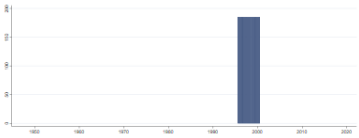
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.17 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000) (fhp_rab4)

Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-10. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



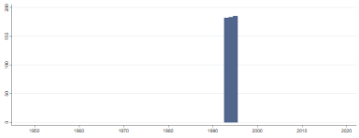
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.18 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995) (fhp_rap3)

Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



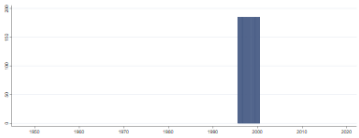
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.19 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000) (fhp_rap4)

Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-10. 0 indicates more freedom.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

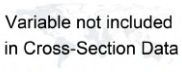
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



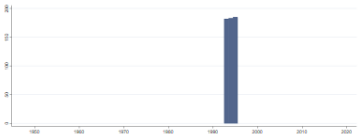
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.20 Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-1995) (fhp_score3)

Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-1995): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).



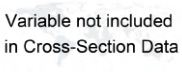
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



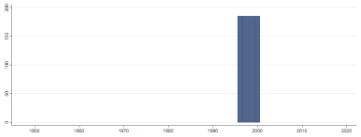
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 550 $\overline{N}$: 183 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.40.21 Freedom of the Press, Score (1996-2000) (fhp_score4)

Freedom of the Press, Score (1996-2000): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

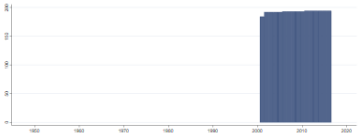


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.22 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016) (fhp_score5)

Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194

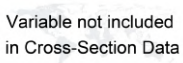


Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 3081 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 16

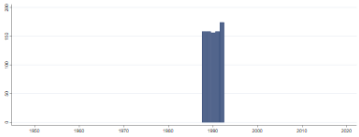
4.40.23 Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-1992) (fhp_status2)

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-1992):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

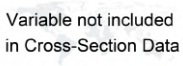


Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 1992
N: 180 **n**: 804 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 4

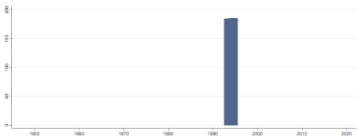
4.40.24 Freedom of the Press, Status (1993-1995) (fhp_status3)

Freedom of the Press, Status (1993-1995):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

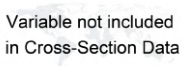


Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 1995
N: 185 **n**: 554 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 3

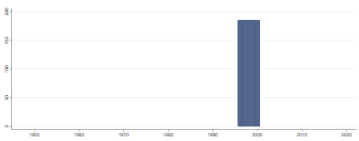
4.40.25 Freedom of the Press, Status (1996-2000) (fhp_status4)

Freedom of the Press, Status (1996-2000):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



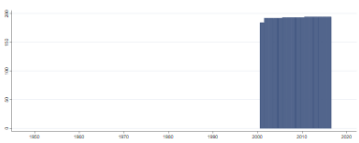
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 185 **n**: 925 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.40.26 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016) (fhp_status5)

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2016):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 194

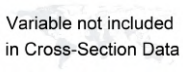


Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 196 **n**: 3081 $\overline{N}$: 193 $\overline{T}$: 16

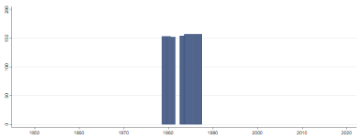
4.40.27 Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987) (fhp_statusb1)

Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

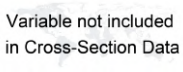


Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 1987
N: 158 **n**: 1240 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 8

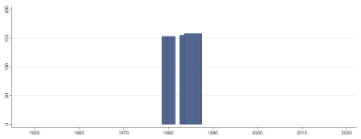
4.40.28 Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987) (fhp_statusp1)

Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 1987
N: 158 **n**: 1246 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.41 Fraser Institute

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J., Murphy, R., Callais, J. T., Fike, R., Geloso, V., Kahli, N. S., McMahon, F., & van Staden, M. (2021). Economic Freedom Dataset 2021, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2021. *Fraser Institute*. https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset

https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-10)

Economic Freedom of the World Dataset

The index published in Economic Freedom of the World measures the degree to which the policies and institutions of countries are supportive of economic freedom. The cornerstones of economic freedom are personal choice, voluntary exchange, freedom to enter markets and compete, and security of the person and privately owned property. The EFW index now ranks 159 countries and territories. Data are available for approximately 100 nations and territories back to 1980, and many back to 1970. This data set makes it possible for scholars to analyze the impact of both cross-country differences in economic freedom and changes in that freedom across a time frame of three and a half decades.

For a consistent time-series for a particular country and/or longitudinal data for a panel of countries, the Fraser Institute previously developed and reported a chain-linked version of the index. One of the problems with the chain-linked index was that it was limited to just the 123 countries that were available in the chain-link's "base year" of 2000. With this year's report, the Institute is replacing the chain-linked index with the EFW Panel Dataset, which reports area and summary ratings for all countries for which we have a regular EFW index score in any given year.

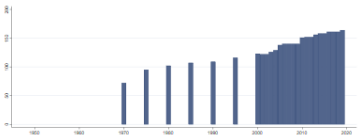
The EFW Panel Dataset adjusts the regular EFW index in two ways. (1) From the most-recent year annually back to 2000, whenever possible, any missing data is estimated by autoregressively "backcasting" the data, meaning the actual values are used in later years to estimate the missing values for earlier years. For example, if a country is missing a data value for a particular component from 2000-2004, this method estimates the missing 2000-2004 values based on data available in 2005 and thereafter. This approach allows to have area and summary ratings for up to the entire 159 countries in the EFW index. (2) For 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995, the index is chain-linked as described in previous editions. That is, using 2000 as the base year, changes in a country's scores backward in time are based only on changes in components that were present in adjoining years. It should be noted that the EFW Panel Dataset contains area and summary ratings only for those years in which the country received a regular EFW index rating.

4.41.1 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current) (fi_ftradeint)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade

sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate, and International capital market controls.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164

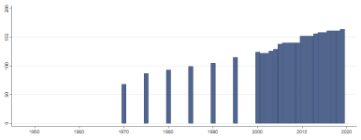


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 167 **n**: 3495 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.41.2 Freedom to Trade Internationally (panel data) (fi_ftradeint_pd)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate, and International capital market controls. Panel-data adjusted.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164

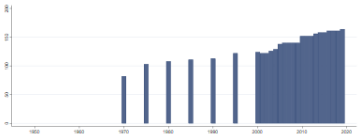


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 167 **n**: 3463 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.41.3 Economic Freedom of the World Index (current) (fi_index)

The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index comprises 21 components designed to identify the consistency of institutional arrangements and policies with economic freedom in five major areas: size of government (fi_sog), legal structure and security of property rights (fi_legprop), access to sound money (fi_sm), freedom to trade internationally (fi_ftradeint), regulation of credit, labor and business (fi_reg). The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". This is the version of the index published at the current year of measurement, without taking methodological changes over time into account.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164



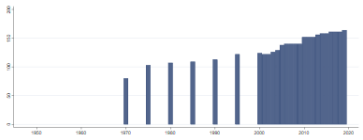
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 167 **n**: 3535 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.41.4 Economic Freedom of the World Index (panel data) (fi_index_pd)

The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to

"more economic freedom". Panel-data adjusted.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164

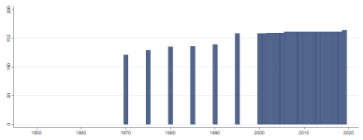


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 167 **n**: 3530 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.41.5 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current) (fi_legprop)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "no judicial independence", "no trusted legal framework exists", "no protection of intellectual property", "military interference in rule of law", and "no integrity of the legal system" and 10 corresponds to "high judicial independence", "trusted legal framework exists", "protection of intellectual property", "no military interference in rule of law", and "integrity of the legal system". The index consists of the following indicators: Judicial independence: The judiciary is independent and not subject to interference by the government or parties in dispute, Impartial courts: A trusted legal framework exists for private businesses to challenge the legality of government actions or regulations, Protection of intellectual property, Military interference in rule of law and the political process, Integrity of the legal system.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164

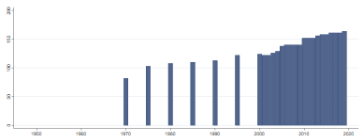


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 169 **n**: 4027 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.41.6 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (panel data) (fi_legprop_pd)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "no judicial independence", "no trusted legal framework exists", "no protection of intellectual property", "military interference in rule of law", and "no integrity of the legal system" and 10 corresponds to "high judicial independence", "trusted legal framework exists", "protection of intellectual property", "no military interference in rule of law", and "integrity of the legal system". The index consists of the following indicators: Judicial independence: The judiciary is independent and not subject to interference by the government or parties in dispute, Impartial courts: A trusted legal framework exists for private businesses to challenge the legality of government actions or regulations, Protection of intellectual property, Military interference in rule of law and the political process, Integrity of the legal system. Panel-data adjusted.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164



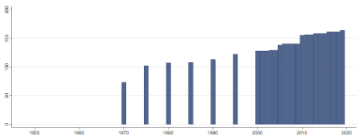
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 167 **n**: 3534 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.41.7 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current) (fi_reg)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently

negative", "high impact of minimum wage", "widespread use of price controls throughout various sectors of the economy", and "starting a new business is generally complicated" and 10 corresponds to "high percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "low foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-maximum", "interest rates is determined primarily by market forces and the real rates is positive", "low impact of minimum wage", "no price controls or marketing boards", and "starting a new business is generally easy". The index consists of the following indicators: Credit Market Regulations, Labor Market Regulations, Business Regulations.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164

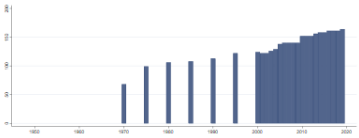


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 167 **n**: 3553 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.41.8 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (panel data) (fi_reg_pd)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently negative", "high impact of minimum wage", "widespread use of price controls throughout various sectors of the economy", and "starting a new business is generally complicated" and 10 corresponds to "high percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "low foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-maximum", "interest rates is determined primarily by market forces and the real rates is positive", "low impact of minimum wage", "no price controls or marketing boards", and "starting a new business is generally easy". The index consists of the following indicators: Credit Market Regulations, Labor Market Regulations, Business Regulations. Panel-data adjusted.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164

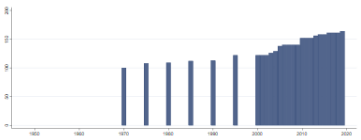


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 167 **n**: 3512 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.41.9 Access to Sound Money (current) (fi_sm)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164

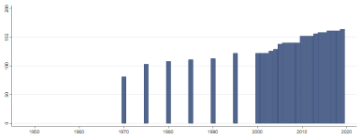


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 167 **n**: 3558 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.41.10 Access to Sound Money (chain_linked) (fi_sm_pd)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad. Panel-data adjusted.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164

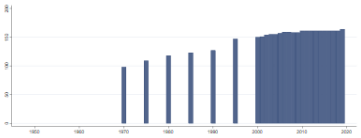


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 167 **n**: 3532 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.41.11 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current) (fi_sog)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164



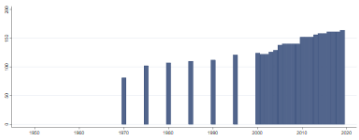
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 169 **n**: 3891 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.41.12 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (panel data) (fi_sog_pd)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a

percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies). Panel-data adjusted.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 167 **n**: 3529 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.42 Guillén and Capron

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Guillen, M., & Capron, L. (2016). State capacity, minority shareholder protections, and stock market development. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, *61*(1), 125–160

https://whartonmgmt.wufoo.com/forms/guillencapron-shareholder-protections-index/
(Data downloaded: 2021-09-30)

State Capacity, Minority Shareholder Protections, and Stock Market Development

A longitudinal dataset on the adoption of minority shareholders' legal protections and the development of the stock market in 78 countries between 1970 and 2016.

4.42.1 Minority Shareholder Rights (gc_shr)

The ten key legal provisions identified as most relevant to the protection of minority shareholder rights are coded by a team of legal scholars coded between 0 and 1. The measures are not dichotomous because intermediate scores between 0 and 1 are possible. The sum of the scores for each of the ten legal provisions are the value of the variable, ranging from 0 to 10.

The ten legal provisions protecting the rights of minority shareholders:
1. Powers of the general meeting for de facto changes
2. Agenda-setting power
3. Anticipation of shareholder decision facilitated
4. Prohibition of multiple voting rights (super voting rights)
5. Independent board members
6. Feasibility of directors' dismissal
7. Private enforcement of directors' duties (derivative suit)
8. Shareholder action against resolutions of the general meeting
9. Mandatory bid
10. Disclosure of major share ownership

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 79 **n**: 3064 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.43 Transparency International

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

International, T. (2017). Global corruption barometer 9th edition. https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb

http://www.transparency.org/research/gcb/overview
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-09)

Global Corruption Barometer

The Global Corruption Barometer is the only worldwide public opinion survey about the views and experiences of corruption.

The Global Corruption Barometer asks for people's views on corruption in their country generally, how the level of corruption has changed and in which institution's the problem of corruption is most severe. It also provides a measure of people's experience of bribery in the past year across six different services. The survey asks people how well or badly they think their government has done at stopping corruption.

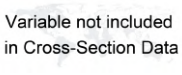
For the 2015-2017 version all the values have been assigned the year 2016.

Note: Only valid answers are used when calculating the averages, "Unknown", "Don't know" etc. are excluded.

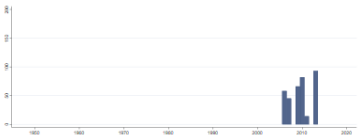
For the 2003-2013 version, the data for a country is marked as missing if there are less than 100 respondents per year, if there are 100 or more, the value corresponds to the mean of all answers.

4.43.1 Paid Bribe: Education System (gcb_bed)

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Education system. Share of population answering Yes.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



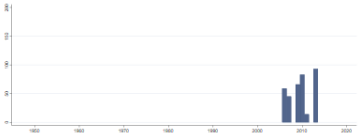
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 358 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.2 Paid Bribe: Medical Services (gcb_bmed)

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Medical services. Share of population answering Yes.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



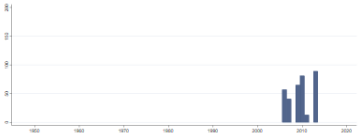
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 360 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.3 Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services (gcb_bper)

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Registry and permit services. Share of population answering Yes.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 120 **n**: 346 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.4 Paid Bribe: Police (gcb_bpol)

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Police. Share of population answering Yes.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 119 **n**: 321 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.5 Total bribery rate, total population (gcb_br)

Total bribery rates by country. Total Bribery rate, total population. In percentage.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 108

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.6 Total bribery rate, contact rate (gcb_brcr)

Total bribery rates by country. Total Contact Rate in percentage.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 106

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.7 Total bribery rate, no contact rate (gcb_brnc)

Total bribery rates by country. Total Bribery Rate, excluding no contact in percentage.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 106

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

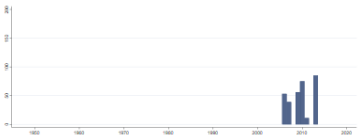
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.8 Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue (gcb_btax)

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Tax revenue. Share of population answering Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



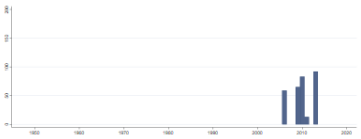
Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 112 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.9 Paid Bribe: Utilities (gcb_butil)

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Utilities. Share of population answering Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 120 **n**: 312 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.10 Fight aganist corruption: Badly (% respondents) (gcb_fcbad)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Badly' to the following question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matter: "fighting corruption in government"?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 112

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.11 Fight aganist corruption: Well (% respondents) (gcb_fcwell)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Well' to the following question: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matter: "fighting corruption in government"?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 112

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.12 Feel personally obliged to report corruption: agree (% respondents) (gcb_orcag)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: If I would witness an act of corruption, I would feel personally obliged to report it.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.13 Feel personally obliged to report corruption: disagree (% respondents) (gcb_orcdis)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: If I would witness an act of corruption, I would feel personally obliged to report it.

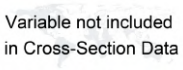
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

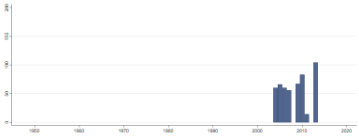
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.14 Corruption Perception: Business (gcb_pb)

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Business. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

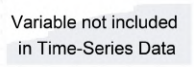


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 510 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.15 Corruption Perception-Business Executives: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pcb-most)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Business Executives: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

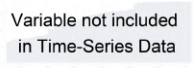


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.16 Corruption Perception-Business Executives: Some (% respondents) (gcb_pcb-some)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Business Executives: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.17 Corruption Perception-Gov Officials: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pcgomost)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Government Officials: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.18 Corruption Perception-Gov Officials: Some (% respondents) (gcb_pcgosome)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Government Officials: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.19 Corruption Perception-Judges: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pcjmost)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Judges and Magistrates: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.20 Corruption Perception-Judges: Some (% respondents) (gcb_pcjsome)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Judges and Magistrates: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.21 Corruption Perception-Local Gov Council: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pclgcmost)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Local government councilors: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.22 Corruption Perception-Local Gov Council: Some (% respondents) (gcb_pclgcsome)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Local government councilors: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.23 Corruption Perception-Legislature: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pclmost)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about the Members of Parliament or Senators: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.24 Corruption Perception-Legislature: Some (% respondents) (gcb_pclsome)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about the Members of Parliament or Senators: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.25 Corruption Perception Change: Decrease (% respondents) (gcb_pcord)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'decreased' to the following question: In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 82

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.26 Corruption Perception Change: Increase (% respondents) (gcb_pcori)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'increased' to the following question: In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 82

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.27 Corruption Perception-Head of State: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pcpmost)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about the President or Prime Minister and Officials in his office: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.28 Corruption Perception-Police: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pcpolmost)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about the Police: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.29 Corruption Perception-Police: Some (% respondents) (gcb_pcpolsome)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about the Police: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.30 Corruption Perception-Head of State: Some (% respondents) (gcb_pcpsome)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about the President or Prime Minister and Officials in his office: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.31 Corruption Perception-Religious Leaders: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pcrmost)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Religious Leaders: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.32 Corruption Perception-Religious Leaders: Some (% respondents) (gcb_pcrsome)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Religious Leaders: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.33 Corruption Perception-Tax officers: Most (% respondents) (gcb_pctaxmost)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Most or All' to the following question about Tax Officials, like Ministry of Finance officials or Local Government tax collectors: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.34 Corruption Perception-Tax officers: Some (% respondents) (gcb_pctaxsome)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Some or None' to the following question about Tax Officials, like Ministry of Finance officials or Local Government tax collectors: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

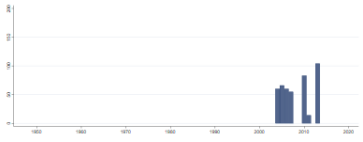
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.35 Corruption Perception: Education (gcb_ped)

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Education. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

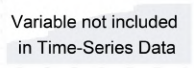


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 442 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.36 Can people fight aganist corruption: agree (% respondents) (gcb_pfcaag)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

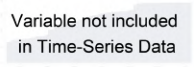


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.37 Can people fight aganist corruption: disagree (% respondents) (gcb_pfcdis)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption.

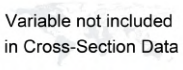
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113



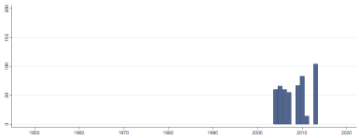
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.38 Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System (gcb_pj)

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Judiciary/Legal system. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



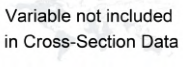
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



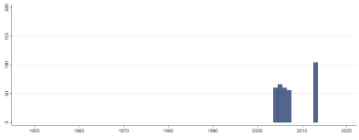
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 509 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.39 Corruption Perception: Medical Services (gcb_pmed)

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Medical services. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



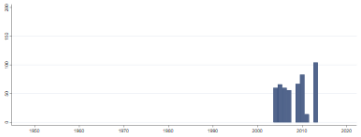
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 120 **n**: 346 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.40 Corruption Perception: Media (gcb_pmedia)

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Media. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 510 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.41 Corruption Perception: Military (gcb_pmil)

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Military. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

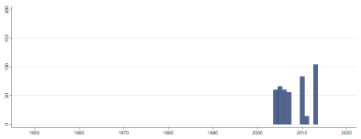
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 121 **n**: 434 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.42 Corruption Perception: NGOs (gcb_pngo)

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? NGOs. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



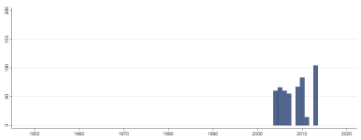
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.43 Corruption Perception: Political Parties (gcb_ppa)

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Political parties. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



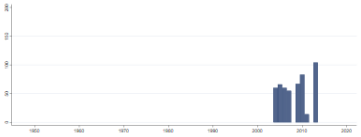
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 509 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.44 Corruption Perception: Parliament (gcb_pparl)

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Parliament. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 125 **n**: 509 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.45 Corruption Perception: Registry and permit services (gcb_pper)

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Registry and permit services. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

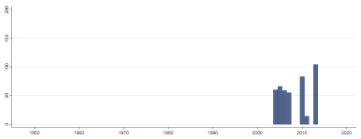
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 77 **n**: 241 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.46 Corruption Perception: Police (gcb_ppol)

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Police. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



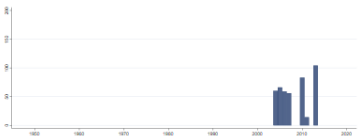
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 441 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.47 Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies (gcb_prel)

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Religious bodies. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

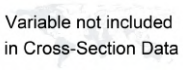
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



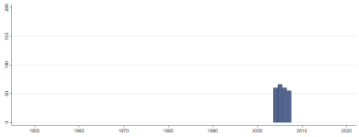
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 123 **n**: 442 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.43.48 Corruption Perception: Tax Revenue (gcb_ptax)

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Tax revenue. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



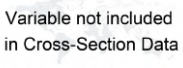
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



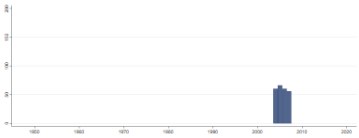
Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 77 **n**: 241 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.49 Corruption Perception: Utilities (gcb_putil)

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Utilities. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

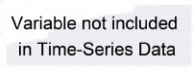


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2007
N: 78 **n**: 242 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.43.50 Is socially acceptable to report corruption: agree (% respondents) (gcb_sarcag)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: In our society it is generally acceptable for people to report a case of corruption they witness.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.51 Is socially acceptable to report corruption: disagree (% respondents) (gcb_sarcdis)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: In our society it is generally acceptable for people to report a case of corruption they witness.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.52 Would spend a whole day in court to give evidence: agree (% respondents) (gcb_wsdag)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would report a case of corruption even if I would have to spend a day in court to give evidence.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.43.53 Would spend a whole day in court to give evidence: disagree (% respondents) (gcb_wsddis)

Percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree' to the following question: Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would report a case of corruption even if I would have to spend a day in court to give evidence.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 77

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44 The Political Terror Scale project

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Gibney, M., Cornett, L., Wood, R., Haschke, P., Arnon, D., Pisanò, A., Barrett, G., & Park, B. (2020). The political terror scale 1976-2019 [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. http://www.politicalterrorscale.org

http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Download.html
(Data downloaded: 2020-09-02)

The Political Terror Scale

The PTS seeks to measure political terror. The authors define political terror as violations of basic human rights to the physical integrity of the person by agents of the state within the territorial boundaries of the state in question. It is important to note that political terror as defined by the PTS is not synonymous with terrorism or the use of violence and intimidation in pursuit of political aims. The concept is also distinguishable from terrorism as a tactic or from criminal acts.

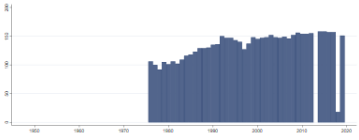
The PTS measures levels of political violence and terror that a country experiences in a particular year based on a 5-level "terror scale" originally developed by Freedom House. The data used in compiling this index comes from three different sources: the yearly country reports of Amnesty International, the U.S. State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, and Human Rights Watch's World Reports.

4.44.1 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International (gd_ptsa)

Political Terror Scale Levels from the yearly country reports of Amnesty International:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162



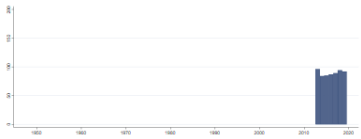
Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 190 **n**: 5728 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.44.2 Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch (gd_ptsh)

Political Terror Scale Levels from the Human Rights Watch's World Reports:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 96



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 108 **n**: 627 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.44.3 Political Terror Scale - US State Department (gd_ptss)

Political Terror Scale Levels from the the U.S. State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 204 **n**: 7502 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.45 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). (2015). Global educational attainment 1970-2015

http://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/global-educational-attainment-1970-2015
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-01)

Global Educational Attainment 1970-2015

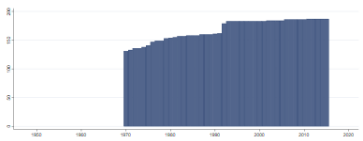
These are IHME results data from a global analysis of educational attainment spanning the last 50 years. These data are an update to earlier estimates (Educational Attainment and Child Mortality Estimates by Country 1970-2009) and inform the IHME policy report "A Hand Up: Global Progress Towards Universal Education", as well as the Social Determinants of Health Visualization, which is supported by the Center for Health Trends and Forecasts at IHME.

This data file provides estimates of average years of educational attainment per capita for people over the age of 15 for the years 1970-2015 by year, sex, and age group for 188 countries, 21 GBD regions, 7 GBD super regions, and the global aggregate. Age-standardized and population-weighted estimates are included for females 15-44 and for both sexes for the age group 25+.

4.45.1 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) (gea_ea1524f)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187

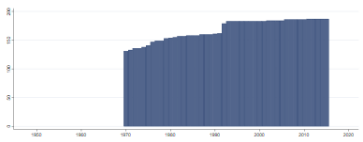


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.2 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) (gea_ea1524m)

Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187

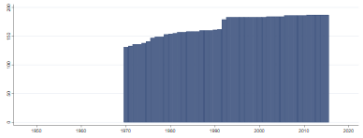


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.3 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) (gea_ea2534f)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187

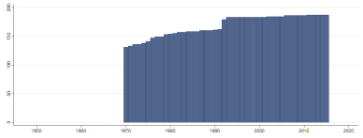


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.4 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) (gea_ea2534m)

Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.5 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) (gea_ea3544f)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.6 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) (gea_ea3544m)

Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male). Average years of education.

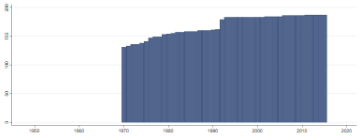
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.7 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) (gea_ea4554f)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187

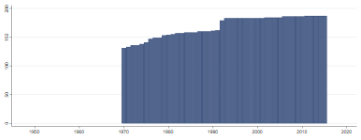


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.8 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) (gea_ea4554m)

Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187

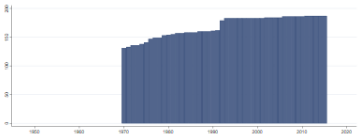


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.9 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) (gea_ea5564f)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187

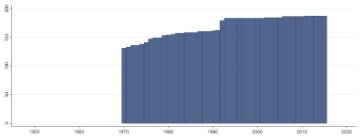


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.10 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) (gea_ea5564m)

Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187

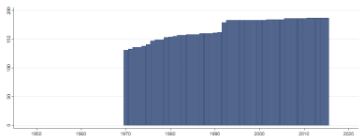


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.11 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) (gea_ea65f)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187

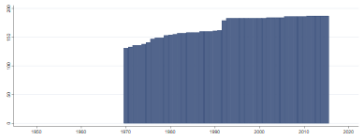


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.45.12 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) (gea_ea65m)

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male). Average years of education.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 187



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 193 **n**: 7740 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.46 IMF Government Finance Statistics

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

International Monetary Fund. (2019). Government finance statistics yearbook (gfsy) 2019. https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405

https://data.imf.org/?sk=388dfa60-1d26-4ade-b505-a05a558d9a42
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-18)

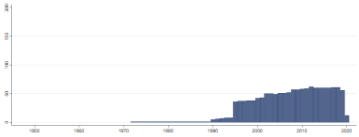
IMF GFS - Expenditure by Functions of Government (COFOG)

The IMF Government Finance Statistics (GFS) database contains fiscal data for all reporting countries in the framework of the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014). It includes detailed data on revenues, expenditures, transactions in financial assets and liabilities, and balance sheet data and includes data for the general government sector and its subsectors (e.g., central government, local government, state government and social security funds). GFS data are compiled by country authorities and reported to the IMF Statistics Department annually. The data reported in the QoG Datasets is retrieved from Expenditure by Function of Government (COFOG) dataset, as the percentage of total expenditure by general government.

4.46.1 Expenditure on defense, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_def)

Total expenditure on defense, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 66

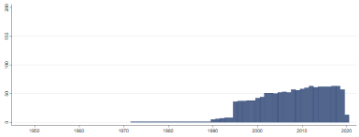


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 73 **n**: 1349 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.46.2 Expenditure on economic affairs, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_ecaf)

Total expenditure on economic affairs, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 68

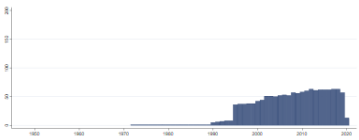


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 76 **n**: 1370 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.46.3 Expenditure on education, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_educ)

Total expenditure on education, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 68

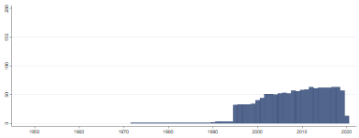


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 76 **n**: 1370 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.46.4 Expenditure on environment protection, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_envr)

Total expenditure on environment protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 68

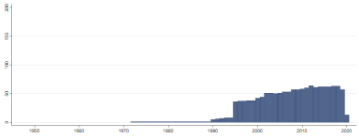


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 76 **n**: 1326 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.46.5 Expenditure on general public services, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_gps)

Total expenditure on general public services, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 68

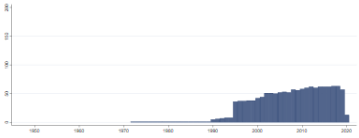


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77 **n**: 1372 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.46.6 Expenditure on housing and comm. amenities, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_hca)

Total expenditure on housing and community amenities, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 68

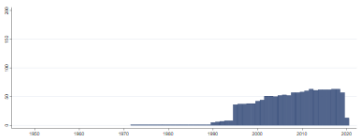


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 76 **n**: 1368 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.46.7 Expenditure on health, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_heal)

Total expenditure on health, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 68

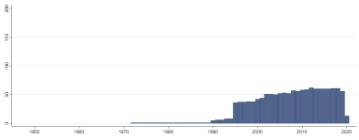


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 76 **n**: 1371 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.46.8 Expenditure on public order and safety, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_pos)

Total expenditure on public order and safety, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 66

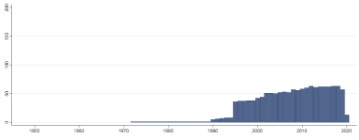


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 74 **n**: 1355 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.46.9 Expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_rcr)

Total expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 68

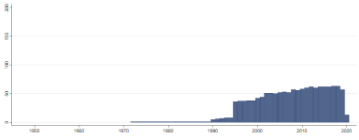


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 76 **n**: 1370 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.46.10 Expenditure on social protection, as % of total gen. gov. exp. (gfs_sp)

Total expenditure on social protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 68



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 76 **n**: 1368 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.47 World Economic Forum

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

World Economic Forum. (2021). The global gender gap report 2021 [All Rights Reserved]. https://www.weforum.org/reports/ab6795a1-960c-42b2-b3d5-587eccda6023

http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2018/
(Data downloaded: 2021-01-22)

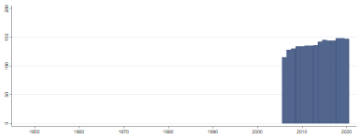
The Global Gender Gap Index 2006-2019

The Global Gender Gap Report benchmarks 153 countries on their progress towards gender parity across four thematic dimensions: Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment.

4.47.1 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex (gggi_eas)

Educational Attainment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex captures the gap between women's and men's current access to education through ratios of women to men in primary-, secondary- and tertiary-level education. A longer-term view of the country's ability to educate women and men in equal numbers is captured through the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 156

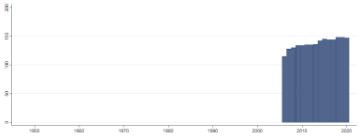


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 157 **n**: 2065 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.47.2 Overall Global Gender Gap Index (gggi_ggi)

The Global Gender Gap Index (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap) examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 156

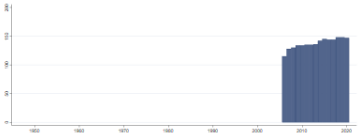


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 157 **n**: 2065 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.47.3 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex (gggi_hss)

Health and Survival (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex provides an overview of the differences between women's and men's health through the use of two indicators. The first is the sex ratio at birth, which aims specifically to capture the phenomenon of missing women, prevalent in many countries with a strong son preference. Second, we use the gap between women's and men's healthy life expectancy. This measure provides an estimate of the number of years that women and men can expect to live in good health by taking into account the years lost to violence, disease, malnutrition and other relevant factors.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 156

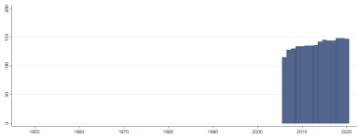


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 157 **n**: 2065 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.47.4 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment subindex (gggi_pes)

Political Empowerment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex measures the gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in ministerial positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, we've included the ratio of women to men in terms of years in executive office (prime minister or president) for the last 50 years. A clear drawback in this category is the absence of any indicators capturing differences between the participation of women and men at local levels of government. Should such data become available at a globally comparative level in future years, it will be considered for inclusion in the Index.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 156

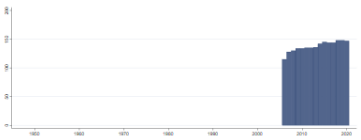


Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 157 **n**: 2065 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.47.5 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex (gggi_pos)

Economic Participation and Opportunity (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex contains three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured using the difference between women and men in labour force participation rates. The remuneration gap is captured through a hard data indicator (ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income) and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work). Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators, senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 156



Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 157 **n**: 2065 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.48 United Nations Development Programme

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

United Nations Development Program. (2020a). Gender inequality index. http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii

http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-06)

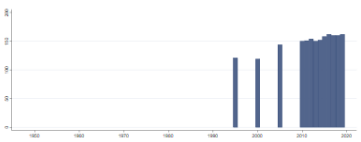
The Gender Inequality Index

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions - reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market - for as many countries as data of reasonable quality allow. It shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges from 0, where women and men fare equally, to 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

4.48.1 Gender Inequality Index (0 to 1 higher disparity) (gii_gii)

The GII is an inequality index. It measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development-reproductive health, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and economic status, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older. The GII is built on the same framework as the IHDI-to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men. It measures the human development costs of gender inequality. Thus the higher the GII value the more disparities between females and males and the more loss to human development.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 163 **n**: 1943 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.49 Kristian S. Gleditsch

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Gleditsch, K. S. (2002). Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0). *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, *46*(5), 712–724

Gleditsch, K., & Ward, M. D. (1999). Interstate system membership: A revised list of the independent states since 1816. *International Interactions*, *25*, 393–413

http://ksgleditsch.com/exptradegdp.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-13)

Expanded Trade and GDP Data

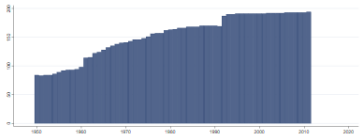
The dataset by Kristian Gleditsch provides estimates of trade flows between independent states (1948-2000) and GDP per capita of independent states (1950-2011). Version 6. In order to fill in gaps in the Penn World Table's mark 5.6 and 6.2 data (see: Heston, Summers & Aten), Gleditsch has imputed missing data by using an alternative source of data (the CIA World Fact Book), and through extrapolation beyond available time-series.

4.49.1 GDP per Capita (Current Prices) (gle_cgdpc)

GDP per capita (Current prices).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



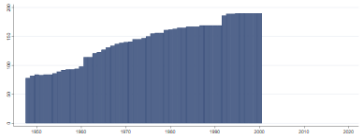
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 209 **n**: 9478 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.49.2 Total Export (gle_exp)

This amounts to the total export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic export figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



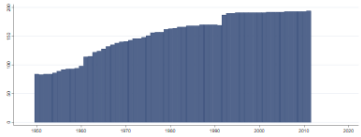
Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 204 **n**: 7481 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.49.3 Real GDP (2005) (gle_gdp)

Real GDP (2005). This is Gleditsch's estimate of GDP per Capita in US dollars at current year international prices.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



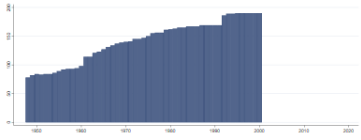
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 209 **n**: 9478 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.49.4 Total Import (gle_imp)

This amounts to the total import of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



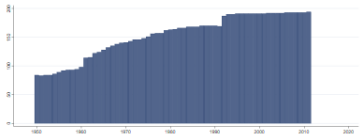
Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 204 **n**: 7481 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.49.5 Population (in the 1000's) (gle_pop)

Size of the population in the years 1000's.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



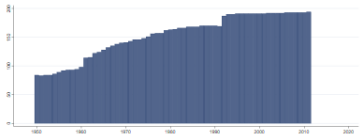
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 209 **n**: 9478 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.49.6 Real GDP per Capita (2005) (gle_rgdpc)

This is the estimate of real GDP per Capita in constant US dollars at base year 2000, based on the imputation technique described above.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

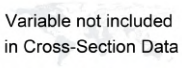
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



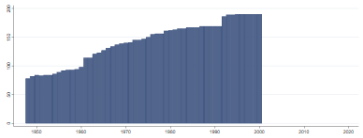
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 209 **n**: 9478 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.49.7 Total Trade (gle_trade)

This amounts to the sum of import and export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import and export figures of that country using the imputation technique described above.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 204 **n**: 7481 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.50 Bormann and Golder

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Bormann, N.-C., & Golder, M. (2013). Democratic electoral systems around the world, 1946–2011. *Electoral Studies*, *32*, 360–369

http://mattgolder.com/elections
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-20)

Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946-2016

The data focus on national-level (lower house) legislative and presidential elections in democratic regimes. A regime is classified as a democracy at the time of an election if (i) the chief executive is elected, (ii) the legislature is elected, (iii) there is more than one party competing in elections, and (iv) an alternation under identical electoral rules has taken place. A regime is classified as a dictatorship at the time of an election if any of these four conditions do not hold (Przeworski et al., 2000; Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland, 2010).

Note: The original values of -99 (the information is missing but should theoretically be available) and -88 (there is no single value for this particular variable) have been recoded to "." (missing).

Note: The original data source is prepared in country-election format and data for interim years without elections has been filled using the latest election data, if an election was held in the last five years before the reference year.

4.50.1 Average District Magnitude (gol_adm)

Average district magnitude in an electoral tier. This is calculated as the total number of seats allocated in an electoral tier divided by the total number of districts in that tier.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 133 **n**: 4663 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.50.2 Districts (gol_dist)

This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in an electoral tier.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 133 **n**: 4686 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.50.3 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (gol_enep)

Effective number of electoral parties.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 105

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 124 **n**: 4258 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.50.4 Effective Number of Electoral Parties 1 (gol_enep1)

The effective number of electoral parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 105

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 124 **n**: 4255 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.50.5 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others) (gol_enepo)

The percentage of the vote going to parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

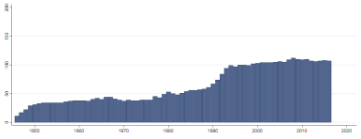
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 105

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 124 **n**: 4233 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.50.6 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (gol_enpp)

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 110



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 130 **n**: 4509 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.50.7 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties 1 (gol_enpp1)

This is the effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 110

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 129 **n**: 4450 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.50.8 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others) (gol_enppo)

The percentage of seats won by parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 110

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 129 **n**: 4455 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.50.9 Effective Number of Presidential Candidates (gol_enpres)

The effective number of presidential candidates.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 66

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 72 **n**: 2207 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.50.10 Electoral System Type-3 classes (gol_est)

This is a categorical variable that takes on one of three values indicating the basic type of electoral system used in the elections.

1. Majoritarian
2. Proportional
3. Mixed

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 4713 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.50.11 Electoral System Type-11 classes (gol_est_spec)

This is a categorical variable that provides a more detailed indication of the type of electoral system used in the election.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two-Round System (TRS)
3. Alternative Vote (AV)
4. Borda Count (BC)
5. Block Vote (BV)
6. Party Block Vote (PBV)
7. Limited Vote (LV)
8. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
9. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
10. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
11. Mixed Dependent (or Mixed Member Proportional)
12. Mixed Independent (or Mixed Parallel)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 4719 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.50.12 Institution (gol_inst)

This is a categorical variable indicating a country's regime type at the end of a given year. The data for this variable come from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010), which we updated through 2011.

0. Parliamentary democracy
1. Semi-presidential democracy
2. Presidential democracy
3. Civilian dictatorship
4. Military dictatorship
5. Royal dictatorship

Not all elections that occur when a regime is classified as a dictatorship (regime = 4-6) are dictatorial. This apparent anomaly has to do with the fact that a country's regime type is coded based on its status at the end of a given year. Elections like those in Argentina 1962, Nicaragua 1983, Philippines 1965, and Thailand 1976 all preceded a democratic collapse in the same year. Although these countries are considered dictatorial at the end of these years, we code these particular elections as democratic and therefore include them in our data set. We should note that we code the 1997 elections in Kenya, the 1999 elections in Guinea Bissau, the 2005 elections in Liberia, the 2006 elections in Mauritania, and the 2008 elections in Bangladesh as democratic even though Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code these countries as democratic until the following year. The reason for this is that these elections are the primary reason cited by Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) for their eventual recoding of these countries as democratic. As an example, Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code Liberia as democratic until 2006 despite the fact that presidential elections took place in October 2005, because the winner of these elections, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, did not officially take office until January 2006. The bottom line is that there are a few observations in our data set of democratic elections where regime indicates that the country was a dictatorship by the end of the year.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 116

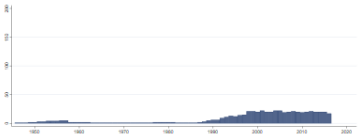
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 4781 $\overline{N}$: 67 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.50.13 Mixed Type (gol_mix)

This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise type of mixed electoral system that is being used.

1. Coexistence
2. Superposition
3. Fusion
4. Correction
5. Conditional

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 20



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 35 **n**: 555 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.50.14 Multi-Tier Type (gol_mt)

This is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether different electoral tiers are linked (1) or not (0). Electoral tiers are linked if the unused votes from one electoral tier are used to allocate seats in another electoral tier, or if the allocation of seats in one electoral tier is conditional on the seats received in a different electoral tier.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 4728 $\overline{N}$: 67 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.50.15 Number of Seats (gol_nos)

This indicates the total number of seats in the lower house of the national legislature.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 114

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 4720 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.50.16 Presidential Electoral System Type (gol_pest)

This is a categorical variable that indicates the electoral formula used in the presidential election.

1. Plurality
2. Absolute Majority
3. Qualified Majority
4. Electoral College
5. Alternative Vote

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 66

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 71 **n**: 2219 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.50.17 Electoral Formula used in an Electoral Tier (gol_pr)

This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise electoral formula used in an electoral tier.

1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two Round Majority-Plurality
3. Two Round Qualified Majority
4. Two Round Majority Runoff
5. Alternative Vote (AV)
6. Borda Count (BC)
7. Modified Borda Count (mBC)
8. Block Vote (BV)
9. Party Block Vote (PBV)
10. Limited Vote (LV)
11. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
12. Hare quota
13. Hare quota with largest remainders
14. Hare quota with highest average remainders
15. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota
16. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders
17. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders
18. Droop quota
19. Droop quota with largest remainders
20. Droop quota with highest average remainders
21. Imperiali quota
22. Imperiali quota with largest remainders
23. Imperiali quota with highest average remainders
24. Reinforced Imperiali quota
25. D'Hondt
26. Sainte-Laguë
27. Modified Sainte-Laguë
28. Single Transferable Vote.

Note: Users can find a detailed description of the difference between types in the original codebook.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 113

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 4678 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.50.18 Presidential Election (gol_preel)

This is a dichotomous variable that takes on the value 1 if the election is presidential and 0 if the election is legislative.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 116

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 134 **n**: 4781 $\overline{N}$: 67 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.50.19 Upper Seats (gol_upseat)

This indicates the number of legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 112

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 132 **n**: 4520 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.50.20 Upper Tier (gol_uptier)

This indicates the percentage of all legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 42

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 132 **n**: 4279 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.51 The Growth Lab at Harvard University

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

The Growth Lab at Harvard University. (2019). Growth projections and complexity rankings [UNF:6:+dXp8TMQz26OFv7ZOfIxSg== [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/XTAQMC
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-08)

Growth Projections and Complexity Rankings V2

Each year, researchers at the Growth Lab of the Center for International Development release growth forecasts for the upcoming decade as well as rankings of countries by their current economic complexity. The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) is a measure of the amount of capabilities and know-how of a given country determined by the diversity, ubiquity, and complexity of the products it exports.

Growth projections are calculated through a process largely based on determining whether a country's economic complexity is higher or lower than expected given its level of income. We expect countries whose economic complexity is greater than we would expect for its level of income to grow faster than those that are "too rich" for their current level of complexity. In this data, a country's growth projection value for a given year is for the decade beginning with that year. For example, a value in a 2017 row is the projection of annualized growth for 2017-2027.

4.51.1 Economic Complexity Index (SITC product classification) (gpcr_eci)

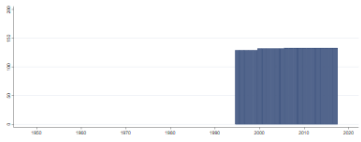
The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) is a measure of the amount of capabilities and know-how of a given country determined by the diversity, ubiquity, and complexity of the products it exports.

A rank of countries based on how diversified and complex their export basket is. Countries that are home to a great diversity of productive know-how, particularly complex specialized know-how, are able to produce a great diversity of sophisticated products.

The complexity of a country's exports is found to highly predict current income levels, or where complexity exceed expectations for a country's income level, the country is predicted to experience more rapid growth in the future. ECI therefore provides a useful measure of economic development.

This Economic Complexity Index is computed using SITC product classification.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 133



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 133 **n**: 3033 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.51.2 Forecasted annualized rate of growth for following decade (gpcr_growth)

A prediction of how much a country will grow based on its current level of Economic Complexity, its Complexity Outlook or connectedness to new complex products in the Product Space, as compared to its current income level in GDP per capita and expected natural resource exports.

Economic complexity alone helps explain the lion's share of variance in current income levels. But the value of economic complexity is in its predictive power on future growth, where a simple measure of current complexity and connectedness to new complex products, in relation to current income levels and expected natural resource exports, holds greater accuracy in predicting future growth than any other single economic indicator.

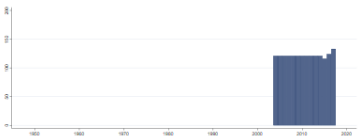
To calculate Economic Complexity Growth Projections, the authors consider four factors as explanatory variables: the Economic Complexity Index; the Complexity Outlook Index; the current level of income; and the expected growth in the value of natural resource exports per capita.

In effect, the growth projections show countries grow by expanding the know-how they have that allows them to produce more, and more complex products, depending on the connectedness of know-how and how many other products rely on similar capabilities, as well as the initial economic complexity the country held.

Growth projections are calculated through a process largely based on determining whether a country's economic complexity is higher or lower than expected given its level of income. The authors expect countries whose economic complexity is greater than the authors would expect for its level of income to grow faster than those that are "too rich" for their current level of complexity.

In this data, a country's growth projection value for a given year is for the decade beginning with that year. For example, a value in a 2017 row is the projection of annualized growth for 2017-2027.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 133



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 133 **n**: 1704 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.52 Institute for Economics & Peace

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Institute for Economics and Peace. (2021). Global peace index 2021: Measuring peace in a complex world [Accessed 09-11-2021]. http://visionofhumanity.org/reports

http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/global-peace-index/
(Data downloaded: 2021-01-04)

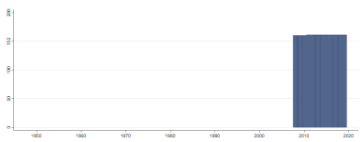
Global Peace Index

The Global Peace Index (GPI), which ranks 163 independent states and territories according to their level of peacefulness. Produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), the GPI is the world's leading measure of global peacefulness. The complete version of the GPI covers 99.7 per cent of the world's population, using 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators from highly respected sources, and measures the state of peace using three thematic domains: the level of Societal Safety and Security; the extent of Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict; and the degree of Militarisation. Please refer to the original source to see all of the indicators.

4.52.1 Ongoing Conflict (1-5 Higher intensity of conflict) (gpi_conf)

Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict (1 to 5, 5 refers to higher intensity of conflict) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 161

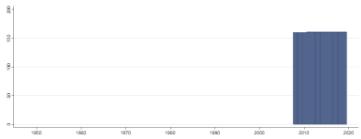


Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162 **n**: 1929 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.52.2 Displaced people (1-5 Higher displacement) (gpi_dic)

Refugees by territory of origin (starting in 2010 this indicator also includes the number of internally displaced people by country) as percentage of the country's total population. Sclaed 1 to 5, 5 being a higher percentage of internal displacement. Source: UNHCR Statistical Yearbook and Internal Displacement Monitoring Center.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 161



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162 **n**: 1929 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 12

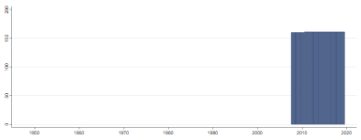
4.52.3 Global Peace Index (1-5 Less peaceful) (gpi_gpi)

The GPI (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being least peaceful) measures a country's level of Negative Peace using three domains of peacefulness. The first domain, Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict, investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

The second domain evaluates the level of harmony or discord within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as Societal Safety and Security. The assertion is that low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Seven further indicators are related to a country's Militarisation-reflecting the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per head are gauged, as are financial contributions to UN peacekeeping missions.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 161

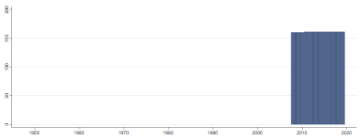


Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162 **n**: 1929 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.52.4 Incarceration (1-5 Higher incarceration) (gpi_jail)

Prison population rates per 100,000 of the national population. Sclaed 1 to 5, 5 having a higher incarceration rate. Source: International Centre for Prison Studies, King's College London, World Prison Population List.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 161

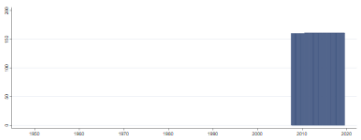


Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162 **n**: 1929 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.52.5 Militarisation (1-5 Higher militarisation) (gpi_mil)

Militarisation (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being more militarised) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It reflects the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 161

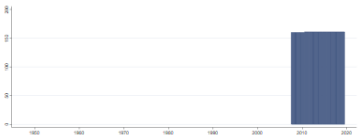


Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162 **n**: 1929 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.52.6 Safety and Security (1-5 Less secure) (gpi_ss)

Societal Safety and Security (Scaled 1 to 5, 5 being less secure) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. Low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 161



Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162 **n**: 1929 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.53 Gerring, Thacker and Moreno

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Gerring, J., Thacker, S. C., & Moreno, C. (2005). Centripetal democratic governance: A theory and global inquiry. *The American Political Science Review*, *99*(4), 567–581. http://www.jstor.org/stable/30038965

http://www.bu.edu/sthacker/research/articles-and-data/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-18)

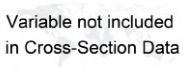
Centripetal Democratic Governance

Data used in the book "A Centripetal Theory of Democratic Governance" (Gerring, John and Thacker, Strom C, 2008).

4.53.1 Parliamentarism (gtm_parl)

The parliamentary/presidential distinction is conceptualized as a continuum with two dimensions: (a) the degree of separation (independence) between president and parliament (unity = parliamentary, separation = presidential) and, if there is any separation at all, (b) the relative power of the two players (the more power the president possesses, the more presidential is the resulting system). This complex reality is captured with a three-part coding scheme:

0. Presidential
1. Semi-presidential
2. Parliamentary



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 167 **n**: 4428 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.53.2 Proportional Representation (gtm_pr)

The centripetal theory of democratic governance emphasizes the following three features of an electoral system: (a) district magnitude (M), (b) seat allocation rules (majoritarian or proportional), and (c) candidate selection rules. The centripetal ideal type is defined by M>1, proportional seat allocation rules, and party-controlled candidate selection. This is the closed-list-PR electoral system. Other systems are ranked lower in this coding according to their deviation from this ideal type. Thus, the coding for the list-PR variable is as follows:

0. Majoritarian or Preferential-vote.
1. Mixed-member majority or Block vote.
2. Closed-list-PR.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 168 **n**: 4431 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.53.3 Unitarism (gtm_unit)

Average of Nonfederalism and Nonbicameralism: Nonfederalism is coded as 0 = federal (elective regional legislatures plus conditional recognition of subnational authority), 1 = semifederal (where there are elective legislatures at the regional level but in which constitutional sovereignty is reserved to the national government), or 2 = non-federal. Nonbicameralism is coded as 0 = strong bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power; the two houses are incongruent), 1 = weak bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power, though not necessarily a formal veto; the two houses are congruent), or 2 = unicameral (no upper house or weak upper house).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2002
N: 167 **n**: 4428 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.54 Andersson and Brambor

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Andersson, Per F. and Thomas Brambor. (2019). Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0. https://www.perfandersson.com/data

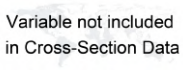
https://www.perfandersson.com/data.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-18)

Financing the State: Government Tax Revenue from 1800 to 2012

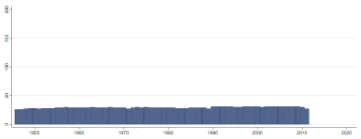
The Financing the State: Government Tax Revenue from 1800 to 2012 dataset provides information on the size and composition of government tax revenues for 31 countries in Europe and the Americas for the period from 1800 (or independence) to 2012. It provides a comprehensive picture of the sources of government funding starting with the establishment or independence of modern nation states in the early 19th century. The original dataset contains further information on sub-categories of direct and indirect taxes, such as revenues received through property, income, excise, consumption and custom taxes.

4.54.1 Share Direct Taxes (gtr_centaxdir)

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

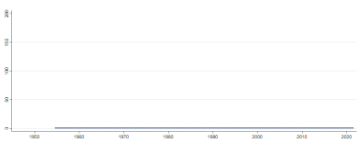


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 1927 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.54.2 Share Direct Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxdir1800)

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1800. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 1

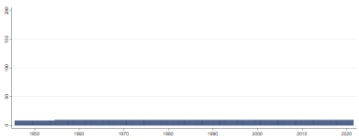


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 1 **n**: 67 $\overline{N}$: 1 $\overline{T}$: 67

4.54.3 Share Direct Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxdir1850)

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1850. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 9

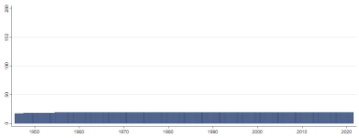


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 10 **n**: 675 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 68

4.54.4 Share Direct Taxes in 1900 (gtr_centaxdir1900)

Share of total central government tax revenue from direct taxes, in the year 1900. A direct tax is imposed directly upon an individual person (legal or natural) or property, in contrast to a tax imposed upon a transaction. Direct taxes include taxes on income, property, and other direct taxes.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 19



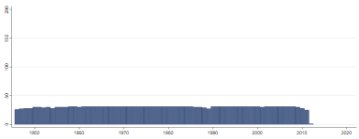
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 20 **n**: 1433 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 72

4.54.5 Share Government Revenue of GDP (gtr_centaxgdp)

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

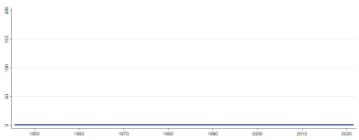


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33 **n**: 1997 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.54.6 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1800 (gtr_centaxgdp1800)

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1800.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 2

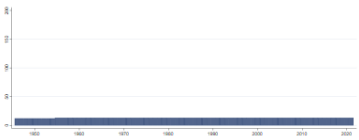


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 2 **n**: 152 $\overline{N}$: 2 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.54.7 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1850 (gtr_centaxgdp1850)

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1850.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 13

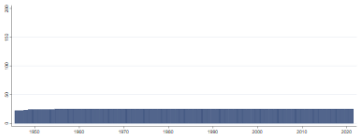


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 14 **n**: 979 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 70

4.54.8 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1900 (gtr_centaxgdp1900)

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1900.

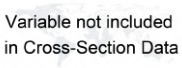
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 25



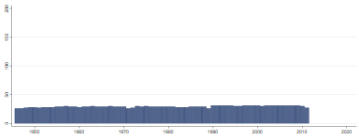
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 27 **n**: 1886 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 70

4.54.9 Share Indirect Taxes (gtr_centaxind)

Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

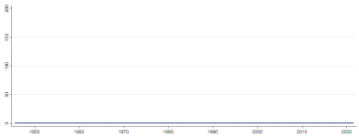


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 1924 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.54.10 Share Indirect Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxind1800)

Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate, in the year 1800. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 1

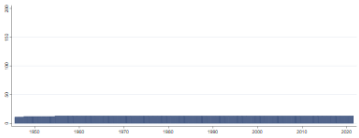


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 1 **n**: 76 $\overline{N}$: 1 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.54.11 Share Indirect Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxind1850)

Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate , in the year 1850. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 13

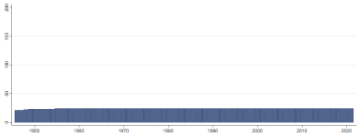


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 14 **n**: 977 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 70

4.54.12 Share Indirect Taxes in 1900 (gtr_centaxind1900)

Share of total central government tax revenue from property taxes, most importantly levies on land and real estate, in the year 1900. These include (i) recurrent taxes on immovable property, (ii) recurrent taxes on net wealth, (iii) estate, inheritance, and gift taxes, (iv) taxes in financial and capital transactions, (v) other taxes on property.

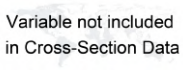
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 24



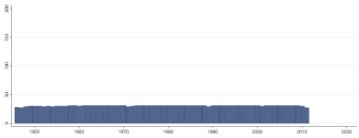
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 26 **n**: 1810 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 70

4.54.13 Total Central Govt Revenue (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot)

Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency). Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

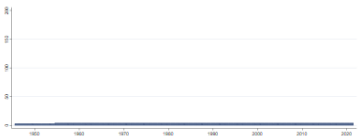


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33 **n**: 2011 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.54.14 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1800 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1800)

Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1800. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 4

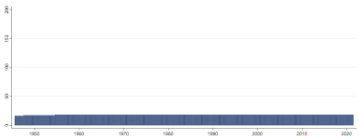


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 4 **n**: 295 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 74

4.54.15 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1850 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centax-tot1850)

Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1850. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 18

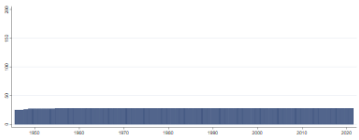


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 19 **n**: 1357 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 71

4.54.16 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1900 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centax-tot1900)

Total central government tax revenue (in millions of local currency), in the year 1900. Taxes are defined as compulsory and unrequited levies by the government, following the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Excluded are social security contributions and non-tax revenues.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 28



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 30 **n**: 2114 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 70

4.55 Geddes, Wright and Frantz

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, *12*(2), 313–331

http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-20)

Autocratic Regime Data: Autocratic Regimes

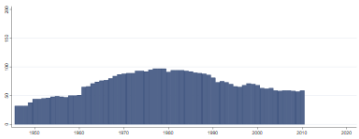
When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces them, and the regime persists. Or the incumbent leadership group loses control to a different group that replaces it with a new autocracy. The data set facilitates the investigation of all three kinds of transition. The data identify how regimes exit power, how much violence occurs during transitions, and whether the regimes that precede and succeed them are autocratic. The data identify autocratic regime breakdowns regardless of whether the country democratizes, which makes possible the investigation of why the ouster of dictators sometimes leads to democracy but often does not, and many other questions.

4.55.1 Duration of Autocratic Regime (gwf_duration)

Time-varying duration of autocratic regime up to time t.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



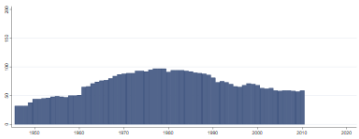
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4554 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.55.2 Regime Failure (gwf_fail)

Binary indicator of autocratic regime failure.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

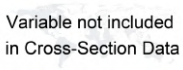


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4554 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.55.3 Regime Failure - Subsequent Regime Type (gwf_failsub)

Categorical variable marking the subsequent regime type:

0. No regime failure at duration time t and regime still in power December 31, 2010
1. Subsequent regime is democracy
2. Subsequent regime is autocratic
3. Subsequent regime is warlord, foreign-occupied or ceases to exist



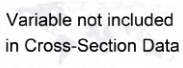
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4554 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

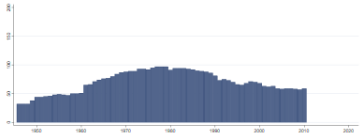
4.55.4 Regime Failure - Ending Type (gwf_failtype)

Categorical variable marking how the autocratic regime ends:

0. Regime still in power on December 31, 2010
1. Regime insiders change rules of regime
2. Incumbent loses elections
3. No incumbent runs in competitive election won by opponent
4. Popular uprising
5. Military coup
6. Insurgents, revolutionaries, or combatants fighting a civil war
7. Foreign imposition or invasion
8. New autocratic leader selected, changes rules, and remains in power
9. State ceases to exist, ends or government fails to control most of the country's territory



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4554 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

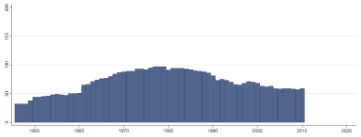
4.55.5 Regime Failure - Level of Violence (gwf_failviolent)

Categorical variable marking the level of violence during the autocratic regime failure event:

0: Regime still in power on December 31, 2010
1. No deaths
2. 1-25 deaths
3. 26-1000 deaths
4. >1000

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4554 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

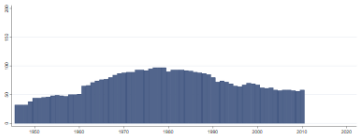
4.55.6 Regime Type (gwf_regimetype)

Autocratic regime type:

1. Monarchy
2. Personal
3. Military
4. Party
5. Party-Personal
6. Party-Military
7. Military-Personal
8. Party-Personal-Military
9. Oligarchy
10. Indirect Military

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.56 Witold Henisz

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Henisz, W. J. (2017). The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release. https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327

https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327
(Data downloaded: 2020-10-05)

Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset

The measure of political constraints employed estimates the feasibility of policy change (the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one actor may lead to a change in government policy) using the following methodology. First, extracting data from political science databases, it identifies the number of independent branches of government (executive, lower and upper legislative chambers) with veto power over policy change. The preferences of each of these branches and the status quo policy are then assumed to be independently and identically drawn from a uniform, unidimensional policy space. This assumption allows for the derivation of a quantitative measure of institutional hazards using a simple spatial model of political interaction.

4.56.1 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower) (h_alignl1)

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the lower legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the lower legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.

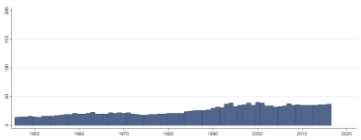
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 155

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 178 **n**: 6486 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.56.2 Alignment Lower/Upper Legislative Chamber (h_alignl1l2)

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the legislative chambers, coded 1 when the same party or a coalition of parties (when available) control a majority in both legislative chambers.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37

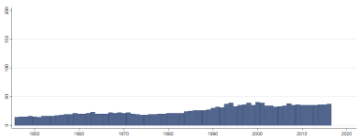


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 66 **n**: 1825 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.56.3 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (upper) (h_alignl2)

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the upper legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the upper legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37

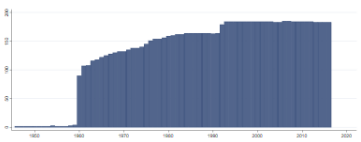


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 66 **n**: 1825 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.56.4 Independent Sub-Federal Unit (h_f)

Dummy variable coded 1 if there are independent sub-federal units (states, provinces, regions etc.) that impose substantive constraints on national fiscal policy.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183

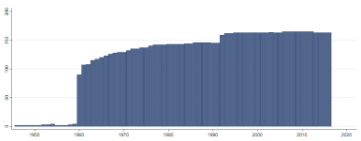


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 200 **n**: 9196 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.56.5 Independent Judiciary (h_j)

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an independent judiciary (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst) and - where available - on ICRG's index of Law & Order.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 163

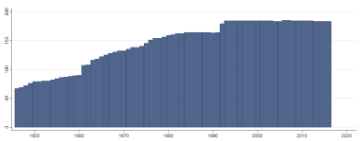


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183 **n**: 8387 $\overline{N}$: 118 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.56.6 Legislative Chamber (h_l1)

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective legislative chamber (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst).

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183

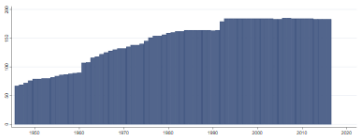


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 200 **n**: 10282 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.56.7 2nd Legislative Chamber (h_l2)

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective second legislative chamber, namely, where h_l1=1 and records on the composition of a second chamber exist - where that chamber is elected under a distinct electoral system and has a substantive (not merely delaying) role in the implementation of fiscal policy.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183

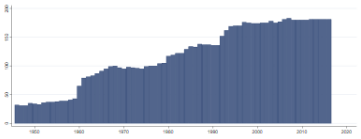


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 200 **n**: 10282 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.56.8 Legislative Fractionalization (lower) (h_lflo)

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the lower legislative chamber will be from different parties.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 181

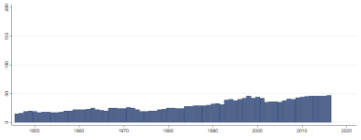


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 195 **n**: 8323 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.56.9 Legislative Fractionalization (upper) (h_lfup)

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the upper legislative chamber will be from different parties.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 47



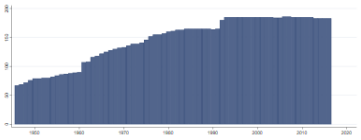
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 75 **n**: 2069 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.56.10 Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3)

This index measures the feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one political actor may lead to a change in government policy. The index is composed from the following information: the number of independent branches of government with veto power over policy change, counting the executive and the presence of an effective lower and upper house in the legislature (more branches leading to more constraint); the extent of party alignment across branches of government, measured as the extent to which the same party or coalition of parties control each branch (decreasing the level of constraint); and the extent of preference heterogeneity within each legislative branch, measured as legislative fractionalization in the relevant house (increasing constraint for aligned executives, decreasing it for opposed executives). The index scores are derived from a simple spatial model and theoretically ranges from 0 to 1, with higher scores indicating more political constraint and thus less feasibility of policy change. Note that the coding reflects

information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2002) uses this index to demonstrate that political environments that limit the feasibility of policy change are an important determinant of investment in infrastructure.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183

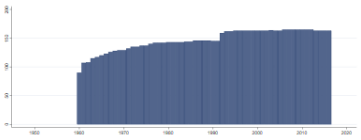


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 201 **n**: 10325 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.56.11 Political Constraints Index V (h_polcon5)

This index follows the same logic as Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3) but also includes two additional veto points: the judiciary and sub-federal entities. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2000) uses this index to measure the impact on cross-national growth rates of a government's ability to provide credible commitment.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 163



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183 **n**: 8352 $\overline{N}$: 147 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.57 Hollyer, Rosendorff and Vreeland

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Hollyer, J. R., Rosendorff, B. P., & Vreeland, J. R. (2014). Measuring transparency. *Political Analysis*, *22*(4), 413–434. https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpu001

http://hrvtransparency.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-22)

HRV Transparency Project

The HRV Transparency project examines the causes and consequences of government transparency both through theoretical and empirical approaches with the measure of government transparency or HRV Index. The HRV index contrasts with other measurements because it relies on a precise and narrow conception of transparency: the disclosure of policy-relevant information by the government to the public.

The HRV Index focuses on the availability of credible aggregate economic data. It does so by examining patterns of missing data and treating transparency as the latent term which best reflects the tendency to disclose. This measure provides observations for 125 countries from 1980-2010 and can be used to measure relationships between transparency and other issues such as democracy, accountability, or political instability. Transparency encompasses many dimensions. The HRV index measures a specific aspect of government transparency: reporting national data to international organizations. Rather than rely on expert but subjective judgments, the measure is based on objective criteria. The HRV team uses "Item Response Theory" a highly sophisticated and computationally intense method to estimate transparency. This method assigns different weights for reporting distinct measures of the economy, based on how many other countries actually reported data on the measure, and how much a country distinguishes itself from other countries by reporting data on a given measure. (Technically, the model estimates "difficulty" and "discrimination" parameters for each economic variable.)

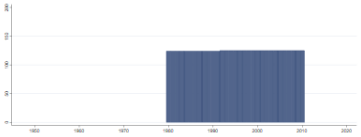
The model analyzes 240 measures of the economy consistently collected by the World Bank's World Development Indicators. Since the World Bank obtains its data from other international agencies that, in turn, obtain their data from national statistical offices, the HRV measure is a valid indicator of governments' efforts to collect and disseminate economically relevant information. Moreover, because the World Bank omits data considered "questionable", this index reflects the collection and dissemination of generally credible information about a country's national economy.

4.57.1 HRV Index (hrv_index)

The point estimate of the HRV index. The HRV transparency index measures the availability of credible aggregate economic data that a country discloses to the public.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



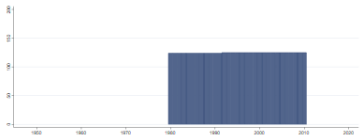
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.57.2 HRV Index: Lower bound of point estimate (hrv_lb)

The estimated lower bound of HRV index.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



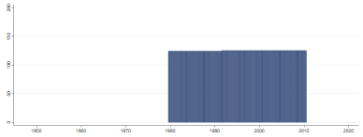
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.57.3 HRV Index: Standard deviation of point estimate (hrv_sd)

The standard deviation of the HRV index.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



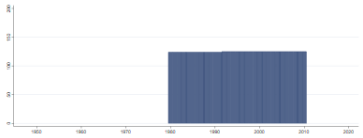
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.57.4 HRV Index: Upper bound of point estimate (hrv_ub)

The estimated upper bound of the HRV index.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 3863 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.58 Wahman, Teorell and Hadenius

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Wahman, M., Teorell, J., & Hadenius, A. (2013). Authoritarian regime types revisited: Updated data in comparative perspective. *Contemporary Politics*, *19*(1), 19–34

Hadenius, A., & Teorell, J. (2007). Pathways from authoritarianism. *Journal of Democracy*, *18*(1), 143–157

Teorell, J., & Wahman, M. (2018). Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change. *Democratization*, *25*(1), 78–97

https://sites.google.com/site/authoritarianregimedataset/data
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-18)

The Authoritarian Regime Dataset

The Authoritarian Regimes Dataset version 6.0 covers the time period 1972-2014 and includes all 192 nations recognized as members of the UN except the four micro states of Europe (Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino) and two micro states in the Pacific that are not members of the World Bank (Nauru and Tuvalu).

4.58.1 Colonial Origin (ht_colonial)

This is a tenfold classification of the former colonial ruler of the country. Following Bernard et al. (2004), we have excluded the British settler colonies (the US, Canada, Australia, Israel and New Zealand), and exclusively focused on "Western overseas" colonialism. This implies that only Western colonizers (e.g. excluding Japanese colonialism), and only countries located in the non-Western hemisphere "overseas" (e.g. excluding Ireland & Malta), have been coded. Each country that has been colonized since 1700 is coded. In cases of several colonial powers, the last one is counted, if it lasted for 10 years or longer. The categories are the following:

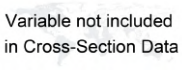
0. Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power
1. Dutch
2. Spanish
3. Italian
4. US
5. British
6. French
7. Portuguese
8. Belgian
9. British-French
10. Australian

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 211 **n**: 12394 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.58.2 Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions) (ht_partsz)

Counts the largest parties' number of seats divided by the legislative assemblies' total number of seats expressed in fractions. In countries with a two-chamber parliament the lower house is counted.



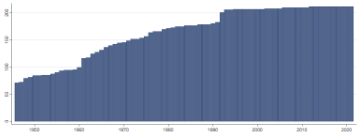
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1974 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 184 **n**: 5590 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.58.3 The Region of the Country (ht_region)

This is a tenfold politico-geographic classification of world regions, based on a mixture of two considerations: geographical proximity (with the partial exception of category 5 below) and demarcation by area specialists having contributed to a regional understanding of democratization. The categories are as follow:
1. Eastern Europe and post Soviet Union (including Central Asia)
2. Latin America (including Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)
3. North Africa & the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey & Cyprus)
4. Sub-Saharan Africa
5. Western Europe and North America (including Australia & New Zealand)
6. East Asia (including Japan & Mongolia)
7. South-East Asia
8. South Asia
9. The Pacific (excluding Australia & New Zealand)
10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana & Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 211 **n**: 12394 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.58.4 Regime Type (ht_regtype)

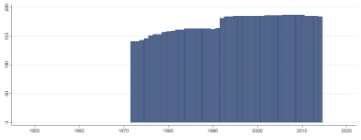
This typology of authoritarian regimes is based on a distinction between three modes of political power maintenance (probably the three most widely used throughout history): hereditary succession (lineage), corresponding to monarchies; the actual or threatened use of military force, corresponding to military regimes; and popular elections, designating electoral regimes. Among the latter we distinguish among no-party regimes (where all parties are prohibited), one-party regimes (where all but one party is prohibited), and limited multiparty regimes (where multiple parties are allowed but the system still does not pass as democratic); a subtype of these regimes where no parties are present, although not being prohibited, are coded as "partyless" regimes. A subtype of military regimes are coded "rebel regimes", where a rebel movement has taken power by military means. We also code hybrids (or amalgams) combining elements from more than one regime type, as well as several minor types of regimes: "theocracies", "transitional" regimes, "civil war", foreign "occupation", and a residual "other" category. Using the mean of the Freedom House and Polity scales (fh_ipolity2), the line between democracies and autocracies is drawn at 7.5. This threshold value was chosen by estimating the mean cutoff point separating democracy from autocracy in five well-known categorical measures

of democracy: those of Przeworski et al. (2000), Mainwaring et al. (2001), and Reich (2002), together with Freedom House's and Polity's own categorical thresholds for democracy.

1. Limited Multiparty
2. Partyless
3. No-Party
4. Military
5. Military No-Party
6. Military Multiparty
7. Military One-party
8. One-Party
9. Other
16. One-Party Monarchy
17. Monarchy
18. Rebel Regime
19. Civil War
20. Occupation
21. Theocracy
22. Transitional Regime
23. No-Party Monarchy
24. Multiparty Monarchy
25. Multiparty-Occupied
100. Democracy

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 199 **n**: 7390 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

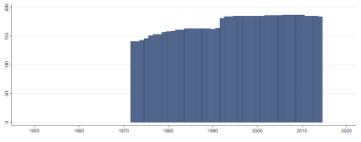
4.58.5 Regime Type (simplified) (ht_regtype1)

A simplified, collapsed version of ht_regtype, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [ht_regtype =16, 17, 23 or 24] are treated as monarchies, all military regimes with sub-types and amalgams [ht_regtype=4, 5, 6, 7 or 18] are treated as military regimes, and multiparty regimes with sub-types are treated as multiparty regimes [ht_regtype=1 or 2]. Only pure noparty [ht_regtype=3] and one-party [ht_regtype=8] regimes are treated as no-party and one-party regimes, respectively. The minor types [ht_regtype=9, 19, 20, 21, 22 or 25] are treated as other.

1. Monarchy
2. Military
3. One party
4. Multi-party
9. No-party
99. Other
100. Democracy

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 199 **n**: 7390 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.59 Institutions and Elections Project

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Wig, T., Hegre, H., & Regan, P. M. (2015). Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: Presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0. *Research & Politics*, *2*(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168015579120

https://havardhegre.net/iaep/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-03)

Institutions and Elections Project Data

Institutions and Elections Project Data (version 2.0). The objective of the data from the Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) is to describe the formal institutions that are in place, even if practice does not comport with those formal rules. The data refers to the situation January 1st each year. Note: According to the documentation of the data many of the cases "have more than one executive; [...] the executive referred to may be any one of the executives established in a country". We urge users to refer to the documentation at the IAEP web site for information about which executive each particular case refers to.

Note: Changes from the original version: The dataset has two types of missing values, logical missing values and actual missing values. In the QoG data, logical missing values were recoded to actual missing values. To access data with logical missing values please use original dataset.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015).

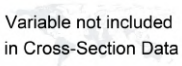
Find the article at http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/2053168015579120

4.59.1 Appointment of Executive (iaep_ae)

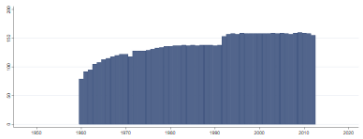
Is there an executive appointed either by a PM (that is, an executive who is also a member of the legislature) or a president (an independently selected executive)?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7317 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.59.2 Appointments/Elections to Constitutional Court (iaep_aecc)

Are members of this court (see iaep_cc) appointed or elected? "Elected" here refers to a popular election. Elections by legislative bodies are considered appointments.

1. Appointed
2. Elected

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 156 **n**: 4814 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.59.3 Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court (iaep_alcc)

Are members of the court appointed for life?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 149 **n**: 4309 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.59.4 Appointment of Regional Representatives (iaep_arr)

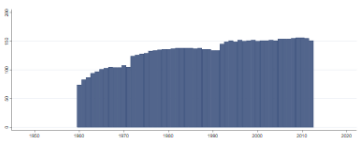
This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. In practice, do regions or provinces:

1. Appoint, elect or otherwise choose their own representatives autonomous from decisions by the central government
2. Have their administrators appointed by the central government
3. No regional/provincial governments

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



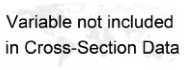
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7039 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.59.5 Banning of Anti-System Parties (iaep_basp)

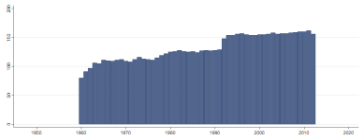
Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



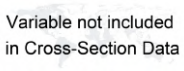
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6969 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.59.6 Banned Parties (iaep_bp)

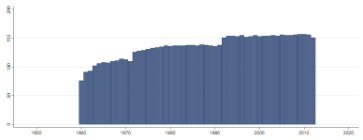
Are there banned parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



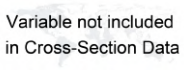
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 7182 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.59.7 Some other executive have the power to call elections (iaep_callo)

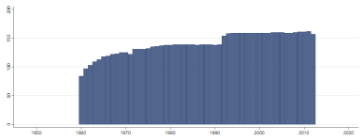
Does some other executive have the power to call elections?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



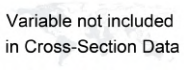
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7438 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.59.8 Constitutional Court (iaep_cc)

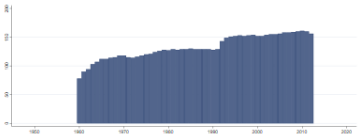
According to the constitution, does the country have a national constitutional court? In some cases, a council with the powers of a constitutional court may exist, though it may not be part of the formal judiciary. In such cases, this non-judicial council with the powers of a constitutional court is coded as the constitutional court.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



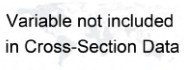
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7031 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.59.9 Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions (iaep_ccrea)

Can the court rule on executive actions?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

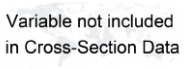
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 151 **n**: 4584 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.59.10 Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions (iaep_ccrla)

Can the court rule on legislative actions?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



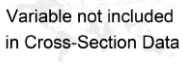
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 153 **n**: 4608 $\overline{N}$: 87 $\overline{T}$: 30

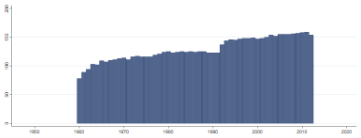
4.59.11 The Age of the Constitution (years) (iaep_const)

How long has the current constitution existed (years since the constitution was established)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

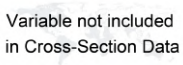


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6839 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 40

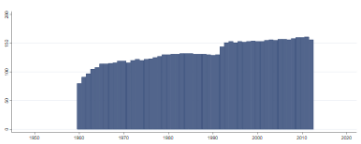
4.59.12 The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years) (iaep_constin)

How long has the current constitution been in effect (in years)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

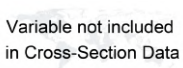


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7101 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 41

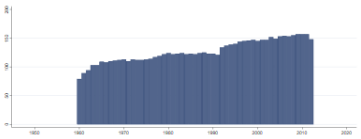
4.59.13 The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years) (iaep_constlam)

How many years since the last amendment (in years)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6745 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.59.14 Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties (iaep_ebbp)

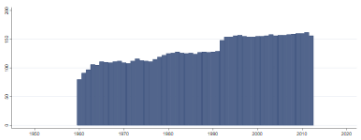
Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6969 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.59.15 Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes (iaep_eccdt)

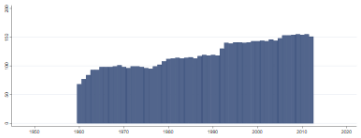
Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6342 $\overline{N}$: 120 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.59.16 Executive Can Dissolve Legislature (iaep_ecdl)

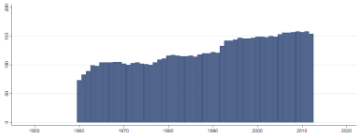
According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6551 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.59.17 Election of the Executive (iaep_ee)

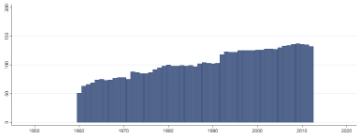
Is the executive elected by:

1. Directly elected by public vote
2. Elected through legislative action by members of the legislature
3. Chosen through party process strictly by a party
4. Indirect public vote
5. Appointed

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 152 **n**: 5466 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.59.18 Executive is Member of Legislature (iaep_eml)

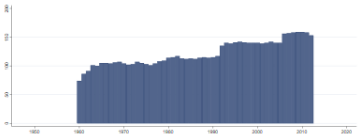
Is there an executive who is also a member of the legislature (like a prime minister, for example)? We consider membership in the legislature if either an explicit rule exists which requires an executive to maintain a seat in the legislature, or if practice and/or convention determines membership.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6455 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.59.19 Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_enlc)

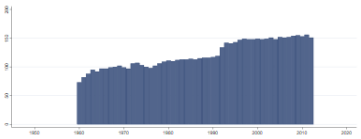
Does executive nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6442 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.59.20 Executive Power over Military Force (iaep_epmf)

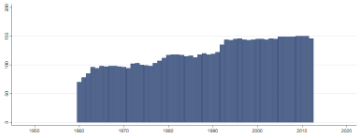
Does an executive have the power to use military force abroad without legislative approval?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6397 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.59.21 Electoral System (iaep_es)

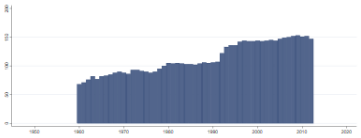
What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections?

1. Plurality (First past the post)
2. Majority
3. Proportional representation
4. Mixed systems (combination of PR and either plurality or majority). This option includes situations in which a single chamber contains seats selected by different methods, or situations in which all of the seats in a chamber are chosen with the same method, but each chamber is selected through different methods.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 169 **n**: 5990 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.59.22 Electoral System for the Executive (iaep_ese)

Election rules governing the determination of electoral outcomes for the executive: we record data on the electoral requirements for winning executive elections, specifically, the sorts of vote thresholds required for winners. If the executive is appointed or otherwise comes to power via non-electoral processes, we code this as missing.

1. Majority rule (50% + 1). Where run-offs are held, "majority rule" is selected, as the intention of a run-off election is to have one candidate receive a majority of the votes.
2. Plurality
3. No official, explicit, rule governing the outcome
4. Party leader of majority party/coalition in legislature is automatically selected without additional process

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

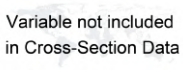
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 111 **n**: 3138 $\overline{N}$: 59 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.59.23 Executive Veto Power (iaep_evp)

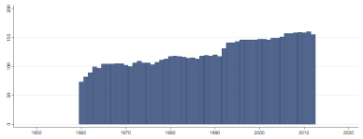
Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



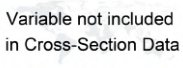
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6560 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.59.24 Independence of Selection of Executive (iaep_ise)

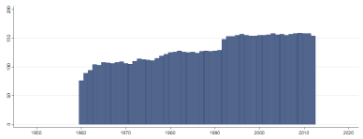
Is there an executive chosen independently of the legislature (like a president, for example)? If these processes that select the executive are distinct from that which selects the legislature, then the authors consider the two to be independent. The selection processes, moreover, can involve different - albeit competing or complimentary - forms of selection.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



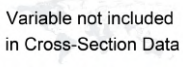
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6915 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.59.25 Legislature Approves Budget (iaep_lap)

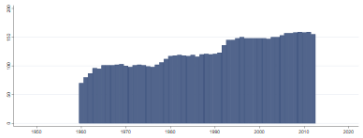
Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



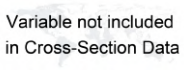
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 6551 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.59.26 Legislature Can Remove Executive (iaep_lcre)

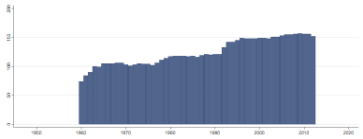
According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



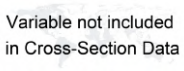
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6594 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.59.27 Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation (iaep_lego)

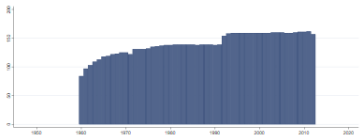
Does some other executive have the power to introduce legislation in the legislature?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



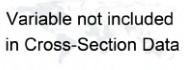
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7438 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.59.28 Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties (iaep_lrit)

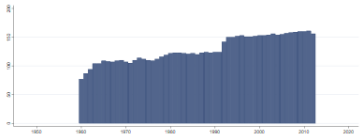
Does the legislature have the constitutional authority to ratify international treaties negotiated by an executive?

0. No authority
1. One chamber approval necessary
2. Both chambers' approval necessary.

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



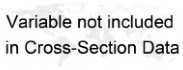
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6831 $\overline{N}$: 129 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.59.29 Legislature Veto Power (iaep_lvp)

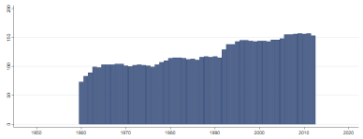
Does the legislature have the constitutional power to stop executive action, in effect a legislative veto?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



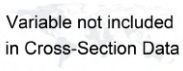
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6447 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.59.30 Some other executive have the power to use force abroad (iaep_milo)

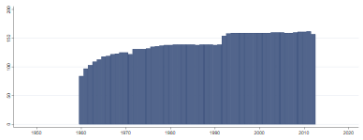
Is the power to use military force vested in some other executive?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



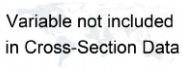
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7438 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.59.31 National Elections for an Executive (iaep_nee)

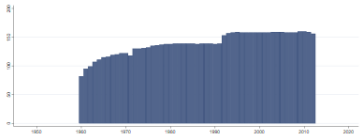
Does the country hold national elections for an executive? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the executive to some form of popular plebiscite. This electoral process may or may not bear any relationship to the ultimate appointment of the executive. Executive council elections that select an executive are not considered national elections.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7379 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.59.32 National Elections for the Legislature (iaep_nel)

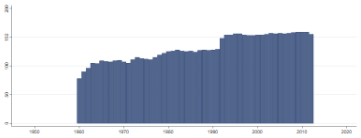
Does the country hold national elections for the legislature? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the members of the legislature to some form of popular plebiscite. While seats may be divided into districts, we consider national elections to occur when district-wide elections are organized at the national level.

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6929 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.59.33 No Parties Allowed (iaep_npa)

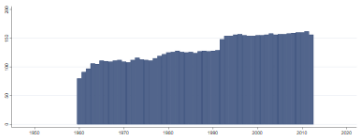
Are no parties allowed?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6969 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.59.34 National Referendums (iaep_nr)

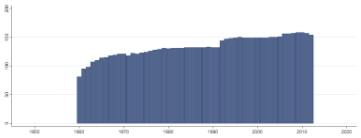
Does the country hold national elections on referendum items?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



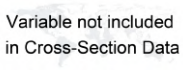
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7080 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.59.35 Official State Party (iaep_osp)

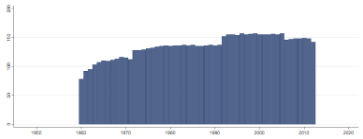
Is there an official state party?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



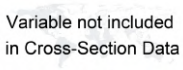
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 7149 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.59.36 Parties with More than 5 Percent (iaep_pm5p)

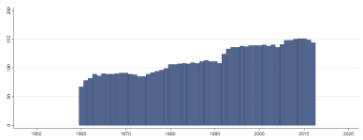
How many parties hold at least 5% of seats in the legislature?

1. One
2. Two
3. More than two

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



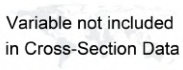
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 167 **n**: 6021 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.59.37 Party Nomination of Executive Candidates (iaep_pnec)

Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

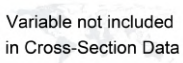
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 122 **n**: 3450 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.59.38 Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_pnlc)

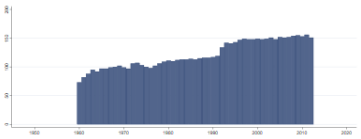
Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



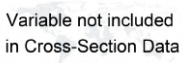
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6442 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.59.39 Petition Signatures Establish Executive Candidates (iaep_pseec)

Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

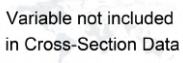
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 122 **n**: 3450 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.59.40 Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pselc)

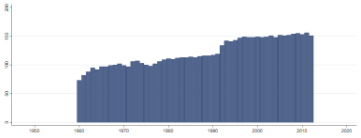
Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



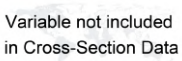
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6442 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.59.41 Party Vote Establish Executive Candidates (iaep_pveec)

Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

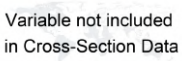
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 122 **n**: 3450 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.59.42 Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pvelc)

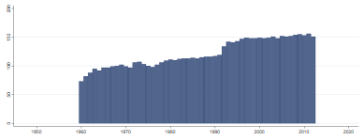
Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



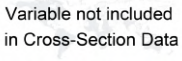
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6442 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.59.43 Religion Based Banning of Parties (iaep_rbbp)

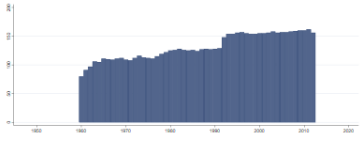
Does religious affiliation determine the banning of parties?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



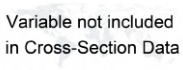
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 6969 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.59.44 Removal of Members of Constitutional Court (iaep_rmcc)

Can members of this court (see iaep_cc) be removed?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

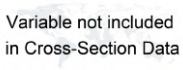
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 152 **n**: 4364 $\overline{N}$: 82 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.59.45 Self-Nomination of Executive Candidates (iaep_snec)

Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

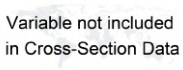
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 122 **n**: 3450 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.59.46 Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_snlc)

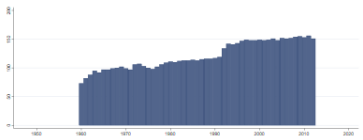
Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined?

0. No
1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



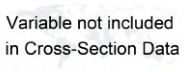
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173 **n**: 6442 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.59.47 Unitary or Federal State (iaep_ufs)

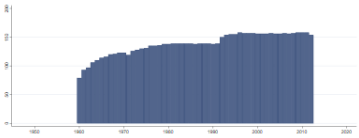
This variable examines the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. Is the government structure a:

1. Unitary system
2. Confederation
3. Federal system

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



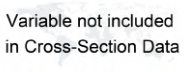
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7323 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.59.48 Who Removes Members of Constitutional Court (iaep_wrmcc)

If members of the court can be removed, by whom? Here, the term "court itself" may refer to another court in the judiciary, not necessarily the constitutional court itself.

1. Legislature
2. Executive
3. Requires both legislature and executive action
4. Vote of general public
5. Court itself

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 132 **n**: 3273 $\overline{N}$: 62 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.60 International Budget Partnership

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

International Budget Partnership. (2019). Open budget survey data [Accessed on 2021-12-01]. https://www.internationalbudget.org/data-evidence/

https://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/open-budget-initiative/open-budget-survey/ (Data downloaded: 2021-12-01)

Open Budget Survey Data

The Open Budget Survey is a comprehensive analysis and survey that evaluates whether governments give the public access to budget information and opportunities to participate in the budget process at the national level. The survey also assesses the capacity and independence of formal oversight institutions. The IBP works with civil society partners in 100 countries to collect the data for the survey.

These materials were developed by the International Budget Partnership. IBP has given us permission to use the materials solely for noncommercial, educational purposes.

4.60.1 Open Budget Index (ibp_obi)

The Open Budget Index (OBI) is a comparative measure of central government budget transparency. The OBI assigns countries covered by the Open Budget Survey a transparency score on a 100-point scale using 109 of the 140 questions on the Survey. These questions focus specifically on whether the government provides the public with timely access to comprehensive information contained in eight key budget documents in accordance with international good practice standards.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 117

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 118 **n**: 672 $\overline{N}$: 48 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.61 Brambor, Goenega, Lindvall and Teorell

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Brambor, T., Goenaga, A., Lindvall, J., & JanTeorell. (2020). The lay of the land: Information capacity and the state. *Comparative Political Studies*, *53*(2), 175–213. https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414019843432

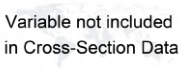
http://www.stanceatlund.org/information-capacity-dataset.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-26)

Information Capacity Dataset

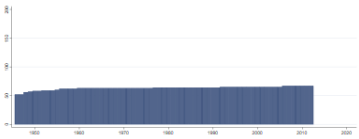
The original Information Capacity Dataset offers numerical data on five institutions and policies that modern states use to collect information about their populations and territories: (1) the regular implementation of a reliable census, (2) the regular release of statistical yearbooks, the operation of (3) civil and (4) population registers, and (5) the establishment of a government agency tasked with processing statistical information. Based on these five indicators, an overall index of information capacity is calculated for 85 polities from 1750 to 2015.

4.61.1 Information Capacity (icd_infcapirt)

The aggregate index of information capacity. It is based on a hybrid two-parameter and graded Item Response Model (IRT) that is based on five component indicators - when the country first established a statistical agency, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

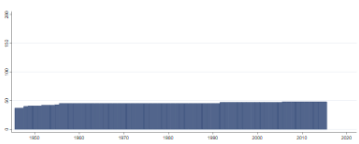


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 72 **n**: 4228 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.61.2 Information Capacity (year 1750) (icd_infcapirt1750)

The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1750. It is based on a hybrid two-parameter and graded Item Response Model (IRT) that is based on five component indicators - when the country first established a statistical agency, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 48

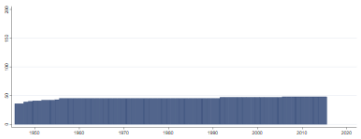


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 52 **n**: 3164 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.61.3 Information Capacity (year 1800) (icd_infcapirt1800)

The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1800. It is based on a hybrid two-parameter and graded Item Response Model (IRT) that is based on five component indicators - when the country first established a statistical agency, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 48

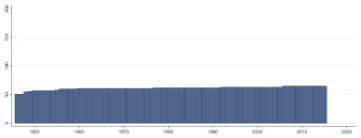


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 52 **n**: 3160 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.61.4 Information Capacity (year 1850) (icd_infcapirt1850)

The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1850. It is based on a hybrid two-parameter and graded Item Response Model (IRT) that is based on five component indicators - when the country first established a statistical agency, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 65

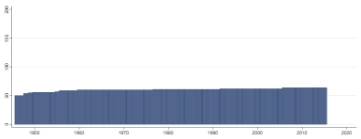


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 70 **n**: 4295 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.61.5 Information Capacity (year 1900) (icd_infcapirt1900)

The aggregate index score of information capacity for the year of 1900. It is based on a hybrid two-parameter and graded Item Response Model (IRT) that is based on five component indicators - when the country first established a statistical agency, whether the country had in place a civil register and a population register, and the graded indexes of census ability and yearbook ability.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 64



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 68 **n**: 4225 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 62

4.62 International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

PRS Group et al. (2021). International country risk guide

https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg
(Data downloaded: 2020-01-27)

ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

ICRG collects political information and financial and economic data, converting these into risk points.

4.62.1 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government (icrg_qog)

The mean value of the ICRG variables "Corruption", "Law and Order" and "Bureaucracy Quality", scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

Corruption (originally 6 points)
This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

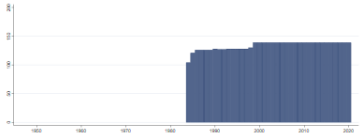
Law and order (originally 6 points)
Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes).

Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points)
The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be

somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.

The component variables can be purchased at http://epub.prsgroup.com/products/icrg

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 139



Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 147 **n**: 4939 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.63 International Centre for Tax and Development and UNU-WIDER

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

ICTD/UNU-WIDER. (2020). Government revenue dataset. https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset

https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-26)

ICTD/UNU-WIDER Government Revenue Dataset

The GRD aims to present a complete picture of government revenue and tax trends over time and allows for analysis at the country, regional or cross-country level. Where possible, figures are expressed both inclusive and exclusive of natural resource revenues, which helps to overcome a major obstacle to cross-country comparisons in existing data sources.

4.63.1 Grants (ictd_grants)

Total grants received by the government.

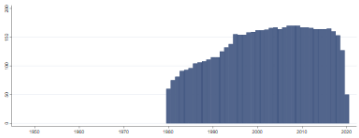
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 169

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 186 **n**: 5596 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.63.2 Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue (ictd_nontax)

Total non-tax revenue, comprising data categorized as either "non-tax revenue" or "other revenue" depending on the underlying source. Includes revenue from both resource and non-resource sources.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 170

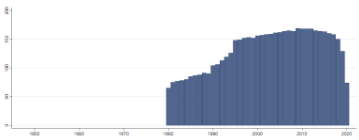


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 5638 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.63.3 Revenue (excluding social contributions) (ictd_revexsc)

Total government revenue, excluding social contributions.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 167

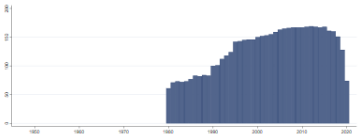


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183 **n**: 5420 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.63.4 Revenue (including social contributions) (ictd_revinsc)

Total government revenue including taxes, non-tax revenue, grants and social contributions.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 171



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 181 **n**: 5314 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.63.5 Total Resource Revenue (ictd_revres)

Total natural resource revenues, including natural resource revenues reported as "tax revenue" or "non-tax revenue". Natural resources are here defined as natural resources that include a significant component of economic rent, primarily from oil and mining activities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 101

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 126 **n**: 3194 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.63.6 Social Contributions (ictd_soccon)

Total social contributions.

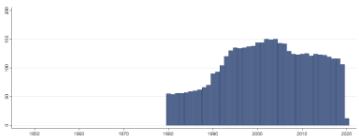
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 165

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 5872 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.63.7 Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises (ictd_taxcorp)

Total income and profit taxes on corporations, including taxes on resource firms.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 135



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 175 **n**: 4417 $\overline{N}$: 108 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.63.8 Taxes (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxexsc)

Total tax revenue, excluding social contributions.

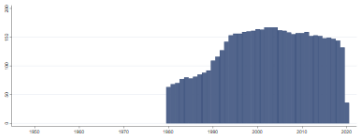
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 6157 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.63.9 Taxes on Goods and Services (ictd_taxgs)

Total taxes on goods and services, which includes (but it not necessarily always equal to) sales taxes and excise taxes.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162

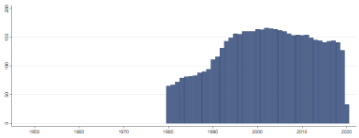


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 5371 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.63.10 Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains (ictd_taxinc)

Total taxes on income, profits and capital gains, including taxes on natural resource firms. This figure is always exclusive of social contributions. The total value of Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains may sometimes exceed the sum of Individuals and Corporations, due to revenues that are unallocated between the two.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 159

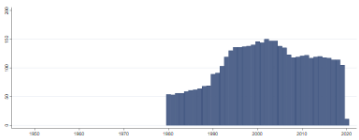


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 5323 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.63.11 Taxes on Individuals (ictd_taxind)

Total income, capital gains and profit taxes on individuals. This figure is always exclusive of resource revenues in available sources.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 133



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 176 **n**: 4366 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.63.12 Indirect Taxes (ictd_taxindirect)

Total indirect taxes, including resource revenues. Includes taxes on goods and services, taxes on international trade and other taxes. Indirect may exceed the sum of Taxes on Goods and Services, Taxes on International Trade and Transactions and Other Taxes due to unallocated revenue not classified in any of these categories.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 186 **n**: 5622 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.63.13 Taxes (including social contributions) (ictd_taxinsc)

Total tax revenue, including social contributions.

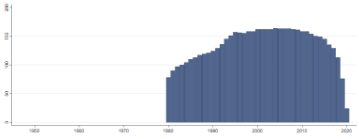
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 173

Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 186 **n**: 5877 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.63.14 Non-resource Tax (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxnresexsc)

Total non-resource tax revenue, excluding social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes excluding social contributions" minus "resource taxes". This is the variable recommended for econometric analysis, as it is most complete and consistent across countries.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 149

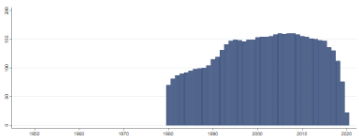


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183 **n**: 5533 $\overline{N}$: 135 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.63.15 Non-resource Tax (including social contributions) (ictd_taxnresinsc)

Total non-resource tax revenue, including social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes including social contributions" minus "resource taxes".

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 149

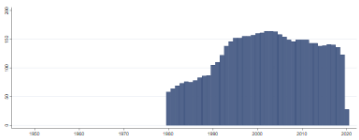


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 178 **n**: 5262 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.63.16 Other Taxes (ictd_taxother)

Total other taxes.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 152

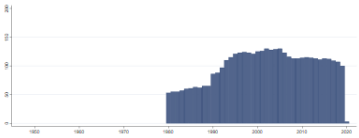


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 185 **n**: 5138 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.63.17 Taxes on Payroll and Workforce (ictd_taxpaywf)

Total taxes on payroll and workforce. This variable is entirely distinct from social contributions, though in underlying sources, social contributions are very occasionally reported as payroll taxes.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 125

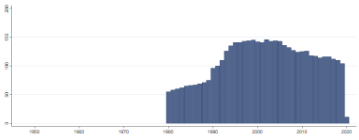


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 157 **n**: 4048 $\overline{N}$: 99 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.63.18 Taxes on Property (ictd_taxprop)

Total taxes on property.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 128

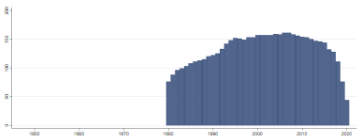


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 171 **n**: 4476 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.63.19 Resource Taxes (ictd_taxres)

Component of reported tax revenue that is from natural resource sources, most often corporate taxation of resource firms.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 147

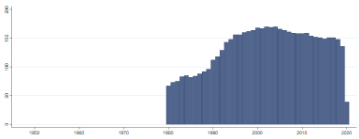


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 179 **n**: 5423 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.63.20 Taxes on International Trade and Transactions (ictd_taxtrade)

Total taxes on international trade, including both import and export taxes. In some cases this figure may also include VAT collected at the border, where countries consistently report revenue in this way.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 186 **n**: 5473 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.64 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021a). Electoral system design database. https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design

https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-22)

Electoral System Design

The Electoral System Design Database is comprised of various reviews of the electoral legislation of countries from around the world. The database research was sourced from national legal documents from different sources, including the official web portals of governments, regional organizations that work in the area of democracy and electoral processes, and research institutes specialized in the area of elections and politics in general.

4.64.1 Electoral System Family (ideaesd_esf)

Electoral System Family

1. Proportional Representation
2. Plurality/Majority
3. Plurality/Majority and Proportional Representation
4. Mixed
5. Transition
6. Other
7. Not Applicable

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 189

Min. Year:1969 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 195 **n**: 1312 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.64.2 Electoral System for the National Legislature (ideaesd_esnl)

Electoral System for National Legislature:

1. List Proportional Representation (List PR)
Under a List Proportional Representation (List PR) system each party or grouping presents a list of candidates for a multi-member electoral district, the voters vote for a party, and parties receive seats in proportion to their overall share of the vote. In some (closed list) systems the winning candidates are taken from the lists in order of their position on the lists. If the lists are 'open' or 'free' the voters can influence the order of the candidates by marking individual preferences.

2. Block Vote (BV)

Block Vote is a plurality/majority system used in multi-member districts. Electors have as many votes as there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats. Usually voters vote for candidates rather than parties and in most systems may use as many, or as few, of their votes as they wish.

3. First Past the Post (FPTP)
First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

4. Two-Round System (TRS)
The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.

5. Mixed Member Proportional (MMP)
Mixed Member Proportional is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-where the List PR system compensates for the disproportionality in the results from the plurality/majority system.

6. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.

7. Alternative Vote (AV)
The Alternative Vote is a preferential plurality/majority system used in single-member districts. Voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper. A candidate who receives an absolute majority (50 per cent plus 1) of valid first preference votes is declared elected. If no candidate achieves an absolute majority of first preferences, the least successful candidates are eliminated and their votes reallocated according to their second preferences until one candidate has an absolute majority. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

8. Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV)
Under the Single Non-Transferable Vote system voters cast a single vote in a multi-member district. The candidates with the highest vote totals are declared elected. Voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

9. Two-Round System, Party Block Vote (TRS PBV)
Party Block Vote (PBV) is a plurality/majority system using multi-member districts in which voters cast a single party-centered vote for a party of choice, and do not choose between candidates. The party with the most votes will win every seat in the electoral district.

10. Limited Vote (LV)
Limited Vote is a candidate-centred electoral system used in multi-member districts in which electors have more than one vote, but fewer votes than there are candidates to be elected. The candidates with the highest vote totals win the seats.

11. First Past The Post, Party Block Vote (FPTP PBV)

12. First Past the Post, List Proportional Representation (FPTP List PR)

13. First Past the Post, Block Vote (FPTP BV)

14. First Past the Post, Party Block Vote, List Proportional Representation (FPTP PBV List PR)

15. Parallel
A Parallel System is a mixed system in which the choices expressed by the voters are used to elect representatives through two different systems-one List PR system and (usually) one plurality/majority system-but where no account is taken of the seats allocated under the first system in calculating the results in the second system.

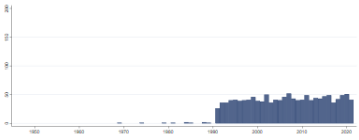
16. In transition

17. Modified Borda Count (Modified BC)
Borda Count (BC) - A candidate-centred preferential system used in either single- or multimember districts in which voters use numbers to mark their preferences on the ballot paper and each preference marked is then assigned a value using equal steps. These are summed and the candidate(s) with the highest total(s) is/are declared elected.

18. Two-Round System, Party Block Vote, List Proportional Representation (TRS PBV List PR)

19. No direct elections.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 189



Min. Year:1969 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 195 **n**: 1312 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.64.3 Electoral System for the President (ideaesd_esp)

Electoral System for the President:

1. Two-Round System (TRS)
The Two-Round System is a plurality/majority system in which a second election is held if no candidate or party achieves a given level of votes, most commonly an absolute majority (50 per cent plus one), in the first election round. A Two-Round System may take a majority-plurality form-more than two candidates contest the second round and the one who wins the highest number of votes in the second round is elected, regardless of whether they have won an absolute majority-or a majority run-off form-only the top two candidates in the first round contest the second round.

2. First Past the Post (FPTP)
First Past The Post is the simplest form of plurality/majority electoral system. The winning candidate is the one who gains more votes than any other candidate, even if this is not an absolute majority of valid votes. The system uses single-member districts and the voters vote for candidates rather than political parties.

3. Supplementary Vote (SV)
Supplementary vote: Voters can rank up to three candidates, and if no candidate wins a majority in the first round of voting, second and third preferences from ballots whose first preference candidate has been eliminated are used to determine the winner.

4. Single Transferable Vote (STV)
The Single Transferable Vote is a preferential system in which the voter has one vote in a multi-member

district and the candidates that surpass a specified quota of first preference votes are immediately elected. In successive counts, votes are redistributed from least successful candidates, who are eliminated, and votes surplus to the quota are redistributed from successful candidates, until sufficient candidates are declared elected. Voters normally vote for candidates rather than political parties, although a party-list option is possible.

5. In Transition

6. Other

7. Not applicable

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 189

Min. Year:1969 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 195 **n**: 1308 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.64.4 Legislative Size (Directly Elected) (ideaesd_lsde)

Legislative size, directly elected. Total number of directly elected representatives, excluding those appointed or indirectly elected.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 182

Min. Year:1969 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 188 **n**: 1302 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.64.5 Legislative Size (Voting Members) (ideaesd_lsvm)

Legislative size, voting members. Total number of directly elected representatives, including those appointed or indirectly elected.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 182

Min. Year:1969 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 188 **n**: 1287 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.64.6 Number of Tiers (ideaesd_tiers)

Number of tiers. The tiers of an electoral system can be understood as the sets of representatives that are elected to the same chamber by the entire electorate of a country. 99 indicates a hybrid system, where one part of the country elects representatives using one electoral system, while another distinct part of the country elects representatives using a different system.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 182

Min. Year:1969 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 188 **n**: 1304 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.65 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. (2021b). Voter turnout database. https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout

https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-22)

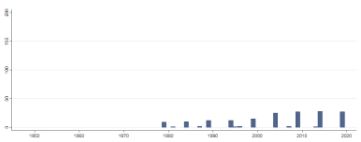
Voter Turnout Database

The Voter Turnout Database is the best resource for a wide array of statistics on voter turnout from around the world. It contains the most comprehensive global collection of voter turnout statistics from presidential and parliamentary elections since 1945. Always growing, the database also includes European Parliament elections, as presented by country using both the number of registered voters and voting age population as indicators, and in some cases the data includes statistics on spoilt ballot rate.

4.65.1 EU Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_eucv)

EU Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 27

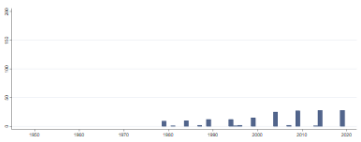


Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 29 **n**: 174 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.65.2 EU Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_euvt)

EU Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 28



Min. Year:1979 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 29 **n**: 175 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.65.3 Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_legcv)

Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 180

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 192 **n**: 2049 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.65.4 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_legvt)

Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 179

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 192 **n**: 1939 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.65.5 Presidential Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_prescv)

Presidential Election: Compulsory Voting

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 105

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 114 **n**: 817 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.65.6 Presidential Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_presvt)

Presidential Election: Voter Turnout

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 105

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 113 **n**: 773 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.66 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network. (2020). Global burden of disease study 2019 (gbd 2019) results. http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool

http://www.healthdata.org/gbd
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-24)

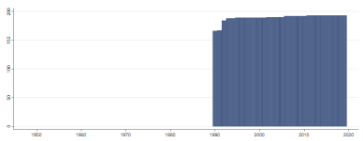
Global Burden of Disease Study 2019

IHME provides rigorous and comparable measurements of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them.

4.66.1 Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104f)

Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

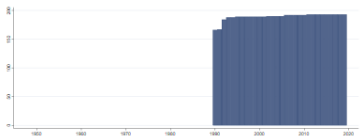


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 196 **n**: 5673 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.66.2 Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104m)

Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193



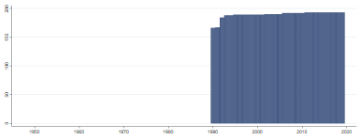
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 196 **n**: 5673 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.66.3 Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104t)

Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years. HALE is often referred to as healthy life expectancy. Unlike life expectancy, HALE takes into account mortality and nonfatal outcomes. HALE does this

by summarizing years lived in less than ideal health (YLDs) and years lost due to premature mortality (YLLs) in a single measure of average population health for individual countries.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

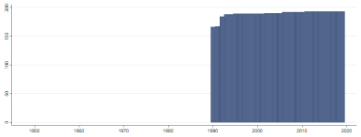


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 196 **n**: 5673 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.66.4 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104f)

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

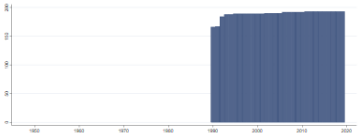


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 196 **n**: 5673 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.66.5 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104m)

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

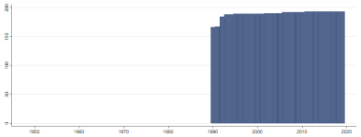


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 196 **n**: 5673 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.66.6 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104t)

Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years. Life expectancy is the number of years a person can expect to live at any given age.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 196 **n**: 5673 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.67 Mo Ibrahim Foundation

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). The Ibrahim Index of African Governance. http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/

http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-03)

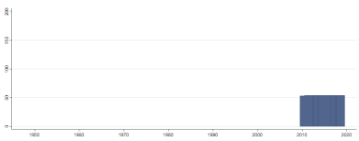
Ibrahim Index of African Governance

The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) is a tool that measures and monitors governance performance in African countries. The IIAG governance framework comprises four categories: Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development. These categories are made up of 14 sub-categories, consisting of 100 indicators. The IIAG is refined on an annual basis. Refinements may be methodological, or based on the inclusion or exclusion of indicators. Different IIAG datasets are not comparable between themselves as they cover a different ten-year period, data are revised retrospectively, and the theoretical framework is updated between iterations. Users of the Index should therefore always reference the most recent version of the IIAG data set.

4.67.1 Accountability and Transparency (iiag_acc)

Accountability & Transparency is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security & Rule of Law category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

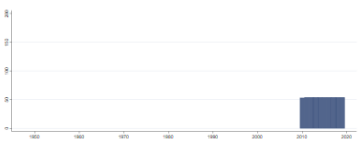


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.2 Business Environment (iiag_be)

Business Environment is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of five indicators from five data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

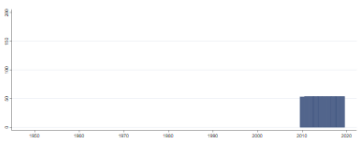


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.3 Anti-corruption (iiag_corr)

Anti-corruption is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security & Rule of Law category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

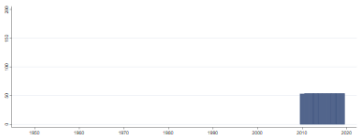


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.4 Education (iiag_edu)

Education is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of five indicators from seven data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.5 Foundations for Economic Opportunity (iiag_feo)

Foundations for Economic Opportunity is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 18 indicators.

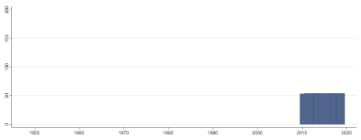
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.6 Gender (iiag_gen)

Gender is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights & Inclusion category score. It consists of five indicators from four data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

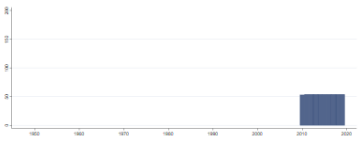


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.7 Overall Governance (iiag_gov)

The Overall Governance score is calculated by aggregating the four categories: Security & Rule of Law; Participation, Rights and Inclusion; Human Development and Foundations for Economic Opportunity. These categories are made up of 16 sub-categories, consisting of 79 IIAG indicators, from 40 data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

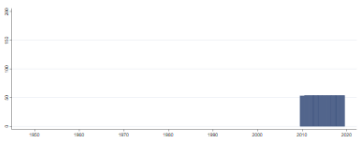


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.8 Human Development (iiag_hd)

Human Development is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 21 indicators.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

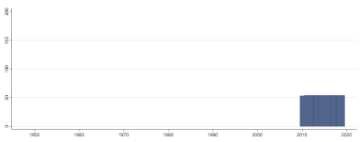


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.9 Health (iiag_he)

Health is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of six indicators from eight data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

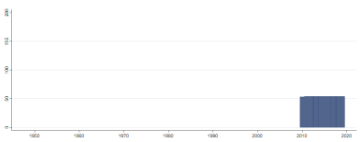


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.10 Inclusion and Equality (iiag_ie)

Inclusion & Equality is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights & Inclusion category score. It consists of five indicators from four data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

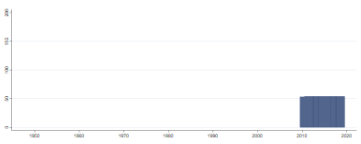


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.11 Infrastructure (iiag_inf)

Infrastructure is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of four indicators from four data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

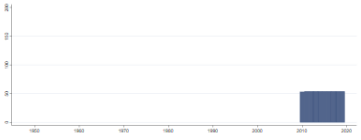


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.12 Public Administration (iiag_pa)

Public Administration is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

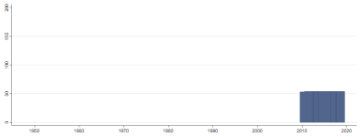


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.13 Participation (iiag_par)

Participation is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights & Inclusion category score. It consists of four indicators from four data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

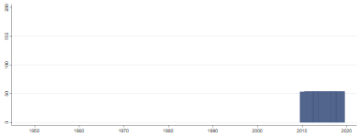


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.14 Participation, Rights and Inclusion (iiag_pri)

Participation, Rights & Inclusion is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 19 indicators.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

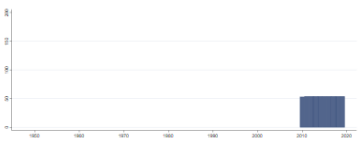


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.15 Rights (iiag_rig)

Rights is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights & Inclusion category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

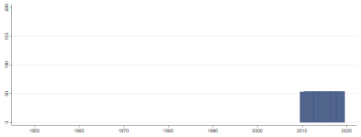


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.16 Rule of Law and Justice (iiag_rolf)

Rule of Law & Justice is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security & Rule of Law category score. It consists of six indicators from six data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

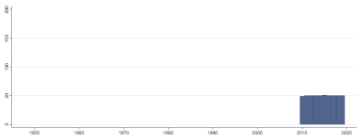


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.17 Rural Sector (iiag_rs)

Rural sector is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Foundations for Economic Opportunity category score. It consists of four indicators from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 51

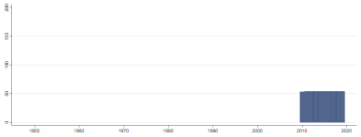


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 500 $\overline{N}$: 50 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.18 Sustainable Environment (iiag_se)

Sustainable Environment is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of five indicators from ten data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

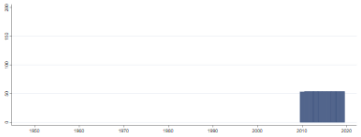


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.19 Social Protection (iiag_sp)

Social Protection is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of five indicators from eight data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

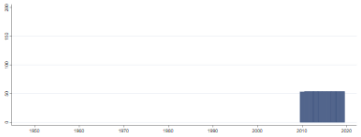


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.20 Security and Rule of Law (iiag_srol)

Security & Rule of Law is one of the four categories that are used to calculate the Overall Governance score. It consists of four sub-categories, made up of 21 indicators.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

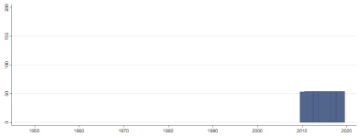


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.67.21 Security and Safety (iiag_ssaf)

Security & Safety is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security & Rule of Law category score. It consists of five indicators from eight data sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 55 **n**: 539 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.68 European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State-Building

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Mungiu–Pippidi, A., Dadasov, R., Martinez–Kukutschka, R., Alvarado–Pachon, N., Dykes, V., Kossow, N., & Khaghaghordyan, A. (2019). Index of public integrity. http://www.integrity-index.org

http://integrity-index.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-22)

Index of Public Integrity

The Index of Public Integrity (IPI) aims to capture a snapshot of this balance in 114 countries for which data is available. It is a composite index consisting of six components. For the 2015, 2017 and 2019 editions, the components were: administrative burden, trade openness, budget transparency for opportunities, and judicial independence, e-citizenship and freedom of the press for constraints.

Starting from the 2021 edition, administrative burden and trade openness have been replaced by administrative transparency and online services due to unavailable alternative data on the original components (based on the World Bank Doing Business project, which closed). Please see the page of the original source for more detailed information about the methodology of this index.

A more extensive explanation of the methodology and the original composition of the IPI can be found in the following peer-reviewed publication:

Measuring Control of Corruption by a New Index of Public Integrity - Mungiu-Pippidi, A., Dadaov, R. Measuring Control of Corruption by a New Index of Public Integrity. European Journal on Criminal Policy Research 22, 415-438 (2016).

4.68.1 Index of Public Integrity (overall) (ipi_ipi)

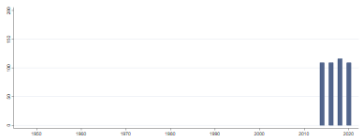
The Index of Public Integrity (IPI) aims to capture a snapshot of this balance in 114 countries for which data is available. It is a composite index consisting of six components. For the 2015, 2017 and 2019 editions, the components were: administrative burden, trade openness, budget transparency for opportunities, and judicial independence, e-citizenship and freedom of the press for constraints.

Starting from the 2021 edition, administrative burden and trade openness have been replaced by administrative transparency and online services, due to unavailable alternative data on the original components (based on the World Bank Doing Business project, which closed).. Below you will find an outline of the methodology behind the IPI, detailing recent changes.

A more extensive explanation of the methodology and the original composition of the IPI can be found in the following peer-reviewed publication:

Measuring Control of Corruption by a New Index of Public Integrity - Mungiu-Pippidi, A., Dadaov, R. Measuring Control of Corruption by a New Index of Public Integrity. European Journal on Criminal Policy Research 22, 415-438 (2016).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 116



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 116 **n**: 443 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.69 Inter-Parliamentary Union

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Inter-Parliamentary Union. (2021). Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments. https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking

https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-27)

Inter-Parliamentary Union Data

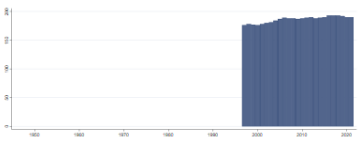
The data has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments. Comparative data on the world and regional averages as well as data concerning the two regional parliamentary assemblies elected by direct suffrage can be found on separate pages.

Note: The figures for South Africa on the distribution of seats in the Upper House do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats. Included in the QoG Dataset are the data for January each year.

4.69.1 Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_s)

Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

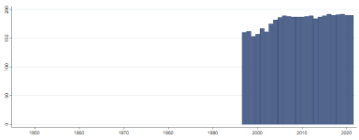


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 195 **n**: 4654 $\overline{N}$: 186 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.69.2 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_sw)

Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193

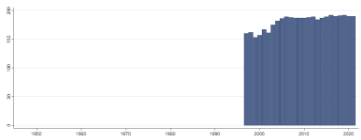


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 195 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 181 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.69.3 Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_w)

Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193

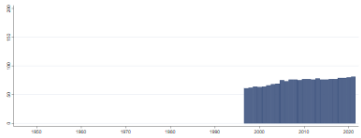


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 195 **n**: 4523 $\overline{N}$: 181 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.69.4 Number of Seats (Upper House) (ipu_u_s)

Number of Seats (Upper House).

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 83

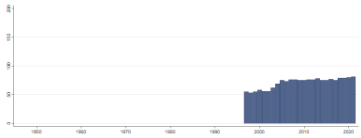


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 91 **n**: 1825 $\overline{N}$: 73 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.69.5 Share of Women (Upper House) (ipu_u_sw)

Share of Women (Upper House).

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 83

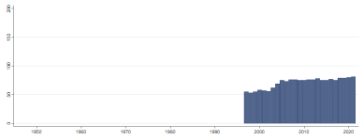


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 91 **n**: 1765 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.69.6 Number of Women (Upper House) (ipu_u_w)

Number of Women (Upper House).

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 83



Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 91 **n**: 1766 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.70 Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Ensheng, D., Du, H., & Gardner, L. (2020). An interactive web-based dashboard to track covid-19 in real time. *The Lancet*, *20*(5), 533–534. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30120-1

https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-01)

COVID-19 Data Repository by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University

4.70.1 Number of COVID-19 cases reported (jht_ccc)

This is the number of reported cases of COVID-19 during the year.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 189

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.70.2 Number of COVID-19 deaths reported (jht_ccd)

This is the number of reported deaths due to COVID-19 during the year.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 189

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.71 Johnson and Wallack

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Johnson, J. W., & Wallack, J. S. (2012). Electoral systems and the personal vote. https://doi.org/1902.1/17901

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/17901
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote

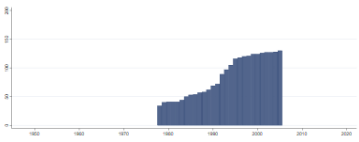
This database updates and expands the coding of electoral systems presented in Gaviria et al.'s (2003) Database of Particularism. Data now cover up to 180 countries from 1978-2005 and distinguish electoral systems by the degree to which electoral institutions create incentives for candidates to cultivate a personal vote - as described theoretically in Carey and Shugart (1995) and Gaviria et al. (2003) - including the amount of vote pooling among co-partisan candidates, the amount of parties' control over ballot access, and whether voters cast their votes for candidates or parties. The database also contains several variables that rank-order electoral systems by tier, distinguish mixed-member and other multi-tier electoral systems, capture district magnitude (in two ways), and record election years. Database created 2007. Database last updated 2010.

4.71.1 Party Control over Ballot (lower/only house) (jw_avgballot)

Country-level weighted averages of Party Control over Ballot - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdballot) and Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of ballots for the average member sitting in the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



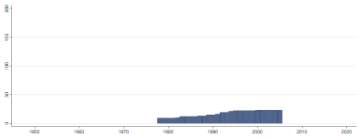
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 133 **n**: 2368 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.71.2 Party Control over Ballot (upper house) (jw_avgballot2)

Country-level weighted averages of Party Control over Ballot - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdballot2) and Party Control over Ballot - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdballot2), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of ballots for the average member sitting in the upper house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 24 **n**: 473 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.71.3 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_avgpool)

Country-level weighted averages of Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdpool) and Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of the pooling of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 135 **n**: 2373 $\overline{N}$: 85 $\overline{T}$: 18

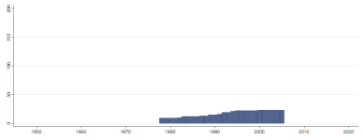
4.71.4 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (upper house) (jw_avgpool2)

Country-level weighted averages of Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdpool2) and Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdpool2), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of the pooling of votes for the average member sitting in the upper house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not

all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



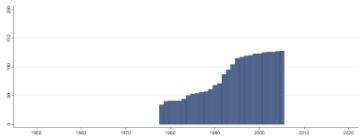
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 24 **n**: 473 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.71.5 Candidate or Party-specific Voting (lower/only house) (jw_avgvote)

Country-level weighted averages of Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdvote) and Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdvote), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



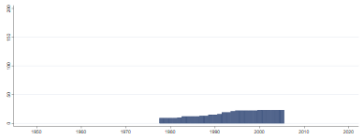
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 131 **n**: 2346 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.71.6 Candidate or Party-specific Voting (upper house) (jw_avgvote2)

Country-level weighted averages of Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdvote2) and Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdvote2), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of votes for the average member sitting in the upper house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 24 **n**: 473 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.71.7 Bicameral System (jw_bicameral)

Equals 1 whenever a country has a bicameral legislature.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 171 **n**: 3714 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.71.8 Dominant or Populous Tier (jw_domr)

This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their most dominant or populous tier (or tier with the greater number of legislators). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey & Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 1 would have a tier with the lowest possible rank of personal vote incentives, and that tier would account for the majority of the members in the assembly.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 126 **n**: 2236 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.71.9 Year of Election (lower/only house) (jw_election)

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to lower house.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

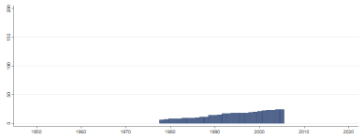
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 152 **n**: 2267 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.71.10 Year of Election (upper house) (jw_election2)

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to upper house.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 26 **n**: 421 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.71.11 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_indy)

Equals 1 wherever independent candidates are legally allowed (even where the legal requirements are strict), and 0 otherwise. This complements the cases where the ballot variables above equal 1 or 2, since they are adjusted to capture de facto practice. jw_indy instead captures the de jure rules. A user could adjust the ballot variables above to be de jure if (s)he replaced values of 2 with values of 1 when jw_indy = 0. Refers to lower house elections. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

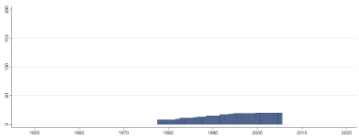
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 106 **n**: 1989 $\overline{N}$: 71 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.71.12 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (upper house) (jw_indy2)

Same as jw_indy, but for upper house elections. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 21 **n**: 424 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.71.13 Number of Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_legsize)

The number of legislators coded in the dataset. These may not account for the total number of legislators if there are appointed legislators that have no electoral rules to code.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

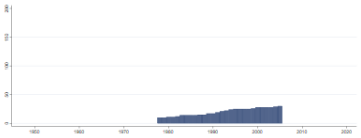
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 155 **n**: 2706 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.71.14 Number of Coded Legislators (upper house) (jw_legsize2)

The number of legislators coded in the dataset. These may not account for the total number of legislators if there are appointed legislators that have no electoral rules to code.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 32 **n**: 557 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.71.15 District Magnitude of Average Legislator (lower/only house) (jw_mcand)

In keeping with the emphasis on the incentives faced by individual legislators, this variable measures the district magnitude considering the viewpoint of the average legislator in the lower house. It is scored as a weighted average of the various district sizes, where weights are computed as the number of legislators running in the district of each magnitude divided by the total number of seats. For example: A country with 300 seats divided among one national district with 200 members and 100 single-member districts has a magnitude for the average legislator of [(200*200) + (100*1)]/300, which yields a figure of 133.67.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

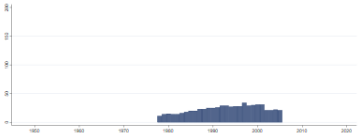
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 124 **n**: 2137 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.71.16 District Magnitude of Average Legislator (upper house) (jw_mcand2)

This is the district magnitude of the average legislator in the upper house.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 42 **n**: 645 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.71.17 Average District Magnitude (lower/only house) (jw_mdist)

This is the standard magnitude of the average district in the lower house. For example: A country with 300 seats divided among one national district with 200 members and 100 single-member districts would have an average district magnitude (jw_mdist) of 2.97 (i.e., 300/101).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

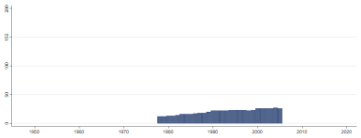
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 160 **n**: 3090 $\overline{N}$: 110 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.71.18 Average District Magnitude (upper house) (jw_mdist2)

This is the average district magnitude in the upper house.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 29 **n**: 567 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.71.19 Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot)

Ballot (coded as above) for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 94 **n**: 1620 $\overline{N}$: 58 $\overline{T}$: 17

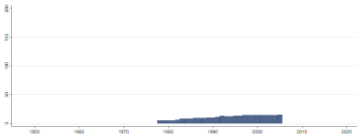
4.71.20 Party Control over Ballot - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdballot2)

Ballot for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member

districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



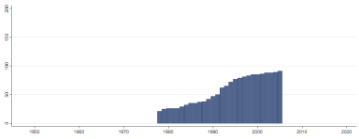
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 16 **n**: 298 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.71.21 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool)

Pool for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



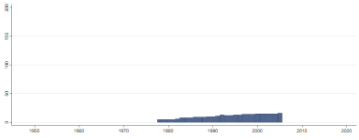
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 94 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.71.22 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdpool2)

Pool for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

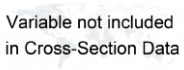
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 17 **n**: 304 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.71.23 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdvote)

Vote for multi-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

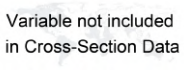


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

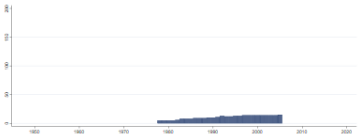
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 90 **n**: 1573 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.71.24 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdvote2)

Vote for multi-member district tiers in elections to the upper house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.



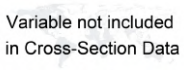
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 16 **n**: 298 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.71.25 Runoff Elections (jw_multiround)

The variable indicates whether there are run-off elections. These are usually for SMDs with absolute majority requirements. Where jw_multiround is equal to 1, voters have more than a single vote to cast, albeit votes occur on separate election days.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 111 **n**: 2089 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.71.26 Multi Tier (lower/only house) (jw_multitier)

Indicates whether there are two or more tiers to the legislature.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

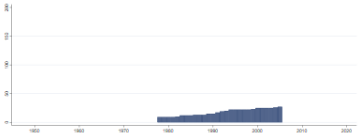
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 138 **n**: 2419 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.71.27 Multi Tier (upper house) (jw_multitier2)

Equals 1 wherever there are multiple allocation tiers, regardless of whether they are the result of mixed member systems that incorporate different members under different rules, or systems that have upper tiers within a single electoral system to compensate for disproportionality in lower tiers.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 28 **n**: 493 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.71.28 Single Party System (jw_oneparty)

Dummy variable, 1 if single-party system.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

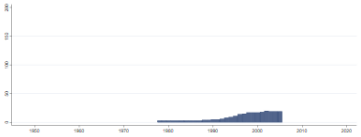
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 169 **n**: 3473 $\overline{N}$: 124 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.71.29 Tiers allocated in Parallel (jw_parallel)

Coded 1 if multiple tiers are elected in parallel fashion, 0 when they are elected in (at least some-what) compensatory fashion. Is coded only when jw_multitier = 1.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 21 **n**: 257 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.71.30 Personalistic Tier (jw_persr)

This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their more personalistic tier (or tier with the greater incentives to cultivate a personal vote). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey & Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 13 would have a tier with the highest possible

rank of incentives to cultivate a personal vote, although that tier may only account for a minority or small fraction of its members.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

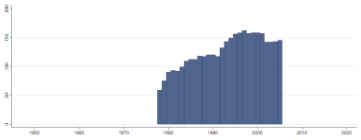
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 127 **n**: 2266 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.71.31 Proportion Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_propcoded)

Shows the proportion of total legislators (elected and non-elected) that are included in the database (i.e. those that are elected).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



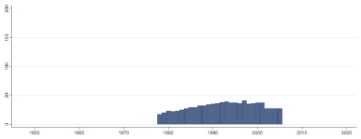
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 3535 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.71.32 Proportion Coded Legislators (upper house) (jw_propcoded2)

This is the proportion of the total number of legislators (elected and non-elected) that are coded.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



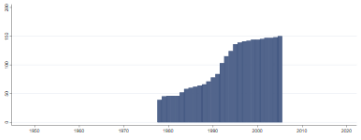
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 51 **n**: 865 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.71.33 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propmmd)

Proportion of seats from Multi-Member District (lower/only house).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



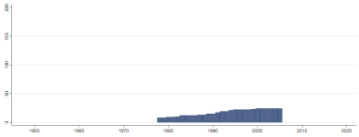
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 155 **n**: 2742 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.71.34 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (upper house) (jw_propmmd2)

This is the proportion of coded legislators elected in multi-member districts.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 26 **n**: 479 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.71.35 Seats from a National District (lower/only house) (jw_propn)

The proportion of legislators that are elected via a national tier.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

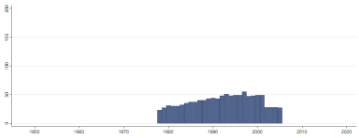
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 169 **n**: 3414 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.71.36 Seats from a National District (upper house) (jw_propn2)

This is the proportion of coded legislators that are elected via a national tier. This is often (but not always) similar to the proportion elected via multi-member districts (jw_propmmd): some electoral systems have proportional representation based on regional multimember districts as well as national tiers (e.g. Hungary).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



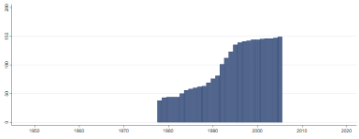
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 66 **n**: 1096 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.71.37 Seats from Single-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propsmd)

Proportion of seats from Single-Member Districts.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



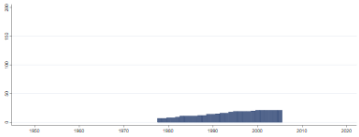
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 155 **n**: 2702 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.71.38 Seats from Single-Member Districts (upper house) (jw_propsmd2)

This is the proportion of coded legislators elected in single-member districts (Note: In the original data for Kyrgyzstan propsmd2=60 in 1997-1999 and propsmd2=45 2000-2004. We have replaced these figures with missing values).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 23 **n**: 422 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.71.39 Rank Vote (lower/only house) (jw_rank)

Equals 1 in two circumstances: where voters may rank order candidates according to preference, or where citizens have multiple preference votes for multiple candidates, even if they may not specifically rank the candidates. Otherwise, jw_rank is equal to zero. Refers to lower house elections.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

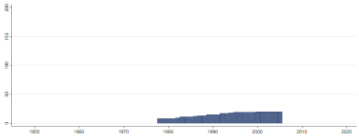
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 90 **n**: 1785 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.71.40 Rank Vote (upper house) (jw_rank2)

Same as jw_rank, but for upper house elections.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



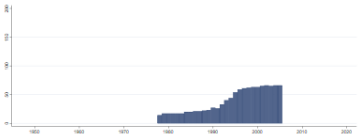
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 21 **n**: 424 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.71.41 Party Control over Ballot - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdballot)

Ballot for single-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 71 **n**: 1086 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.71.42 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdpool)

Pool for single-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

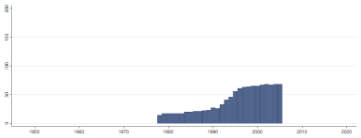
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 73 **n**: 1111 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.71.43 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdvote)

Vote for single-member district tiers in elections to the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 73 **n**: 1111 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.71.44 Tiervote (lower/only house) (jw_tiervote)

Equals 1 when citizens are given a separate vote for deputies in each legislative tier.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

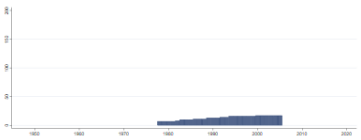
Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 111 **n**: 2143 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.71.45 Tiervote (upper house) (jw_tiervote2)

Equals 1 when citizens are given a separate vote for deputies in each legislative tier.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 18 **n**: 364 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.72 Aljaz Kuncic

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Kuncic, A. (2014). Institutional quality dataset. *Journal of Institutional Economics*, *10*(01), 135–161. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192

https://sites.google.com/site/aljazkuncic/research
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-29)

Institutional Quality Dataset

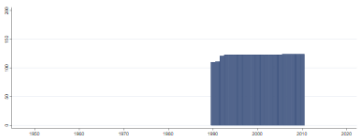
More than 30 established institutional indicators can be clustered into three homogeneous groups of formal institutions: legal, political and economic, which capture to a large extent the complete formal institutional environment of a country. The latent qualities of legal, political and economic institutions for every country in the world and for every year are calculated. On this basis, a legal, political and economic World Institutional Quality Ranking are proposed, through which one can follow whether a country is improving or worsening its relative institutional environment. The calculated latent institutional quality measures can be useful in further panel data applications and add to the usual practice of using simply one or another index of institutional quality to capture the institutional environment.

4.72.1 Cluster memberships based on means (kun_cluster)

Cluster membership based on means.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



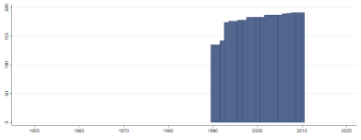
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 2561 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.72.2 Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages) (kun_ecoabs)

Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



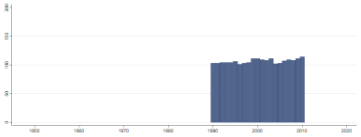
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 194 **n**: 3726 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.72.3 Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_ecorel)

Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



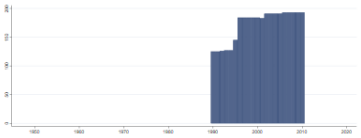
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 2236 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.72.4 Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_legabs)

Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



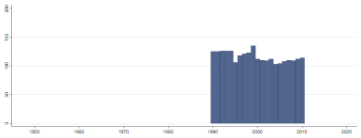
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 196 **n**: 3607 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.72.5 Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_legrel)

Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



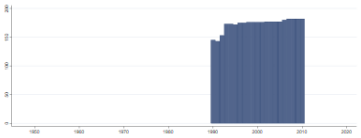
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142 **n**: 2434 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.72.6 Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_polabs)

Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



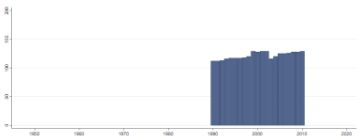
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 185 **n**: 3629 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.72.7 Political institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_polrel)

Political institutional quality (relative factor scores).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



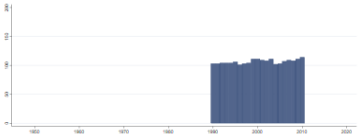
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 134 **n**: 2554 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.72.8 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqreco_all)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



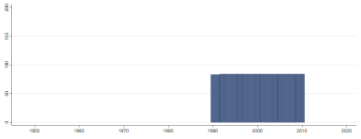
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 126 **n**: 2236 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.72.9 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqreco_full)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



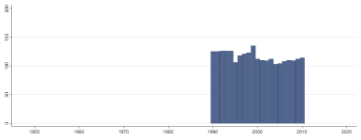
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 85 **n**: 1762 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.72.10 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrleg_all)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



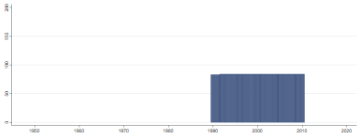
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142 **n**: 2434 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.72.11 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqrleg_full)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



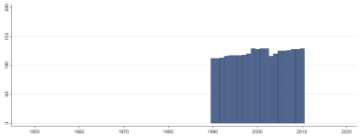
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 85 **n**: 1762 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.72.12 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrpol_all)

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



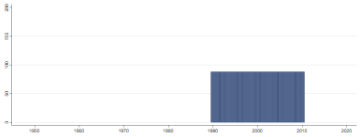
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 134 **n**: 2554 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.72.13 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqrpol_full)

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 90 **n**: 1848 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.73 LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg. (2021). Lis inequality and poverty key figures [Accessed on 2021-12-09]. https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/

https://www.lisdatacenter.org/data-access/key-figures/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-07)

Luxembourg Income Study Database and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database

LIS, formerly known as The Luxembourg Income Study, is a data archive and research center dedicated to cross-national analysis. LIS is home to two databases, the Luxembourg Income Study Database, and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database. The Luxembourg Income Study Database (LIS), under constant expansion, is the largest available database of harmonised microdata collected from multiple countries over a period of decades. The newer Luxembourg Wealth Study Database (LWS), is the only cross-national wealth microdatabase in existence.

4.73.1 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5) (lis_atk05)

Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.2 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1) (lis_atk1)

Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1).

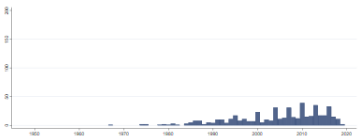
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.3 Children Living in Single-Mother Families (%) (lis_clsmf)

Children Living in Single-Mother Families (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37

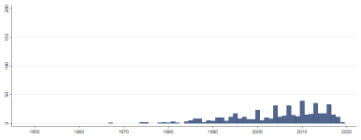


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 491 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.73.4 Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50%) (lis_cprsmf)

Children Poverty Rates - Single-Mother Families (50%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37

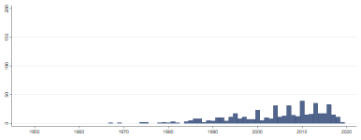


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 491 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.73.5 Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50%) (lis_cprtpf)

Children Poverty Rates - Two-Parent Families (50%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37

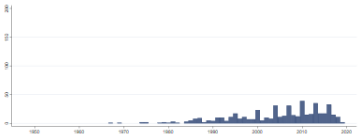


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 492 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.73.6 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%) (lis_dc150)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37



Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 493 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.73.7 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%) (lis_dc5075)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75%).

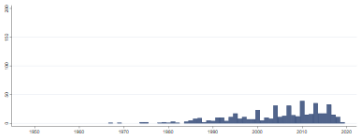
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 493 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.73.8 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%) (lis_dc75150)

Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37



Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 493 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.73.9 Gini Coefficient (lis_gini)

Gini Coefficient.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.10 Mean Equivalized Income (lis_meaneqi)

Mean Equivalized Income.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.11 Median Equivalized Income (lis_medeqi)

Median Equivalized Income.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.12 Percentile Ratio (80/20) (lis_pr8020)

Percentile Ratio (80/20).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.13 Percentile Ratio (90/10) (lis_pr9010)

Percentile Ratio (90/10).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.14 Percentile Ratio (90/50) (lis_pr9050)

Percentile Ratio (90/50).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.15 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40%) (lis_rpr40)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (40%).

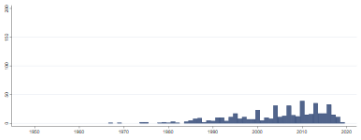
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 500 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.16 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40%) (lis_rprc40)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (40%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37

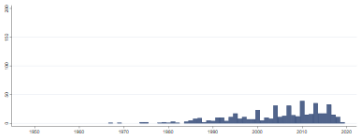


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 493 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.73.17 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50%) (lis_rprc50)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (50%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37

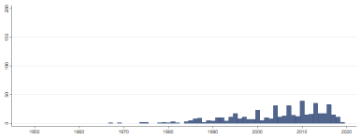


Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 493 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.73.18 Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60%) (lis_rprc60)

Relative Poverty Rates - Children (60%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37



Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 493 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.73.19 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50%) (lis_rpre50)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (50%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 500 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.20 Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60%) (lis_rpre60)

Relative Poverty Rates - Elderly (60%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 500 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.21 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40%) (lis_rprt40)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.22 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50%) (lis_rprt50)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.73.23 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60%) (lis_rprt60)

Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 52 **n**: 503 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.74 Hanson and Sigman

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Hanson, J. K., & Sigman, R. (2021). Leviathans latent dimensions: Measuring state capacity for comparative political research. *The Journal of Politics*, *83*(4), 1495–1510

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/IFZXQX
(Data downloaded: 2022-01-04)

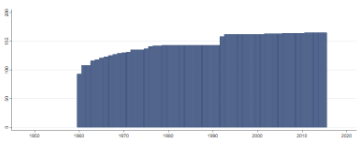
Hanson & Sigmant's State Capacity Index

Data used in the article "Leviathan's Latent Dimensions: Measuring State Capacity for Comparative Political Research" (Hanson and Sigman, 2021). The authors identify three core dimensions of state capacity, develop the expectation that they are mutually supporting and interlinked, and estimate the state capacity using Bayesian latent variable analysis.

4.74.1 Hanson & Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capacity)

Hanson and Sigman's State Capacity Estimate. Three dimensions of state capacity that their estimate relies on are extractive capacity, coercive capacity, and administrative capacity. The authors use Bayesian latent variable analysis to estimate state capacity at the conjunction of indicators related to these dimensions.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 165

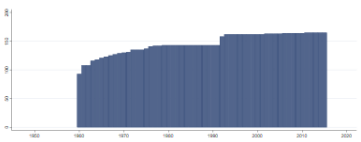


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 8168 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.74.2 Standard Deviation for Hanson & Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capstd)

Standard Deviation for Hanson and Sigman's State Capacity Estimate.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 165



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 8168 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.75 La Porta, López-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Porta, R. L., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. (1999). The quality of government. *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, *15*(1), 222–279

http://faculty.tuck.dartmouth.edu/rafael-laporta/research-publications/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-12)

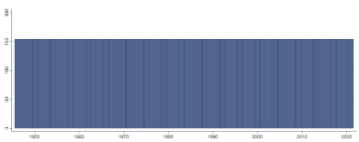
Data used in the article "The Quality of Government"

Original sources for the Religion variables: Barrett (1982), Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations (1995), Statistical Abstract of the World (1995), United Nations (1995) and CIA (1996).

4.75.1 Religion: Catholic (lp_catho80)

Religion: Catholic: Catholics as percentage of population in 1980.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 150

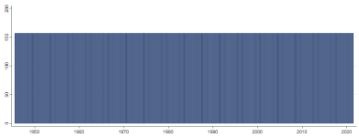


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 154 **n**: 11704 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.75.2 Latitude (lp_lat_abst)

Latitude: The absolute value of the latitude of the capital city, divided by 90 (to take values between 0 and 1).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 153



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 157 **n**: 11932 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 76

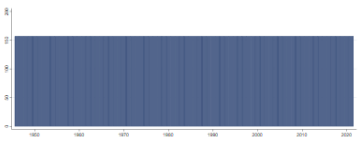
4.75.3 Legal Origin (lp_legor)

Legal origin: Identifies the legal origin of the Company Law or Commercial code of each country. There are five possible origins:

1. English Common Law
2. French Commercial Code
3. Socialist/Communist Laws

4. German Commercial Code
5. Scandinavian Commercial Code

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 153

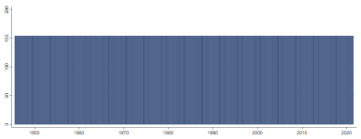


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 157 **n**: 11932 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.75.4 Religion: Muslim (lp_muslim80)

Religion: Muslim: Muslims as percentage of population in 1980.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 150

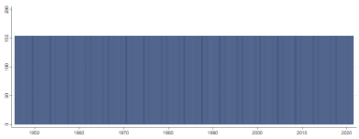


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 154 **n**: 11704 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.75.5 Religion: Other Denomination (lp_no_cpm80)

Religion: Other Denomination: Percentage of population belonging to other denominations in 1980. Defined as 100 - lp_catho80 - lp_muslim80 - lp_protmg80.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 150

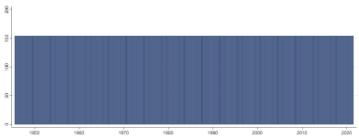


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 154 **n**: 11704 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.75.6 Religion: Protestant (lp_protmg80)

Religion: Protestant: Protestants as percentage of population in 1980.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 150



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 154 **n**: 11704 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 76

4.76 Maddison Historical Statistics

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Bolt, J., & van Zanden, J. L. (2020). Maddison project database, version 2020 [Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2020 update]. https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research

https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/releases/maddison-project-database-2020 (Data downloaded: 2021-10-13)

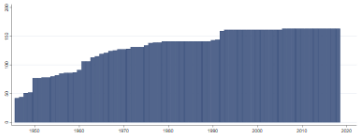
Maddison Project Database 2020

The Maddison Project Database provides information on comparative economic growth and income levels over the very long run. The 2020 version of this database covers 169 countries and the period up to 2018.

4.76.1 Real GDP per Capita (mad_gdppc)

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars, multiple benchmarks.

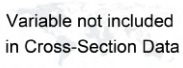
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 163



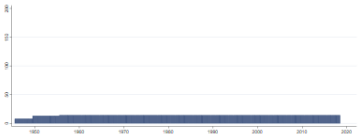
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 175 **n**: 9559 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.76.2 Real GDP per Capita (year 1) (mad_gdppc1)

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1, multiple benchmarks.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

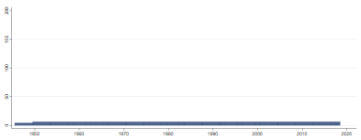


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 15 **n**: 992 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 66

4.76.3 Real GDP per Capita (year 1000) (mad_gdppc1000)

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1000, multiple benchmarks.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 6

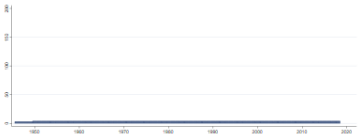


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 6 **n**: 430 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 72

4.76.4 Real GDP per Capita (year 1300) (mad_gdppc1300)

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1300, multiple benchmarks.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 4

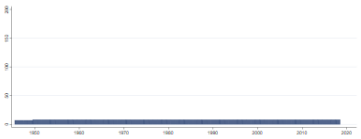


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 5 **n**: 288 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.76.5 Real GDP per Capita (year 1400) (mad_gdppc1400)

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1400, multiple benchmarks.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 8

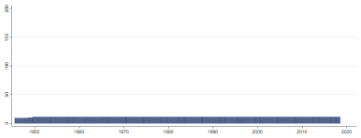


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 9 **n**: 580 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 64

4.76.6 Real GDP per Capita (year 1500) (mad_gdppc1500)

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1500, multiple benchmarks.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 11

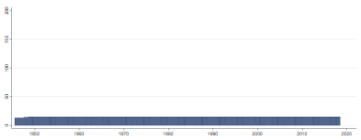


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 13 **n**: 796 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.76.7 Real GDP per Capita (year 1600) (mad_gdppc1600)

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1600, multiple benchmarks.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 15

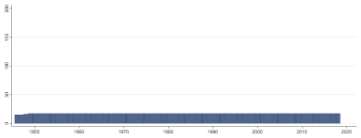


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 17 **n**: 1090 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 64

4.76.8 Real GDP per Capita (year 1700) (mad_gdppc1700)

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1700, multiple benchmarks.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 17

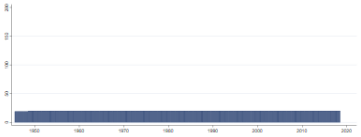


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 19 **n**: 1236 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 65

4.76.9 Real GDP per Capita (year 1800) (mad_gdppc1800)

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1800, multiple benchmarks.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 20

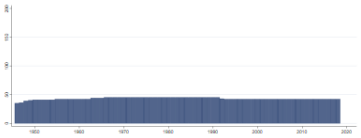


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 21 **n**: 1457 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 69

4.76.10 Real GDP per Capita (year 1900) (mad_gdppc1900)

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1900, multiple benchmarks.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 48 **n**: 3128 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 65

4.77 Hyde and Marinov

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2012). Which elections can be lost? *Political Analysis*, *20*(2), 191–201

Hyde, S. D., & Marinov, N. (2021). Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0. https://nelda.co/

http://www.nelda.co/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-28)

National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy, Version 6

The National Elections across Democracy and Autocracy (NELDA) dataset provides detailed information on all election events from 1945-2020. To be included, elections must be for a national executive figure, such as a president, or for a national legislative body, such as a parliament, legislature, constituent assembly, or other directly elected representative bodies. In order for an election to be included, voters must directly elect the person or persons appearing on the ballot to the national post in question. Voting must also be direct, or by the people in the sense that mass voting takes place. Microstates are now included but were not part of NELDA Versions 1-4.

4.77.1 First Multiparty Election (nelda_fme)

This indicates when a newly independent country is having its first elections, when a country holds the first multiparty elections after a significant period of non-democratic rule, or when a country transitions from single-party elections to multiparty elections. Multiparty means that more than one party is allowed to contest the election, and that at least some of the parties are both nominally and effectively independent of the ruling actors.

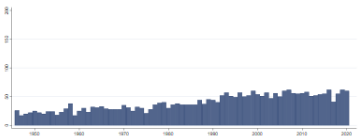
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 203 **n**: 3020 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.77.2 Media Bias before Election (nelda_mbbe)

If there were reports by either domestic or outside actors of media bias in favor of the incumbent or ruling party, it is coded as a "Yes". In cases where the media is totally controlled by the government, and/or no opposition is allowed, the answer is "Yes". It is possible that the answer is "No" even if the political system is tightly controlled.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 181



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 203 **n**: 2969 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.77.3 Was More Than One Party Legal (nelda_mtop)

This variable indicates whether multiple political parties were technically legal. The legalization of multiple parties need not necessarily mean the existence of a functioning opposition party, as there may be other non-legal barriers to the development of an opposition party. Similarly, a well organized opposition party may exist but may not be legal.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 203 **n**: 3013 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.77.4 Number of Elections, Total (nelda_noe)

The number of elections during the year (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).

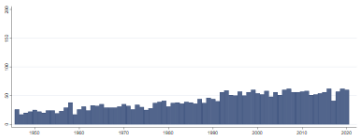
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 203 **n**: 3020 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.77.5 Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly (nelda_noea)

Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183

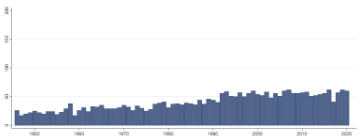


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 203 **n**: 3020 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.77.6 Number of Elections, Executive (nelda_noee)

Number of executive elections during the year.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183

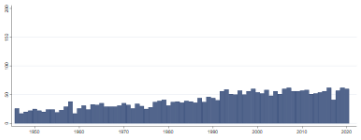


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 203 **n**: 3020 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.77.7 Number of Elections, Legislative (nelda_noel)

Number of legislative elections during the year.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 203 **n**: 3020 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.77.8 Was Opposition Allowed (nelda_oa)

This variable indicates whether at least one opposition political party existed to contest the election. Some countries have multiple government parties but no opposition political party. An opposition party is one that is not in the government, meaning it is not affiliated with the incumbent party in power.

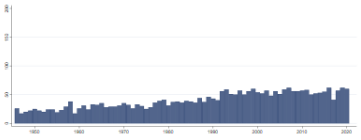
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 203 **n**: 3013 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.77.9 Riots and Protests after Election (nelda_rpae)

If there are protests and riots after elections, a "Yes" is coded. The riots and protests should at least somewhat be related to the handling or outcome of the election.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183



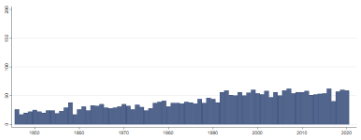
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 203 **n**: 3011 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.77.10 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election (nelda_vcdbe)

If there was any significant violence relating to the elections that resulted in civilian deaths, a "Yes" is coded. These deaths should be at least plausibly related to the election, though sometimes it is

difficult to be certain. Deaths related to civil war that are not intended to influence the election, and are not caused by the election, should not be counted.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 203 **n**: 3000 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.78 Pippa Norris

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Norris, P. (2009). Democracy Timeseries Data Release 3.0. http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm

https://www.pippanorris.com/data
(Data downloaded: 2019-10-09)

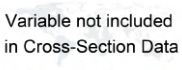
Democracy Time-series Data Release 3.0, January 2009

This dataset is in a country-year case format, suitable for cross-national time-series analysis. It contains data on the social, economic and political characteristics of 191 nations with over 600 variables from 1971 to 2007. In particular, it merges the indicators of democracy by Freedom House, Vanhanen, Polity IV, and Cheibub and Gandhi, selected institutional classifications and also socioeconomic indicators. Note that you should check the original codebook for the definition and measurement of each of the variables. The period for each series also varies. This is the replication dataset used in the book, Driving Democracy.

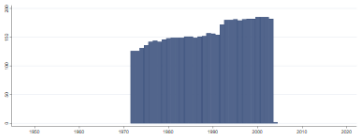
4.78.1 Classification of Executives (no_ce)

Classification of Executives:

1. Parliamentary Monarchy
2. Presidential Republic
3. Mixed Executive
4. Monarchy
5. Military State



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 192 **n**: 5085 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.78.2 Electoral Family (no_ef)

Electoral Family:

1. Majoritarian
2. Combined (mixed)
3. Proportional
4. No competitive elections

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 195 **n**: 5511 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 28

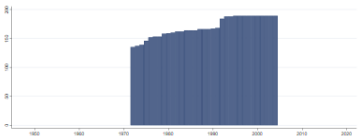
4.78.3 Unitary or Federal State (no_ufs)

Unitary or Federal State:

1. Unitary
2. Hybrid unions
3. Federal

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 195 **n**: 5591 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.79 Natural Resource Management Index

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University. (2019). Natural resource protection and child health indicators, 2020 release [Accessed on: 20-12-2021]. https://doi.org/10.7927/r6mv-sv82

http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/nrmi
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-20)

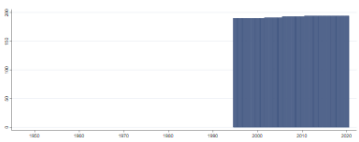
Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI) Data

The Natural Resource Protection and Child Health Indicators, 2020 Release, is produced in support of the U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation as selection criteria for funding eligibility. The Natural Resource Protection Indicator (NRPI) and Child Health Indicator (CHI) are based on proximity-to-target scores ranging from 0 to 100 (at target). The NRPI covers 250 countries and is calculated based on the weighted average percentage of biomes under protected status. The CHI is a composite index for 194 countries derived from the average of three proximity-to-target scores for access to at least basic water and sanitation, along with child mortality. The 2020 release includes a consistent time series of NRPI scores for 2010 to 2020 and CHI scores for 2010 to 2019.

4.79.1 Natural Resource Protection Indicator (nrmi_nrpi)

Natural Resource Protection Indicator assesses whether a country is protecting at least 17% of all of its biomes (e.g. deserts, forests, grasslands, aquatic, and tundra). It is designed to capture the comprehensiveness of a government's commitment to habitat preservation and biodiversity protection. The World Wildlife Fund provides the underlying biome data, and the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Center provides the underlying data on protected areas.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 4999 $\overline{N}$: 192 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.80 Nunn and Puga

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Nunn, N., & Puga, D. (2012). Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, *94*(1), 20–36

http://diegopuga.org/data/rugged/
(Data downloaded: 2021-09-29)

Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data (2012)

The dataset of terrain ruggedness and other geographical characteristics of countries was created by Nathan Nunn and Diego Puga for their article 'Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa', published in the Review of Economics and Statistics 94(1), February 2012: 20-36.

4.80.1 Percentage of desert in 2012 (nunn_desert)

The percentage of the land surface area of each country covered by sandy desert, dunes, rocky or lava flows, was calculated on the basis of the desert layer of the Collins Bartholomew World Premium digital map data (Collins Bartholomew, 2005) and the country boundaries described above. This was initially computed as a cruder measure of soil (in)fertility for an early draft of the paper and is no longer used in the final version. Nunn and Puga have left it in the dataset in case it is of use to other researchers.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.80.2 Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km) in 2012 (nunn_dist_coast)

Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km). To calculate the average distance to the closest ice-free coast in each country, Nunn and Puga first compute the distance to the nearest ice-free coast for every point in the country in equi-rectangular projection with standard parallels at 30 degrees, on the basis of sea and sea ice area features contained in the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000) and the country boundaries described above. Then Nunn and Puga average this distance across all land in each country not covered by inland water features. Units are thousands of kilometres.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.80.3 Percentage within 100 km of ice-free coast in 2012 (nunn_near_coast)

Within 100 km of ice-free coast. On the basis of the same data used to calculate the average distance to nearest ice-free coast, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that is within 100 km of the nearest ice-free coast.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.80.4 Ruggedness (Terrain Ruggedness Index, 100 m) in 2012 (nunn_rugged)

This is the Terrain Ruggedness Index originally devised by Riley, DeGloria, and Elliot (1999) to quantify topographic heterogeneity in wildlife habitats providing concealment for preys and lookout posts. The source of elevation data is GTOPO30 (US Geological Survey, 1996), a global elevation data set developed through a collaborative international effort led by staff at the US Geological Survey's Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS). Elevations in GTOPO30 are regularly spaced at 30 arc-seconds across the entire surface of the Earth on a map using a geographic projection, so the sea-level surface distance between two adjacent grid points on a meridian is half a nautical mile or, equivalently, 926 metres. After calculating the Terrain Ruggedness Index for each point on the grid, Nunn and Puga average across all grid cells in the country not covered by water to obtain the average terrain ruggedness of the country's land area. Since the sea-level surface that corresponds to a 30 by 30 arcsecond cell varies in proportion to the cosine of its latitude, when calculating the average terrain ruggedness or the average of any other variable for each country, Nunn and Puga weigh each cell by its latitude-varying sea-level surface. Nunn and Puga assign land to countries for this and other variables using digital boundary data based on the fifth edition of the Digital Chart of the World (US National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 2000), which they have updated to reflect 2000 country boundaries using information from the International Organization for Standardization ISO 3166 Maintenance Agency and other sources. Nunn and Puga exclude areas covered by permanent inland water area features contained in the same edition of the Digital Chart of the World. The units for the terrain ruggedness index correspond to the units used to measure elevation differences. In our calculation, ruggedness is measured in hundreds of metres of elevation difference for grid points 30 arc-seconds (926 metres on the equator or any meridian) apart.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.80.5 Percentage of tropical climate in 2012 (nunn_tropical)

Tropical climate. Using detailed temperature and precipitation data from the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre of the German Nunn and Pugaather Service, Kottek, Grieser, Beck, Rudolf, and Rubel (2006) classify each cell on a 30 arc-minute grid covering the entire land area of the Earth into one of 31 climates in the widely-used Köppen-Geiger climate classification. Based on these data and the country boundaries described above, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that has any of the four Köppen-Geiger tropical climates.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 191

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.81 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). Country statistical profiles: Key tables from OECD. https://doi.org/10.1787/20752288

http://stats.oecd.org/#
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-15)

Country Statistical Profiles

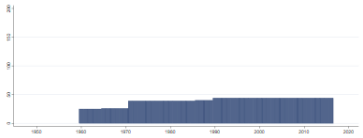
The Country Statistical Profiles database from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) includes a wide range of indicators on economy, education, energy, environment, foreign aid, health, information and communication, labour, migration, R&D, trade and society that better reflect key figures about the member states of the OECD. Historical data refer to the latest eight time periods.

Please note we have selected some of these variables for this version of the QoG Datasets. Find the full list of variables in the source's website.

4.81.1 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion (oecd_airqty_t1)

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 44

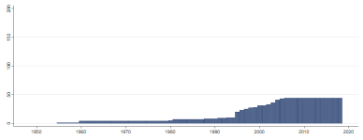


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 46 **n**: 2214 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.81.2 Current account balance (oecd_bop_t1)

Current account balance.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

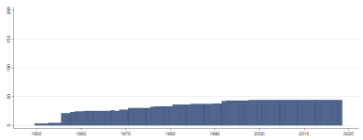


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 1111 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.81.3 CPI: all items (oecd_cpi_t1a)

Consumer Price Index: all items.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

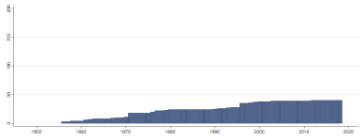


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 46 **n**: 2289 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.81.4 CPI: all items non food non energy (oecd_cpi_t1b)

Consumer Price Index: all items non food non energy.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40

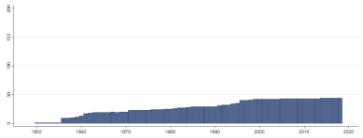


Min. Year:1956 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41 **n**: 1568 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.81.5 CPI: food (oecd_cpi_t1c)

Consumer Price Index: food.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

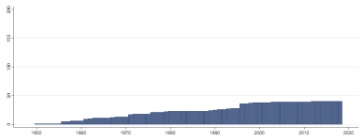


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 45 **n**: 1911 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.81.6 CPI: energy (oecd_cpi_t1d)

Consumer Price Index: energy.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40

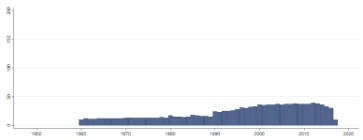


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42 **n**: 1605 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.81.7 Practising physicians (oecd_doctor_g1)

Practising physicians.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

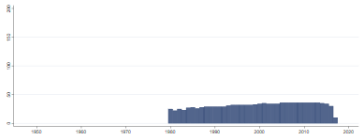


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 40 **n**: 1307 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.81.8 Medical graduates (oecd_doctor_g3)

Medical graduates.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 34

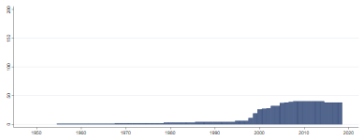


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36 **n**: 1177 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.81.9 Employment rates for age group 15-24 (oecd_emplage_t1a)

Employment rates for age group 15-24.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

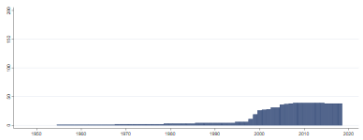


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40 **n**: 831 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.81.10 Employment rates for age group 25-54 (oecd_emplage_t1b)

Employment rates for age group 25-54.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

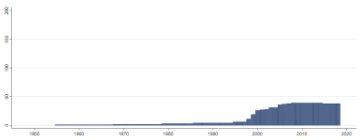


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39 **n**: 819 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.81.11 Employment rates for age group 55-64 (oecd_emplage_t1c)

Employment rates for age group 55-64.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

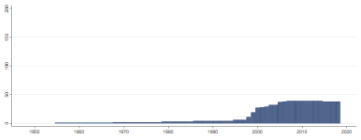


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39 **n**: 819 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.81.12 Employment rates: women (oecd_emplgndr_t1a)

Employment rates: women.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

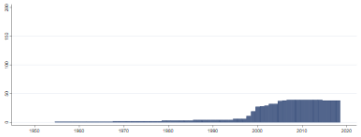


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39 **n**: 827 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.81.13 Employment rates: men (oecd_emplgndr_t1b)

Employment rates: men.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

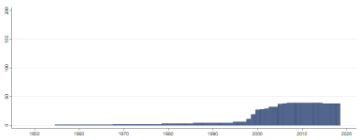


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39 **n**: 827 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.81.14 Employment rates: total (oecd_emplgndr_t1c)

Employment rates: total.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

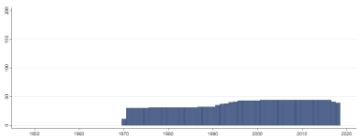


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39 **n**: 827 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.81.15 Real GDP growth (oecd_evogdp_t1)

Real GDP growth.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44



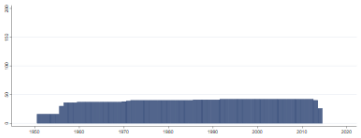
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 45 **n**: 1820 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.81.16 Population growth rates (oecd_evopop_g1)

Population growth rates.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



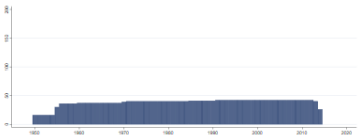
Min. Year:1951 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 44 **n**: 2419 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.81.17 Population levels (oecd_evopop_t1)

Population levels.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 44 **n**: 2459 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.81.18 Real value added: agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry (oecd_evova_t1a)

Real value added in agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry.

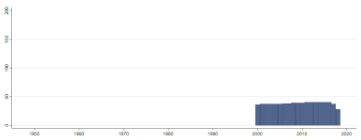
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40 **n**: 1110 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.19 Real value added: industry including energy (oecd_evova_t1b)

Real value added in industry including energy.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40 **n**: 719 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.81.20 Real value added: construction (oecd_evova_t1c)

Real value added in construction.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40 **n**: 1110 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.21 Real value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food serv. (oecd_evova_t1d)

Real value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services activities.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40 **n**: 1104 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.22 Real value added: Information and communication (oecd_evova_t1e)

Real value added in Information and communication.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40 **n**: 1105 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.23 Real value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_evova_t1f)

Real value added in financial and insurance activities.

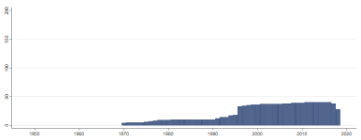
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40 **n**: 1110 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.24 Real value added: real estate activities (oecd_evova_t1g)

Real value added in real estate activities.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40 **n**: 1105 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.25 Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_evova_t1h)

Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39 **n**: 1080 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.26 Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_evova_t1i)

Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities.

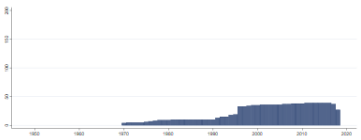
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40 **n**: 1109 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.27 Real value added in other services activities (oecd_evova_t1j)

Real value added in other services activities.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39 **n**: 1088 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.28 Outflows of foreign direct investment (oecd_fdiflstk_t1a)

Outflows of foreign direct investment.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

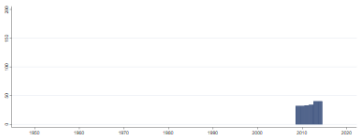
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 40 **n**: 211 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.81.29 Inflows of foreign direct investment (oecd_fdiflstk_t1b)

Inflows of foreign direct investment.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

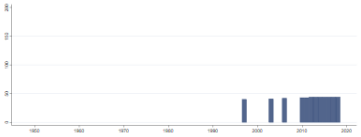


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 40 **n**: 211 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.81.30 Total FDI Index (oecd_fdindex_t1a)

Total FDI Index.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

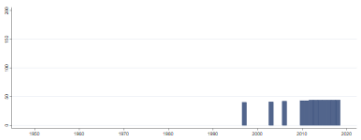


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 517 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.31 Primary sector (oecd_fdindex_t1b)

FDI Index: Primary sector.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

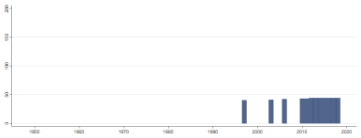


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 517 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.32 Manufacturing (oecd_fdindex_t1c)

FDI Index: Manufacturing.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

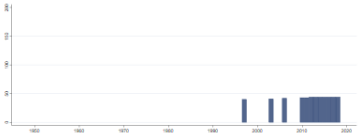


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 517 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.33 Electricity (oecd_fdindex_t1d)

FDI Index: Electricity.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

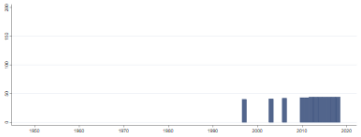


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 517 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.34 Distribution (oecd_fdindex_t1e)

FDI Index: Distribution.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

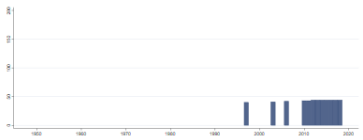


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 517 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.35 Transport (oecd_fdindex_t1f)

FDI Index: Transport.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

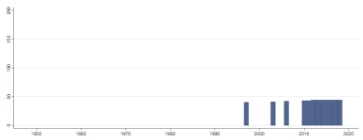


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 517 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.36 Media (oecd_fdindex_t1g)

FDI Index: Media.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

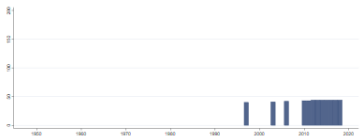


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 517 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.37 Communications (oecd_fdindex_t1h)

FDI Index: Communications.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

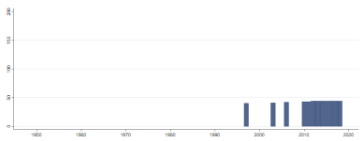


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 517 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.38 Financial services (oecd_fdindex_t1i)

FDI Index: Financial services.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

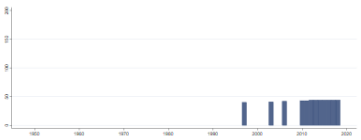


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 517 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.39 Business services (oecd_fdindex_t1j)

FDI Index: Business services.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44



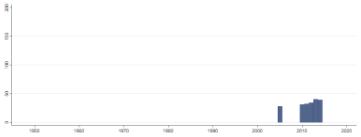
Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 517 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.40 Outward FDI stocks (oecd_fdistock_t1a)

Outward FDI stocks.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



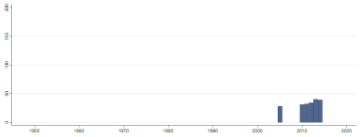
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 40 **n**: 204 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.81.41 Inward FDI stocks (oecd_fdistock_t1b)

Inward FDI stocks.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



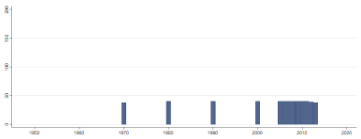
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 40 **n**: 204 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.81.42 Total fertility rates (oecd_fertility_t1)

Total fertility rates.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

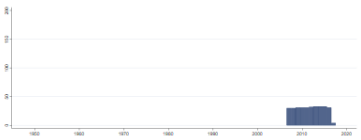


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 41 **n**: 515 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.81.43 Structure of central gov. expenditures, general public serv. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1a)

Structure of central government expenditures, general public services.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33

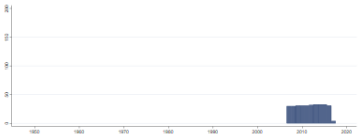


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.81.44 Structure of central gov. expenditures, defence (oecd_gengovdistri_t1b)

Structure of central government expenditures, defence.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33

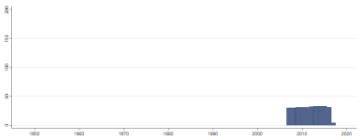


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.81.45 Structure of central gov. expenditures, public order and safety (oecd_gengovdistri_t1c)

Structure of central government expenditures, public order and safety.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33

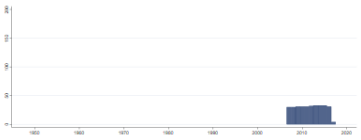


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.81.46 Structure of central gov. expenditures, economic affairs (oecd_gengovdistri_t1d)

Structure of central government expenditures, economic affairs.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33

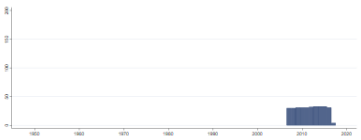


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.81.47 Structure of central gov. expenditures, environmental protect. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1e)

Structure of central government expenditures, environmental protection.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33

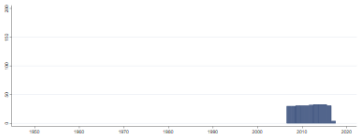


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.81.48 Structure of central gov. expenditures, housing and community (oecd_gengovdistri_t1f)

Structure of central government expenditures, housing and community amenities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33

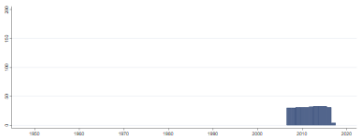


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.81.49 Structure of central gov. expenditures, health (oecd_gengovdistri_t1g)

Structure of central government expenditures, health.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33

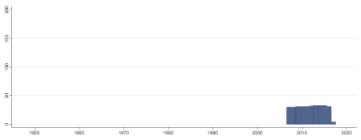


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.81.50 Structure of central gov. expenditures, recreation, culture and relig. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1h)

Structure of central government expenditures, recreation, culture and religion.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33

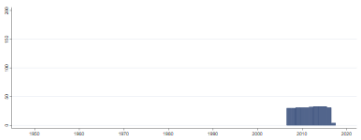


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.81.51 Structure of central gov. expenditures, education (oecd_gengovdistri_t1i)

Structure of central government expenditures, education.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.81.52 Structure of central gov. expenditures, social protection (oecd_gengovdistri_-t1j)

Structure of central government expenditures, social protection.

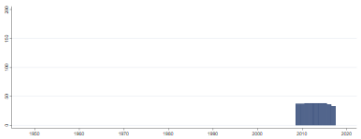
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33

Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33 **n**: 319 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.81.53 General government revenues per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1a)

General government revenues per capita.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.81.54 General government expenditures per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1b)

General government expenditures per capita.

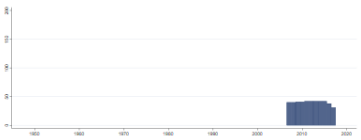
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 39

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 39 **n**: 339 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.81.55 Production costs for general gov. compensation of employees (oecd_gengovprod_t1a)

Production costs for general government, compensation of employees.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 42

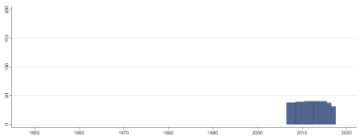


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 42 **n**: 441 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.81.56 Production costs for general gov. costs of goods and services (oecd_gengovprod_t1b)

Production costs for general government, costs of goods and services used and financed by general government.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 40

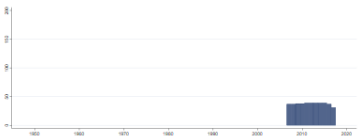


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 40 **n**: 422 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.81.57 Production costs for general gov. Other production costs (oecd_gengovprod_t1c)

Production costs for general government. Other production costs.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 39

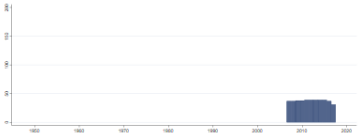


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 39 **n**: 413 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.81.58 Production costs for general gov. total (oecd_gengovprod_t1d)

Production costs for general government, total.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 39

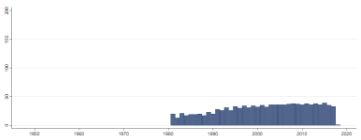


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 39 **n**: 413 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.81.59 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (oecd_gerd_t1)

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39

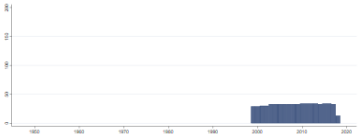


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40 **n**: 1109 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.60 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t1)

Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excluding unfunded pension liabilities).

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34



Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 632 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.81.61 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (incl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t2)

Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (including unfunded pension liabilities).

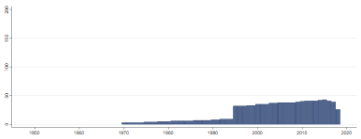
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34

Min. Year:1999 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 632 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.81.62 General government net lending (oecd_govdefct_t1)

General government net lending.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43

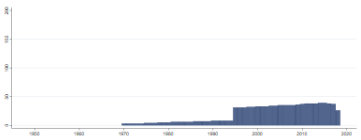


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43 **n**: 1029 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.81.63 General government revenues (oecd_govdefct_t2)

General government revenues.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39

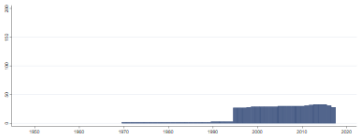


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39 **n**: 970 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.81.64 General government expenditures (oecd_govdefct_t3)

General government expenditures.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33 **n**: 739 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.81.65 Greenhouse gas emissions (oecd_greenhouse_t1)

Greenhouse gas emissions.

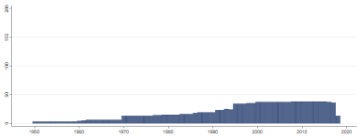
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 37

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 45 **n**: 1048 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.81.66 Average hours actually worked (oecd_hourswkd_t1)

Average hours actually worked.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

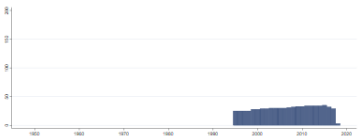


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39 **n**: 1361 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.81.67 Households debt (oecd_housdebt_t1)

Households debt.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

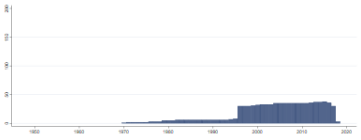


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 698 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.81.68 Real household disposable income (oecd_housinc_t1)

Real household disposable income.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

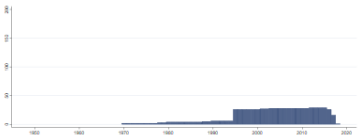


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 871 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.81.69 Non-financial assets of households: dwellings (oecd_housnonfin_t1a)

Non-financial assets of households: dwellings.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29

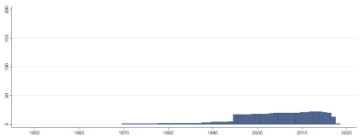


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 29 **n**: 715 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.81.70 Non-financial assets of households: lands (oecd_housnonfin_t1b)

Non-financial assets of households: lands.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 21

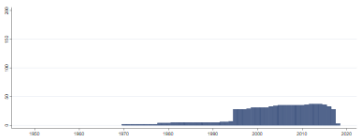


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 22 **n**: 497 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.81.71 Household net saving rates (oecd_houssave_t1)

Household net saving rates.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

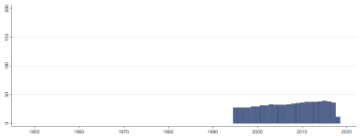


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 863 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.81.72 Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits (oecd_houswealth_t1a)

Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39

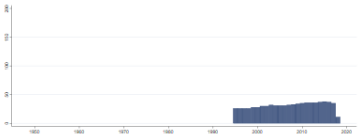


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39 **n**: 768 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.81.73 Financial asset of households: Debt securities (oecd_houswealth_t1b)

Financial asset of households: Debt securities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38

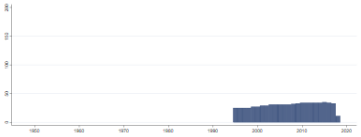


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 38 **n**: 745 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.81.74 Financial asset of households: equity (oecd_houswealth_t1c)

Financial asset of households: equity.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

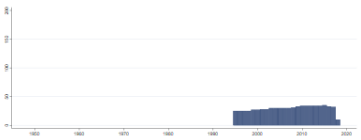


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 715 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.81.75 Financial asset of households: investment funds shares (oecd_houswealth_t1d)

Financial asset of households: investment funds shares.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

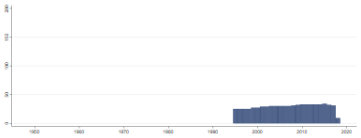


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 704 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.81.76 Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities (oecd_houswealth_t1e)

Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34

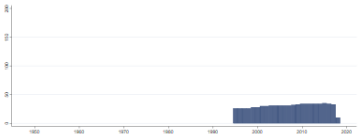


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 34 **n**: 696 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.81.77 Financial asset of households: Pension funds (oecd_houswealth_t1f)

Financial asset of households: Pension funds.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35

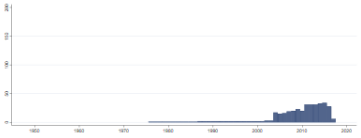


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 35 **n**: 722 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.81.78 Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income post taxes & transfers) (oecd_incinequal_t1a)

Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income, post taxes and transfers).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

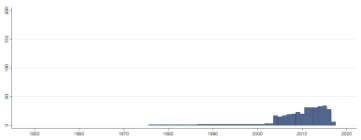


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 42 **n**: 371 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.81.79 Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share (oecd_incinequal_t1d)

Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

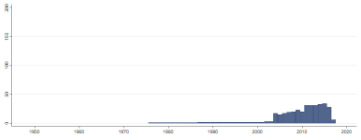


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 42 **n**: 372 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.81.80 Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1e)

Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

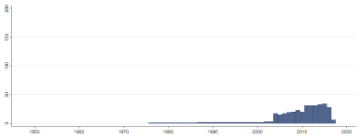


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 42 **n**: 372 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.81.81 Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1f)

Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio .

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

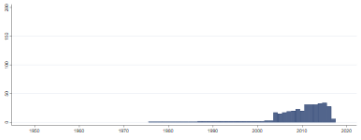


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 42 **n**: 372 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.81.82 Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1g)

Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio .

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

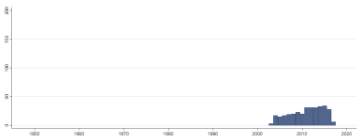


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 42 **n**: 372 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.81.83 Relative poverty rates: Entire population (oecd_incompoverty_t1a)

Relative poverty rates: Entire population.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

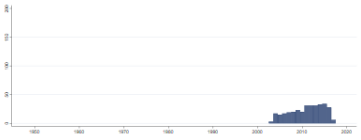


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 42 **n**: 328 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.81.84 Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17) (oecd_incompoverty_t1b)

Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

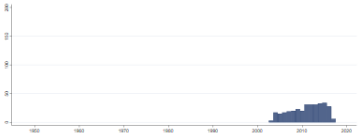


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 42 **n**: 328 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.81.85 Relative poverty rates: Working-age population (age 18-65) (oecd_incompoverty_t1c)

Relative poverty rates: Working-age population (age 18-65).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

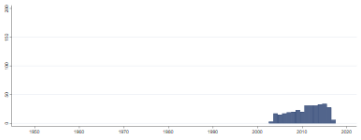


Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 42 **n**: 328 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.81.86 Relative poverty rates: Retirement-age population (over 65) (oecd_incompoverty_t1d)

Relative poverty rates: Retirement-age population (over 65).

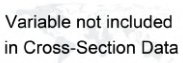
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36



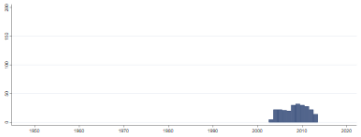
Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 42 **n**: 328 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.81.87 Poverty gap entire population (oecd_incompoverty_t1e)

Poverty gap entire population.



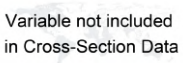
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



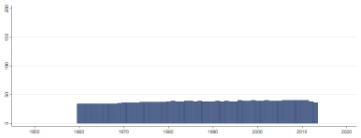
Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 35 **n**: 246 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.81.88 Infant mortality (oecd_infmorty_g1)

Infant mortality.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

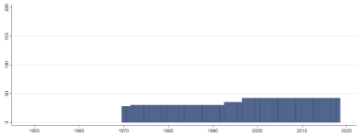


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 42 **n**: 2028 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.81.89 Real effective exchange rates (oecd_intlcomp_t1)

Real effective exchange rates.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42

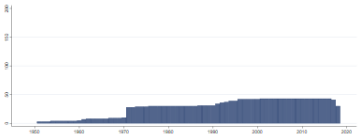


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43 **n**: 1750 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.81.90 Gross fixed capital formation (oecd_invrates_t1)

Gross fixed capital formation.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43

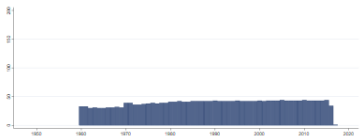


Min. Year:1951 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 45 **n**: 1873 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.81.91 Life expectancy at birth: total (oecd_lifeexpy_g1)

Life expectancy at birth: total.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 44

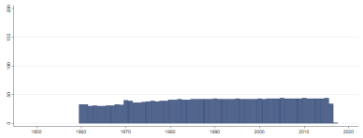


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 46 **n**: 2255 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.81.92 Life expectancy at birth: women (oecd_lifeexpy_g2a)

Life expectancy at birth: women.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 44

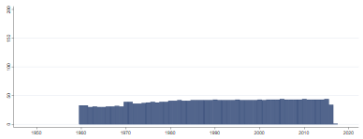


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 46 **n**: 2258 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.81.93 Life expectancy at birth: men (oecd_lifeexpy_g2b)

Life expectancy at birth: men.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 44

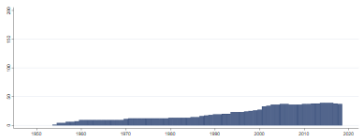


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 46 **n**: 2255 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.81.94 Long-term interest rates (oecd_ltintrst_t1)

Long-term interest rates.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39

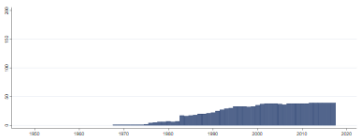


Min. Year:1954 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41 **n**: 1293 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.81.95 Long-term unemployment (oecd_ltunemp_t1)

Long-term unemployment.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 39



Min. Year:1968 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 40 **n**: 1159 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.81.96 Trade balance of goods (oecd_mertrade_t1)

Trade balance of goods.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

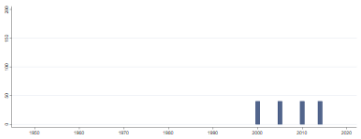
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 40 **n**: 160 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.81.97 Imports of goods (oecd_mertrade_t2)

Imports of goods.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



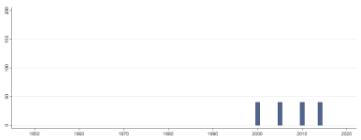
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 40 **n**: 160 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.81.98 Exports of goods (oecd_mertrade_t3)

Exports of goods.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

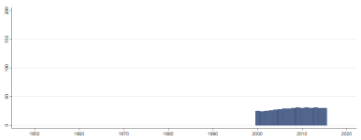


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 40 **n**: 160 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.81.99 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migedump_t1a)

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: low.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 30

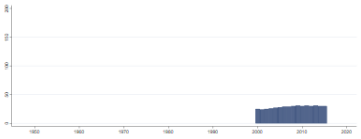


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35 **n**: 456 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.81.100 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1b)

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: High.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 30

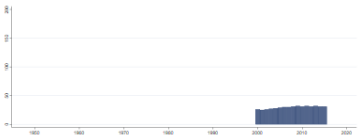


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35 **n**: 456 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.81.101 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1c)

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Total.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31

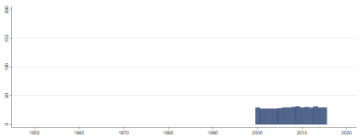


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 472 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.81.102 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migeduemp_t1d)

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: low.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 29

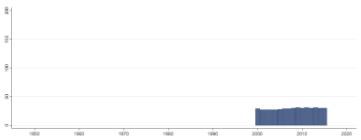


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35 **n**: 461 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.81.103 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by educational attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1e)

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: High.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 30

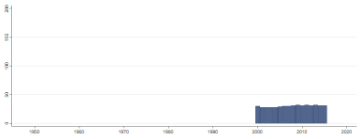


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35 **n**: 466 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.81.104 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1f)

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Total.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 31



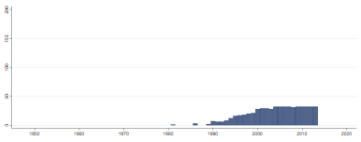
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 36 **n**: 482 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.81.105 Foreign-born population (oecd_migforpop_t1a)

Foreign-born population.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



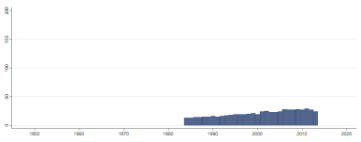
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 34 **n**: 570 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.81.106 Foreign population (oecd_migforpop_t1b)

Foreign population.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



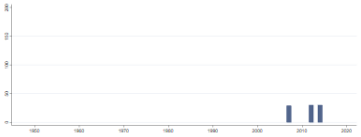
Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 30 **n**: 619 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.81.107 Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Men (oecd_migunemp_t1a)

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Men.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 89 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.81.108 Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men (oecd_migunemp_t1b)

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

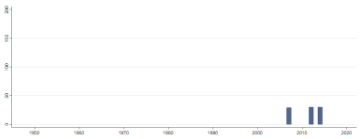
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 89 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.81.109 Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women (oecd_migunemp_t1c)

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



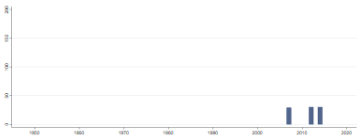
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 89 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.81.110 Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women (oecd_migunemp_t1d)

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

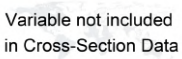
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



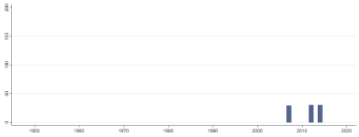
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 89 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.81.111 Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total (oecd_migunemp_t1e)

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total.



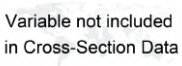
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



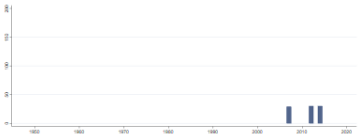
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 89 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.81.112 Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total (oecd_migunemp_t1f)

Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

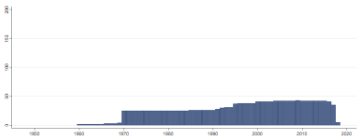


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 31 **n**: 89 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.81.113 Gross national income per capita (oecd_natinccap_t1)

Gross national income per capita.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42

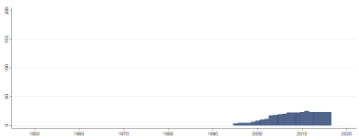


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 45 **n**: 1615 $\overline{N}$: 27 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.81.114 Permanent inflows by category of entry: work (oecd_netmigr_t1a)

Permanent inflows by category of entry: work.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 23

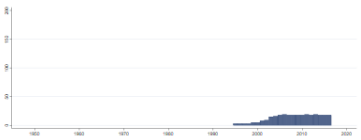


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 25 **n**: 353 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.81.115 Permanent inflows by category of entry: free movements (oecd_netmigr_t1b)

Permanent inflows by category of entry: free movements.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 18

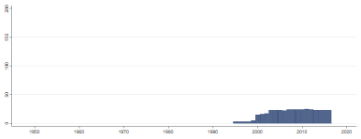


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 23 **n**: 289 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.81.116 Permanent inflows by category of entry: accompanying family of workers (oecd_netmigr_t1c)

Permanent inflows by category of entry: accompanying family of workers.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 23

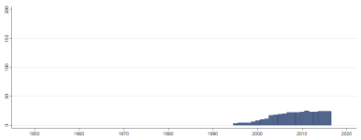


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 25 **n**: 393 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.81.117 Permanent inflows by category of entry: family (oecd_netmigr_t1d)

Permanent inflows by category of entry: family.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 24

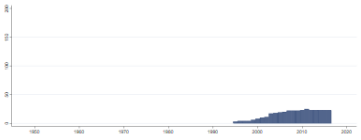


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 26 **n**: 356 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.81.118 Permanent inflows by category of entry: humanitarian (oecd_netmigr_t1e)

Permanent inflows by category of entry: humanitarian.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 23

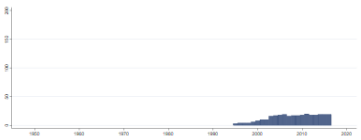


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 25 **n**: 353 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.81.119 Permanent inflows by category of entry: Other (oecd_netmigr_t1f)

Permanent inflows by category of entry: Other.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 19

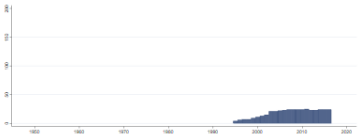


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 25 **n**: 300 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.120 Permanent inflows by category of entry: total (oecd_netmigr_t1g)

Permanent inflows by category of entry: total.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 24



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 27 **n**: 398 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.81.121 Practising nurses (oecd_nurse_g1)

Practising nurses.

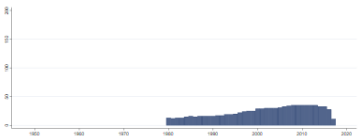
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 37

Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 42 **n**: 873 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.81.122 Nursing graduates (oecd_nurse_g3)

Nursing graduates.

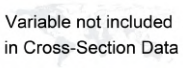
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 33



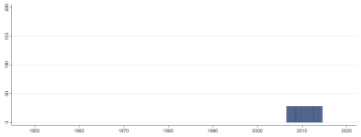
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35 **n**: 910 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.81.123 Net official development assistance, as a percentage of gross national income (oecd_oda_t1a)

Net official development assistance, as a percentage of gross national income.



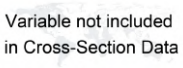
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 224 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.81.124 Net official development assistance as a percentage of gross national income (oecd_oda_t1b)

Net official development assistance as a percentage of gross national income.

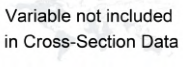


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

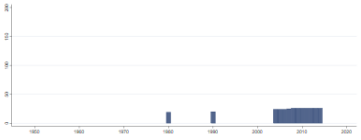
Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28 **n**: 224 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.81.125 Crude oil import prices (oecd_oilprices_t1)

Crude oil import prices.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

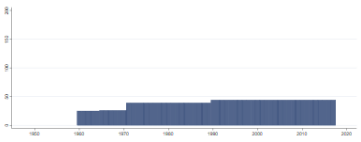


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 27 **n**: 318 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.126 Production of crude oil (oecd_oilprod_t1)

Production of crude oil.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 44

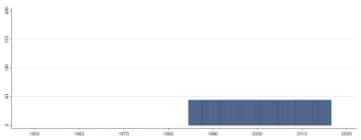


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 46 **n**: 2254 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.81.127 Triadic patent families (oecd_patents_t1)

Triadic patent families.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 44



Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 45 **n**: 1408 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.81.128 Public pension expenditure (oecd_pension_t1a)

Public pension expenditure.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

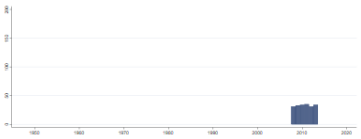
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 34 **n**: 204 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.81.129 Private pension expenditure (oecd_pension_t1b)

Private pension expenditure.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

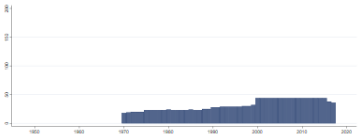


Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 36 **n**: 198 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.81.130 Total expenditure on health (oecd_pphlthxp_t1c)

Total expenditure on health.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 44

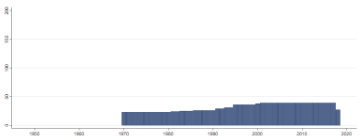


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 45 **n**: 1519 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.81.131 GDP per hour worked (oecd_prodincom_g1)

GDP per hour worked.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39

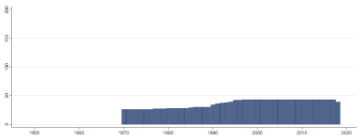


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40 **n**: 1534 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.81.132 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (% gap in USD) (oecd_prodincom_g2a)

Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per capita.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43

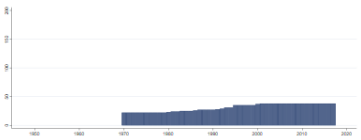


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 1762 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.81.133 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (Effect of labour util.) (oecd_prodincom_g2b)

Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Effect of labour utilisation.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38

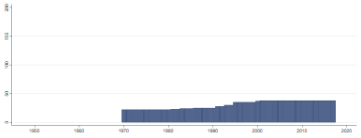


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 39 **n**: 1477 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.81.134 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (GDP/hour worked) (oecd_prodincom_g2c)

Levels of GDP per capita and labour productivity - Percentage gap with respect to US GDP per hour worked.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38

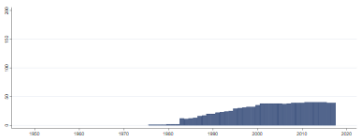


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 39 **n**: 1459 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.81.135 Incidence of part-time employment (oecd_ptempl_t1)

Incidence of part-time employment.

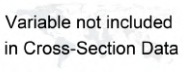
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 40



Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 41 **n**: 1074 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.81.136 Road fatalities (oecd_rddeath_t1)

Road fatalities. Deaths, per 1 000 000 inhabitants, 1994 - 2016. Source: ITF Transport Statistics: road accidents .



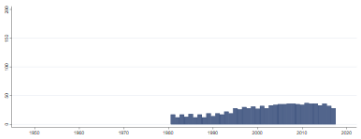
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 35 **n**: 445 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.81.137 Researchers (oecd_research_t1)

Researchers. Total, Per 1 000 employed, 2000 - 2016 Source: OECD Science, Technology and R&D Statistics: Main Science and Technology Indicators..

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

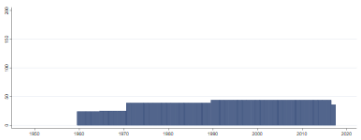


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 40 **n**: 974 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.81.138 Contribution of renewables to energy supply (oecd_rnewable_t1)

Contribution of renewables to energy supply.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 44

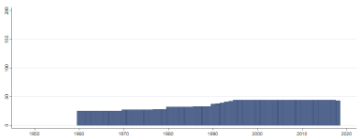


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 46 **n**: 2235 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.81.139 Purchasing power parities (oecd_rtsconv_t1a)

Purchasing power parities.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

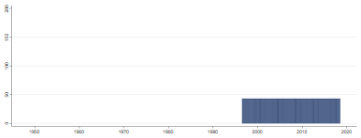


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 46 **n**: 2099 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.81.140 Indices of price levels (oecd_rtsconv_t1b)

Indices of price levels.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43



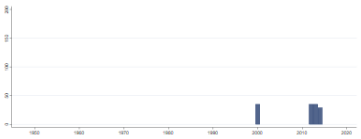
Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43 **n**: 946 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.81.141 Self-employment rates: women (oecd_selfempl_t1a)

Self-employment rates: women.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



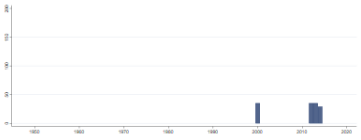
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36 **n**: 134 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.81.142 Self-employment rates: men (oecd_selfempl_t1b)

Self-employment rates: men.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

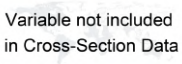
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



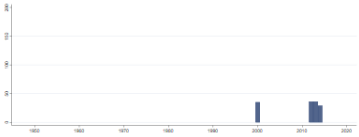
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36 **n**: 134 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.81.143 Self-employment rates: total (oecd_selfempl_t1c)

Self-employment rates: total.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

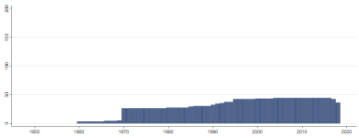


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 36 **n**: 136 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.81.144 GDP per capita (oecd_sizegdp_t1)

GDP per capita.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 46 **n**: 1786 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.81.145 Adult population smoking daily (oecd_smoke_g1)

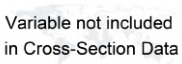
Adult population smoking daily.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 30

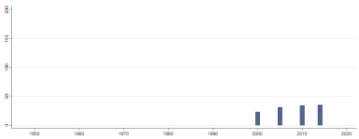
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 46 **n**: 742 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.81.146 Youths who are not in education or in employment (15-19) (oecd_socexclus_t1a)

Youths who are not in education or in employment (15-19).



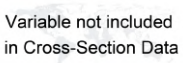
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



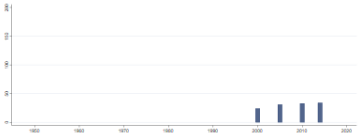
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 35 **n**: 123 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.81.147 Youths who are not in education or in employment (20-24) (oecd_socexclus_t1b)

Youths who are not in education or in employment (20-24).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

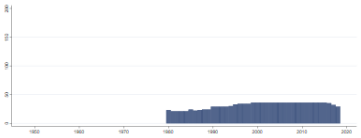


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 34 **n**: 122 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.81.148 Public social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1a)

Public social expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

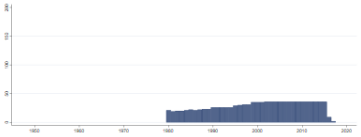


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 37 **n**: 1213 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.81.149 Private social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1b)

Private social expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

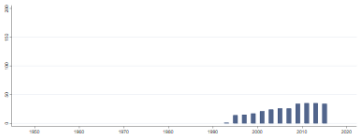


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 37 **n**: 1083 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.81.150 Net social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1c)

Net social expenditure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 35 **n**: 282 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.81.151 Sulphur Oxides Emmissions (oecd_soxnox_t1a)

Sulphur oxides emmissions.

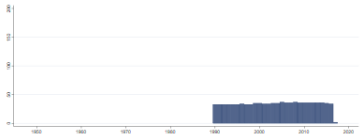
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38 **n**: 939 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.81.152 Nitrogene Oxides Emmissions (oecd_soxnox_t1b)

Nitrogene oxides emmissions.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 35

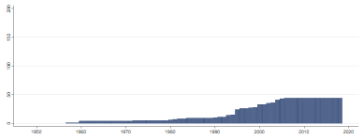


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 38 **n**: 939 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.81.153 Trade balance of services (oecd_svctrade_t1)

Trade balance of services.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

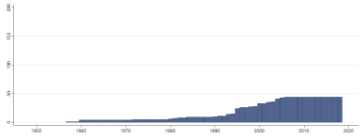


Min. Year:1957 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 1159 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.81.154 Imports of services (oecd_svctrade_t2)

Imports of services.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

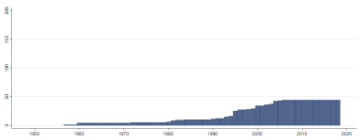


Min. Year:1957 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 1159 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.81.155 Exports of services (oecd_svctrade_t3)

Exports of services.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44



Min. Year:1957 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44 **n**: 1183 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.81.156 Taxes on the average worker (oecd_taxapw_t1)

Taxes on the average worker.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36

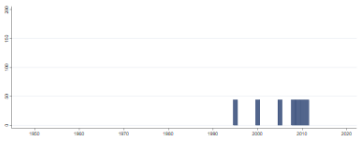
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 36 **n**: 684 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.81.157 Re-exported intermediates: Agriculture, hunting, forest and fish (oecd_tiva_inter_t1a)

Re-exported intermediates: agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



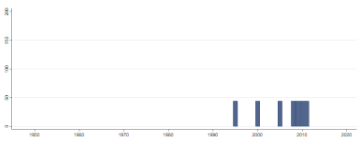
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 44 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.81.158 Re-exported intermediates: Food products, beverages and tobacco (oecd_tiva_inter_t1b)

Re-exported intermediates: food products, beverages and tobacco.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



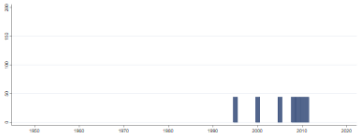
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 44 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.81.159 Re-exported intermediates: Textiles & prod., leather & footwear (oecd_tiva_inter_t1c)

Re-exported intermediates: textiles, textile products, leather and footwear.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



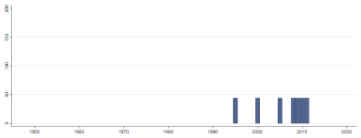
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 44 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.81.160 Re-exported intermediates: Wood, paper & products, printing (oecd_tiva_inter_t1d)

Re-exported intermediates: wood paper, paper products, printing and publishing.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



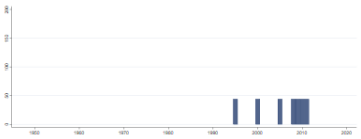
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 44 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.81.161 Re-exported intermediates: Chemicals and non-metallic mineral (oecd_tiva_inter_t1e)

Re-exported intermediates: chemicals and non-metallic mineral products.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



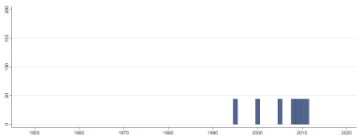
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 44 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.81.162 Re-exported intermediates: Basic metals and fabricated metal (oecd_tiva_inter_t1f)

Re-exported intermediates: basic metals and fabricated metal products.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



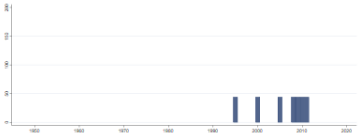
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 44 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.81.163 Re-exported intermediates: Machinery and equipment (oecd_tiva_inter_t1g)

Re-exported intermediates: machinery and equipment.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



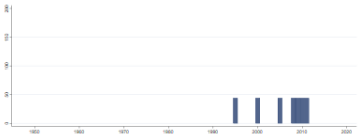
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 44 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.81.164 Re-exported intermediates: Transport equipment (oecd_tiva_inter_t1h)

Re-exported intermediates: transport equipment.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



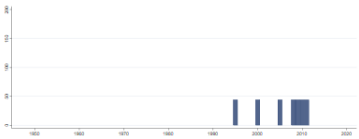
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 44 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.81.165 Re-exported intermediates: Transport & storage, post & telecom. (oecd_tiva_inter_t1i)

Re-exported intermediates: transport and storage, post and telecommunication.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



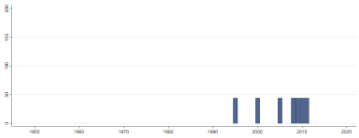
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 44 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.81.166 Re-exported intermediates: Business services (oecd_tiva_inter_t1j)

Re-exported intermediates: business services.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

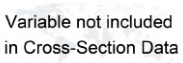
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



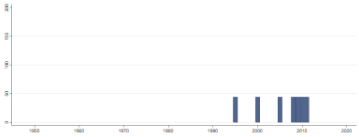
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 44 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.81.167 Foreign value added as a share of gross exports (oecd_tiva_t1)

Foreign value added as a share of gross exports.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

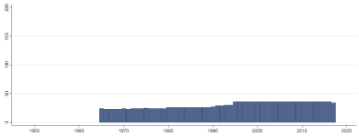


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 44 **n**: 308 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.81.168 Total tax revenue (oecd_totaltax_t1)

Total tax revenue.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

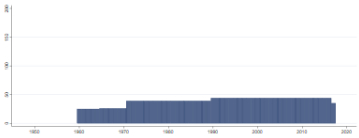


Min. Year:1965 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 37 **n**: 1587 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.81.169 Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP (oecd_tpes_t1)

Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 44

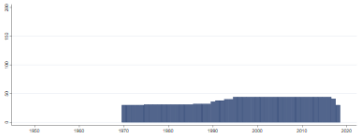


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 46 **n**: 2245 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.81.170 International imports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1a)

International imports in goods and services.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44

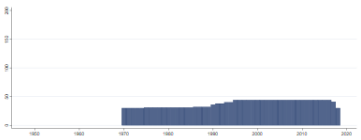


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 45 **n**: 1850 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.81.171 International exports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1b)

International exports in goods and services.

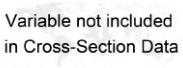
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 44



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 45 **n**: 1850 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.81.172 Inland goods transport (oecd_transpgood_t1)

Inland goods transport.

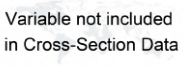


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

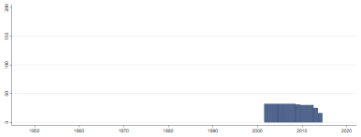
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 35 **n**: 430 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.173 Inland passenger transport (oecd_transppasseng_t1)

Inland passenger transport.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

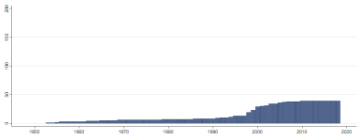


Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 32 **n**: 386 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.81.174 Unemployment rates: women (oecd_unemplrt_t1a)

Unemployment rates: women.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39

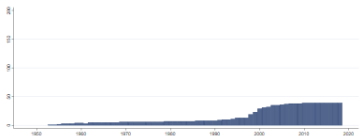


Min. Year:1953 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40 **n**: 1020 $\overline{N}$: 15 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.81.175 Unemployment rates: men (oecd_unemplrt_t1b)

Unemployment rates: men.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 39

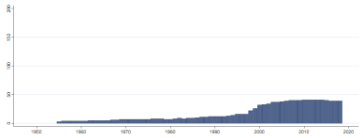


Min. Year:1953 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40 **n**: 1029 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.81.176 Unemployment rates: total (oecd_unemplrt_t1c)

Unemployment rates: total.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40



Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42 **n**: 1129 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.81.177 Value added: agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry (oecd_valaddac_t1a)

Value added in agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry.

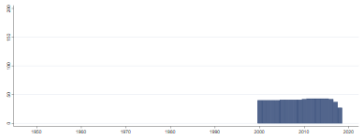
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43 **n**: 1222 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.178 Value added: industry including energy (oecd_valaddac_t1b)

Value added in industry including energy.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43

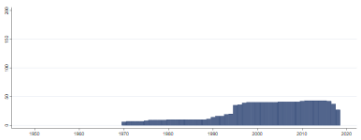


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43 **n**: 768 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.81.179 Value added: construction (oecd_valaddac_t1c)

Value added in construction.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43 **n**: 1222 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.180 Value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services (oecd_valaddac_t1d)

Value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport and accommodation and food services activities.

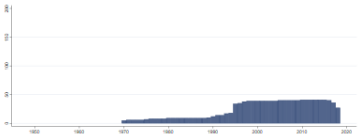
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43 **n**: 1212 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.181 Value added: Information and communication (oecd_valaddac_t1e)

Value added in Information and communication.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41 **n**: 1163 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.182 Value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_valaddac_t1f)

Value added in financial and insurance activities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42 **n**: 1215 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.81.183 Value added: real estate activities (oecd_valaddac_t1g)

Value added in real estate activities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 43 **n**: 1217 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.184 Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_valaddac_t1h)

Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40 **n**: 1132 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.185 Value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_valaddac_t1i)

Value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities.

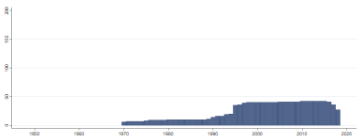
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42 **n**: 1170 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.81.186 Value added in other services activities (oecd_valaddac_t1j)

Value added in other services activities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42

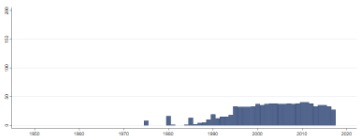


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 42 **n**: 1215 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.81.187 Generation intensities of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1a)

Generation intensities of municipal waste.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

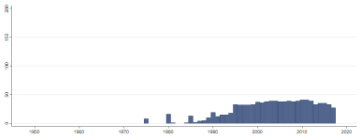


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 41 **n**: 954 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.81.188 Total amount generated of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1b)

Total amount generated of municipal waste.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 36

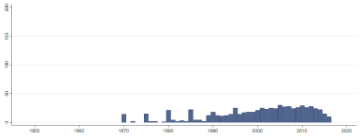


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 42 **n**: 966 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.81.189 Water abstractions per capita (oecd_water_t1a)

Water abstractions per capita.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 15

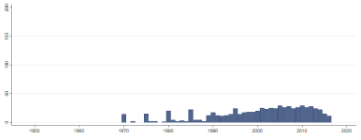


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 40 **n**: 678 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.81.190 Total abstractions of water (oecd_water_t1b)

Total abstractions of water.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 15

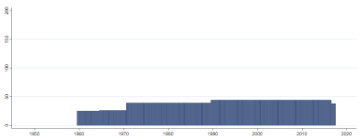


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 40 **n**: 673 $\overline{N}$: 14 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.81.191 Electricity generation (oecd_welecgen_t1)

Electricity generation.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 44

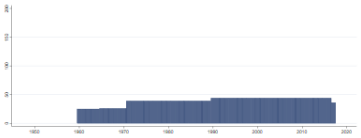


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 46 **n**: 2248 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.81.192 Total primary energy supply (oecd_wenergys_t1)

Total primary energy supply.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 44



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 46 **n**: 2246 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.82 The Ocean Health Index

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J., & Steven Katona, e. a. (2012). An index to assess the health and benefits of the global ocean. *Nature*, *488*, 615–620. https://doi.org/10.1038/nature11397

Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J., & Steven Katona, e. a. (2018). Ocean health index [Date accessed: 07 December 2021]. https://github.com/OHI-Science/ohi-global/releases

http://www.oceanhealthindex.org
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-07)

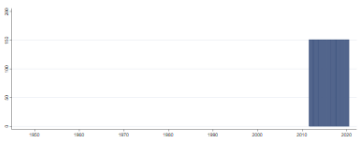
The Ocean Health Index Data

The Ocean Health Index is a valuable tool for the ongoing assessment of ocean health. By providing a means to advance comprehensive ocean policy and compare future progress, the Index can inform decisions about how to use or protect marine ecosystems. The Index is a collaborative effort, made possible through contributions from more than 65 scientists/ocean experts and partnerships between organizations including the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, Sea Around Us, Conservation International, National Geographic, and the New England Aquarium. The Index assesses the ocean based on 10 widely-held public goals for a healthy ocean. They are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Sense of Place, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.

4.82.1 The Ocean Health Index (ohi_ohi)

The Ocean Health Index establishes reference points for achieving ten widely accepted socio-ecological objectives, and scores the oceans adjacent to 171 countries and territories on how successfully they deliver these goals. Evaluated globally and by country, these ten public goals represent the wide range of benefits that a healthy ocean can provide; each country's overall score is the average of its respective goal scores. The ten socio-ecological objectives are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 151



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 151 **n**: 1359 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.83 Marshall and Gurr

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Marshall, M. G., & Gurr, T. R. (2020). Polity v project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2018

http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-03)

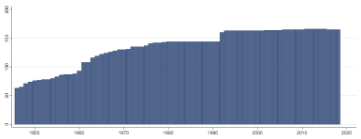
Polity V Annual Time-Series, 1800-2018

The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resource for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority. The Polity5 dataset covers all major, independent states in the global system over the period 1800-2018 (i.e., states with a total population of 500,000 or more in the most recent year (167 countries in 2018). Please note that the codes -99, -88, -77 and -66 has been recoded to missing.

4.83.1 Regime Durability (p_durable)

Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of a transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the p_durable value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline "year zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the p_durable variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 166



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 182 **n**: 9799 $\overline{N}$: 134 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.83.2 Revised Combined Polity Score (p_polity2)

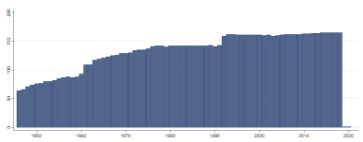
Revised Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the polity regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual polity score by applying a simple treatment, or "fix" to convert instances of "standardized authority scores" (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10). The values have been converted according to the following rule set:

(-66) Cases of foreign "interruption" are treated as "system missing."
(-77) Cases of "interregnum", or anarchy, are converted to a "neutral" Polity score of "0."
(-88) Cases of "transition" are prorated across the span of the transition.

For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and,

finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 165



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 182 **n**: 9725 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.84 Norris and Groemping

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Norris, P., & Groemping, M. (2019). Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-7.0) [V2, UNF:6:2wnukYraCZzg+gojPE [fileUNF]]. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/EWYTZ7

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/PEI
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-13)

Electoral Integrity Project (Version 7.0)

This dataset by the Electoral Integrity Project evaluates the quality of elections held around the world. Based on a rolling survey collecting the views of election experts, this research provides independent and reliable evidence to compare whether countries meet international standards of electoral integrity. PEI-7.0 cumulative release covers 336 national parliamentary and presidential contests held worldwide in 166 countries from 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2018.

4.84.1 Electoral Integrity Rating (pei_eir)

Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.2 Electoral Integrity Rating, Higher C.I. (pei_eirhci)

The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.3 Electoral Integrity Rating, Lower C.I. (pei_eirlci)

The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.4 Elected Office (pei_off)

What government body was this election for?

0. Legislative
1. Presidential
2. Both

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.5 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index (pei_peii)

The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using experts' answers to the 49 substantive variables below. Therefore, an Index score is missing if an expert does not answer a question. The 49 scores are summed and then standardized to a 100 point scale.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 123

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.6 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index, Higher C.I. (pei_peiihci)

The higher bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 92

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.7 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index, Lower C.I. (pei_peiilci)

The lower bound of the 95% confidence interval for either the election or the country level.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 92

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.84.8 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type (pei_peit)

Classification of the PEI Index on five categories.

1. Very Low
2. Low
3. Moderate
4. High
5. Very High

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.85 Ouattara and Standaert

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Ouattara, B., & Standaert, S. (2020). Property rights revisited. *European Journal of Political Economy*, *64*, 101895. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2020.101895

https://users.ugent.be/~sastanda/Data.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-07)

The Property Rights Protection Index

Over the last two decades, numerous studies have tried to quantify the effect of property rights on a wide range of societal outcomes, including growth, trade, and, to a lesser extent, inequality. However, a major limitation of these studies has been the data measuring property rights. These suffer from a number of shortcomings, including a lack of availability, focus, and objectivity.

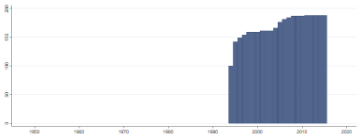
Ouattara and Standaert address this gap by composing a new index of property rights that strictly focuses on the protection of these rights. As is common with indicators of governance, there is little to no objective data available that can be used to directly compare the security of property rights across countries. Instead, perception-based indicators such as survey-data or expert assessments are used to capture the opinion of a range of actors. The researchers' approach is to combine a data set of 18 such indicators from 7 different sources. The selection of an indicator depends on whether it directly measures the degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the degree to which its government enforces those laws, including the probability that private property is expropriated. By focusing on property rights alone, this allows the researchers to disentangle its effect from that of the overall quality of the judicial system and other aspects of the institutional framework. This ensures a better match between theoretical models and empirical tests on the effects of property rights.

This is done for as wide a group of countries and as long a time span as possible, increasing the index coverage by as much as 45% compared to other indexes - this index covers 191 countries cross twenty-year period between 1994 - 2014.

4.85.1 The Property Right Protection Index (prp_prp)

The Poperty Rights Index measures (the perception of) the security of property rights, separately from other aspects of the rule of law. It combines all publicly available information on the perception of the security of property rights (18 singular indicators of property rights).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 188

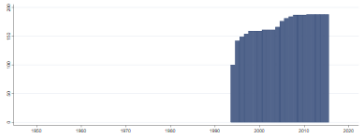


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 189 **n**: 3713 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.85.2 Estimated variance of the PRP point estimate (prp_std)

Estimated variance of the Property Rights Protection estimate.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 188



Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 189 **n**: 3713 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.86 Vincenzo Emanuele

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Emanuele, V. (2016). Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945. https://doi.org/10.7802/1363

http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-party-system-innovation.html
(Data downloaded: 2020-09-01)

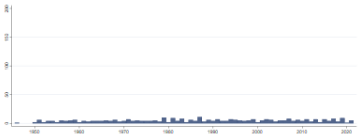
New Parties and Party System Innovation in Western Europe

This dataset identifies and lists all the new parties emerged in Western Europe since 1945 and provides data about party system innovation, defined as the aggregate level of 'newness' recorded in a party system at a given election. Data are based on parliamentary elections (lower house) of 20 Western European countries since 1945. This dataset covers the entire universe of Western European elections held after World War II under democratic regimes. Data for Greece, Portugal and Spain have been collected after their democratizations in the 1970s.

4.86.1 Cummulative Party System Innovation (psi_cpsi1)

Cumulative Party System Innovation: sum of the vote share received by non-founder parties in each election. A party is considered as a founder if it has received at least 1% of the national vote share in at least one of the first two post-WWII elections (or, in the case of Greece, Portugal and Spain, the first two democratic elections). Otherwise, the party is counted as a non-founder. The rationale behind this choice is that we look at the first two post-WWII or post-authoritarian elections and make a dichotomous distinction between relevant parties that formed the system (those who received more than 1% of the votes) and parties that emerged later or were only marginal actors (those below 1%) at that time.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 20

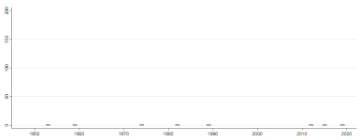


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 22 **n**: 349 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.86.2 Cummulative Party System Innovation of a second election in a year (psi_cpsi2)

Cumulative Party System Innovation: sum of the vote share received by non-founder parties in each election. A party is considered as a founder if it has received at least 1% of the national vote share in at least one of the first two post-WWII elections (or, in the case of Greece, Portugal and Spain, the first two democratic elections). Otherwise, the party is counted as a non-founder. The rationale behind this choice is that we look at the first two post-WWII or post-authoritarian elections and make a dichotomous distinction between relevant parties that formed the system (those who received more than 1% of the votes) and parties that emerged later or were only marginal actors (those below 1%) at that time. This variable (psi_cpsi2) refers to a second election held on the same year as an election reported on psi_cpsi1.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 2



Min. Year:1953 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 6 **n**: 8 $\overline{N}$: 0 $\overline{T}$: 1

4.86.3 Exact date of the election (psi_edate1)

Exact date of the election

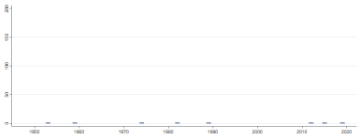
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 20

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 22 **n**: 349 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.86.4 Exact date of the second election in a year (psi_edate2)

Exact date of a second election in a same year

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 2

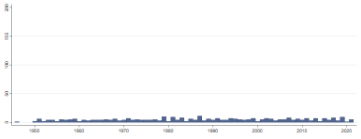


Min. Year:1953 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 6 **n**: 8 $\overline{N}$: 0 $\overline{T}$: 1

4.86.5 Party System Innovation (overall vote share of new parties in given election) (psi_psi1)

Party System Innovation: overall vote share of new parties in a given election. It is calculated at time t with respect to time t-1 (namely, PSInn is calculated with respect to the status quo established at the previous election) and therefore each observation in each country is completely independent from the previous ones. In order to exclude marginal parties, the author has set a threshold at 1% of the national share for a given party to be considered as part of the party system in a given election and has collected data starting from the third post-World War II or democratic election of each country, for a total of 209 new parties (see the complete list of new parties below) in 327 elections. The underlying assumption is that the party system innovation they are interested in is that occurring after the initial institutionalization of the party system. According to PSInn, a party is considered 'new' only in the first election when it enters the party system by receiving at least 1% of the national share. Then, in the subsequent elections, it becomes 'old'.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 20

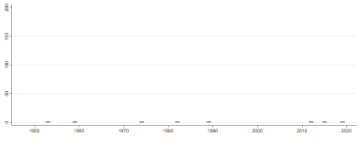


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 22 **n**: 349 $\overline{N}$: 5 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.86.6 Party System Innovation of a second election in a year (psi_psi2)

Party System Innovation: overall vote share of new parties in a given election. It is calculated at time t with respect to time t-1 (namely, PSInn is calculated with respect to the status quo established at the previous election) and therefore each observation in each country is completely independent from the previous ones. In order to exclude marginal parties, the author has set a threshold at 1% of the national share for a given party to be considered as part of the party system in a given election and has collected data starting from the third post-World War II or democratic election of each country, for a total of 209 new parties (see the complete list of new parties below) in 327 elections. The underlying assumption is that the party system innovation they are interested in is that occurring after the initial institutionalization of the party system. According to PSInn, a party is considered 'new' only in the first election when it enters the party system by receiving at least 1% of the national share. Then, in the subsequent elections, it becomes 'old'. This variable (psi_psi2) refers to a second election held on the same year as an election reported on psi_psi1.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 2



Min. Year:1953 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 6 **n**: 8 $\overline{N}$: 0 $\overline{T}$: 1

4.87 Persson and Tabellini

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Persson, T., & Tabellini, G. E. (2003). *The economic effects of constitutions* [Munich Lectures in Economics]. MIT Press

http://didattica.unibocconi.eu/myigier/index.php?IdUte=48805&idr=4273&lingua=eng&comando=Apri
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-17)

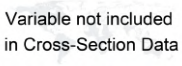
The Economic Effects of Constitutions

Persson and Tabellini only include countries of democratic rule in their sample. To be included in the cross-section, an average of the Freedom House indices for civil liberties and political rights (fh_cl and fh_pr) lower than an average of 5 for the 1990-1998 period is required. For the 1960- 1998 panel data, Persson and Tabellini include country-years that obtain a score greater than zero on the Polity democracy indicator (p_polity2) (For details, see Persson and Tabellini 2003, 74- 77).

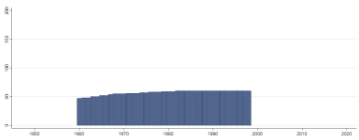
4.87.1 Federal Political Structure (pt_federal)

Dummy variable:

1. If the country has a federal political structure
0. Otherwise



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



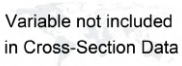
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 1998
N: 64 **n**: 2219 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.87.2 Majoritarian Electoral Systems (pt_maj)

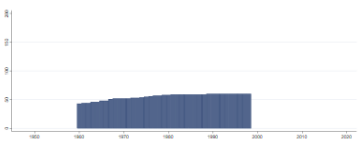
Dummy variable:

1. The lower house is selected under plurality rule
0. Otherwise.

Only legislative elections (lower house) are considered.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



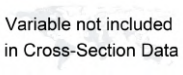
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 1998
N: 64 **n**: 2151 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.87.3 Forms of Government (pt_pres)

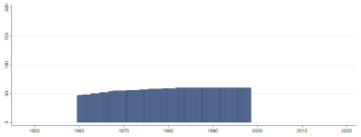
Dummy variable:

1. For presidential regimes
0. Otherwise.

Only regimes in which the confidence of the assembly is not necessary for the executive to stay in power (even if an elected president is not the chief executive, or if there is no elected president) are included among presidential regimes. Most semi-presidential and premier-presidential systems are classified as parliamentary.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 1998
N: 64 **n**: 2219 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.88 Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. *The American Economic Review*, *105*(10), 3150–3182. www.ggdc.net/pwt

http://www.rug.nl/ggdc/productivity/pwt/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-18)

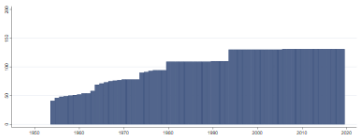
Penn World Table

PWT version 10.0 is a database with information on relative levels of income, output, input and productivity, covering 183 countries between 1950 and 2019.

4.88.1 Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017=1) (pwt_cs)

Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017= 1).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 131

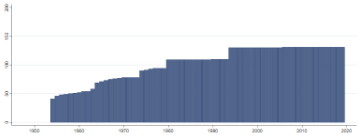


Min. Year:1954 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136 **n**: 6736 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.88.2 Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_csppp)

Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA = 1).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 131

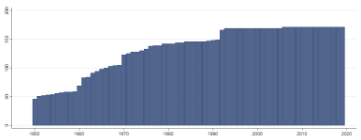


Min. Year:1954 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136 **n**: 6736 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.88.3 Share of government consumption at current PPPs (pwt_gc)

Share of government consumption at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

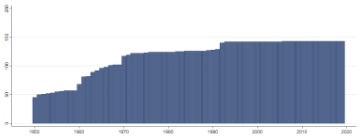


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.88.4 Human capital index, see note hc (pwt_hci)

Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro & Lee, 2010) and assumed returns, based on Mincer equation estimates around the world.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 143

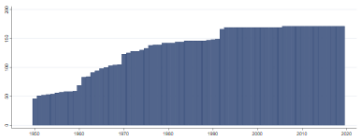


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 152 **n**: 8165 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 54

4.88.5 Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs (pwt_me)

Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

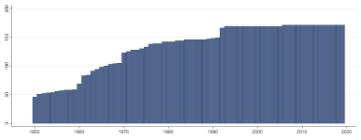


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.88.6 Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs (pwt_mi)

Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.88.7 Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plcf)

Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

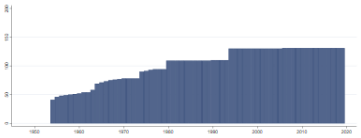
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.88.8 Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1 (pwt_plcs)

Price level of the capital stock, price level of USA 2017 = 1.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 131



Min. Year:1954 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136 **n**: 6736 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.88.9 Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_ple)

Price level of exports, price level of USA GDP(output side) in 2017=1.

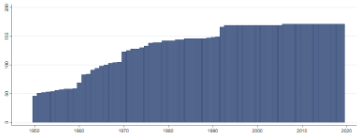
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.88.10 Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plgc)

Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

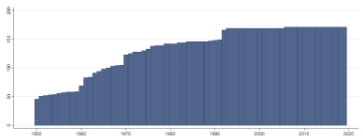


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.88.11 Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plhc)

Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

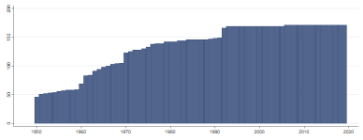


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.88.12 Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_pli)

Price level of imports, price level of USA GDP (output side) in 2017=1.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

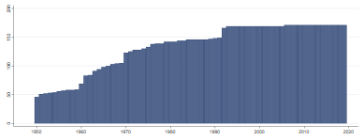


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.88.13 Population (in millions) (pwt_pop)

Population (in millions).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

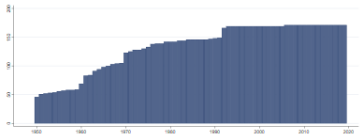


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.88.14 Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in mil. 2017US dollar) (pwt_rgdp)

Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in mil. 2017 US dollar).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

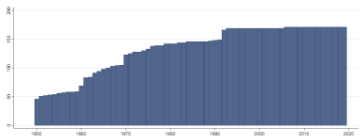


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.88.15 Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs (pwt_rt)

Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.88.16 Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs (pwt_sgcf)

Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs.

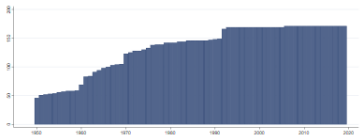
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.88.17 Share of household consumption at current PPPs (pwt_shhc)

Share of household consumption at current PPPs.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

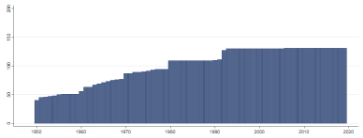


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.88.18 Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices (pwt_slcgdp)

Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 131

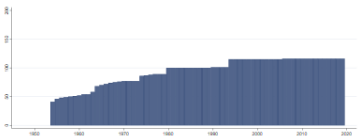


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 136 **n**: 7040 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.88.19 TFP at constant national prices (2017=1) (pwt_tfp)

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2017=1).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 116

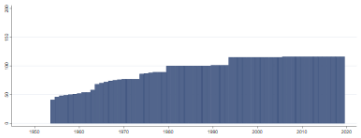


Min. Year:1954 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 121 **n**: 6182 $\overline{N}$: 94 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.88.20 TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_tfpppp)

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 116



Min. Year:1954 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 121 **n**: 6182 $\overline{N}$: 94 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.88.21 Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated) (pwt_xr)

Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 9303 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 52

4.89 Nistotskaya, Dahlberg, Dahlström, Sundström, Axelsson, Dalli and Alvarado Pachon

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Nistotskaya, M., Dahlberg, S., Dahlström, C., Sundström, A., Axelsson, S., Dalli, C. M., & Alvarado, N. (2021). The Quality of Government Expert Survey 2020 Dataset: Wave III. https://doi.org/10.18157/qoges2020

https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/qog-expert-survey
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-17)

The QoG Expert Survey (2020 wave)

The Quality of Government Expert Survey (QoG Expert Survey) is a research project aimed at documenting the organizational design of public bureaucracies and bureaucratic behavior in countries around the world. The third wave of the QoG Expert Survey covers 117 countries and is based on a web survey of 996 experts.

The general purpose of the QoG Expert Survey is to measure the structure and behaviour of public administration across countries. The survey covers a variety of topics which are seen as relevant to the structure and functioning of the public administration according to the literature, but on which we lack quantitative indicators for a large number of countries. The QoG Expert Survey 2020 is the third wave of the QoG Expert Survey, following the first wave in 2008-2012 and the second wave in 2014.

The QoG Expert Survey 2020 produced ten country-level indicators, pertaining to bureaucratic structure (meritocratic recruitment, security of tenure, closedness) and bureaucratic behavior (political interference into day-to-day bureaucratic decision-making and impartiality). The data is based on the assessments of experts from 117 countries, carefully selected for their contextual subject-matter knowledge. The experts took part in the research pro bono. The main innovation of the third wave is the use of anchoring vignettes and Item-Response Theory (IRT)-based aggregation techniques to produce point estimates that account and adjust for systematic differences in expert subjective assessments and variation in expert reliability. The resulting indicators are internally coherent and also correlate well with other well-established measures for the same concepts. The strength of the association between the data from 2020 and the two previous waves of the survey suggests that the data is likely to measure the same underlying phenomena, while offering enough variability over time to be used in time-series analysis.

4.89.1 Entry at the lowest level only (qs20_close1)

Country-level estimate for Entry at the lowest level only, scaled between 0 and 1. Highest score refers to cases where entry to bureaucratic positions is possible at the lowest level of hierarchy only, and positions at middle and higher levels of hierarchy are filled by individuals from within the bureaucracy.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 109

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.2 Entry via examination (qs20_close2)

Country-level estimate for Entry via examination, scaled between 0 and 1. Countries in which formal examination is usually part of the hiring process have higher scores.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 111

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.3 Special Laws (qs20_close3)

Country-level estimate for Special Laws, scaled between 0 and 1. Higher scores mean that human resource management in public administration is regulated by a set of laws and regulations applicable only to the public sector (including government), which is different from the country's labor code.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 111

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.4 Closedness Index, constructed with PCA (qs20_close_pca)

Closedness Index is constructed from Entry at the lowest level only, Entry via examination and Special Laws with the help of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Entry at the lowest level only, Entry via examination and Special Laws variables are load on the same dimension, which predicted scores are used as Closedness Index.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 105

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.5 Political Interference (qs20_impar1)

Country-level estimate for Political Interference, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more political interference.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 82

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.6 Political Interference, lower limit of 95% CI (qs20_impar1_lowci)

Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Political Interference.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 82

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.7 Political Interference, upper limit of 95% CI (qs20_impar1_upci)

Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Political Interference.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 82

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.8 Impartiality (qs20_impar2)

Country-level estimate for Impartiality, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more impartiality.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 83

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.9 Impartiality, lower limit of 95% CI (qs20_impar2_lowci)

Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Impartiality.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 83

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.10 Impartiality, upper limit of 95% CI (qs20_impar2_upci)

Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Impartiality.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 83

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.11 Patronage (qs20_proff1)

Country-level estimate for Patronage, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for differential item functioning (DIF) and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more patronage in recruitment.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 89

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.12 Patronage, lower limit of 95% CI (qs20_proff1_lowci)

Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Patronage.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 89

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.13 Patronage, upper limit of 95% CI (qs20_proff1_upci)

Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Patronage.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 89

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.14 Merit (qs20_proff2)

Country-level estimate for Merit, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for more merit-based appointment.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 85

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.15 Merit, lower limit of 95% CI (qs20_proff2_lowci)

Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Merit.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 85

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.16 Merit, upper limit of 95% CI (qs20_proff2_upci)

Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Merit.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 85

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.17 Tenure (qs20_proff3)

Country-level estimate for Tenure, constructed with an IRT model that accounts for DIF and variation in expert reliability. Higher values stand for stronger security of tenure.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 89

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.18 Tenure, lower limit of 95% CI (qs20_proff3_lowci)

Lower boundary of 95% credible interval for Tenure.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 89

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.19 Tenure, upper limit of 95% CI (qs20_proff3_upci)

Upper boundary of 95% credible interval for Tenure.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 89

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.89.20 Professionalism Index, constructed with PCA (qs20_proff_pca)

Professionalism Index is constructed from Patronage, Merit and Tenure with the help of Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Merit, Patronage and Tenure are load on the same dimension, which predicted scores are used as Professionalism Index.

Min. Year:2020 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 79

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.90 Philip G. Roeder

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Roeder, P. G. (2001). Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (ELF) indices, 1961 and 1985. http://pages.ucsd.edu/~proeder/elf.htm

http://weber.ucsd.edu/~proeder/elf.htm
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-07)

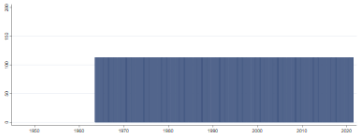
Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985

The Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985 Indices measure the probability of two randomly selected people not belonging to the same ethnolinguistic group using different methods. The estimates are computed from population estimates of different sources. For details, please visit https://pages.ucsd.edu/ proeder/elf.htm

4.90.1 Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Atlas (1964) (r_atlas)

Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Atlas Narodov Mira (1964).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 102

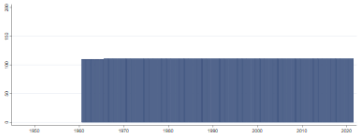


Min. Year:1964 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 113 **n**: 6554 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.90.2 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (1961) (r_elf61)

Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1961: Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group, where the latter is defined without collapsing any sub-groups in the sources. Original source: Roeder (2001).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 98



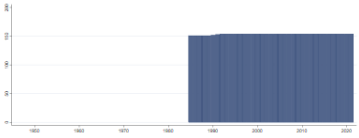
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 111 **n**: 6766 $\overline{N}$: 111 $\overline{T}$: 61

4.90.3 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (1985) (r_elf85)

Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985: Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group, where the latter is defined without

collapsing any sub-groups in the sources. Original source: Roeder (2001).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 144

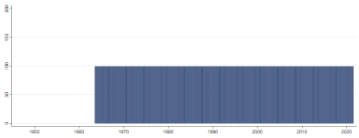


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 154 **n**: 5680 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.90.4 Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Muller (1964) (r_muller)

Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Muller (1964).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 91

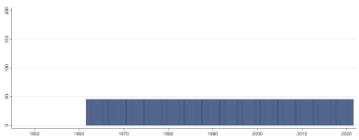


Min. Year:1964 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 99 **n**: 5742 $\overline{N}$: 99 $\overline{T}$: 58

4.90.5 Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization-Roberts (1962) (r_roberts)

Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization: Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group. Reprint from the index published in Taylor and Hudson (1972: 271-274). Original source: Roberts (1962).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 40



Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 45 **n**: 2700 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 60

4.91 World Bank

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

The World Bank. (2021a). Remittances data. https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132

https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data
(Data downloaded: 2022-01-10)

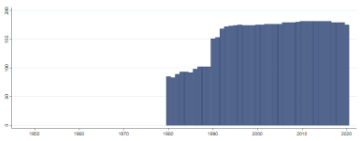
Remittances Data

Remittances Data provides a snapshot of latest statistics on remittance flows for 214 countries and territories. It is calculated by World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics database and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks. All numbers are in current (nominal) US dollar million.

4.91.1 Inward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million (rd_inw)

Inward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 181

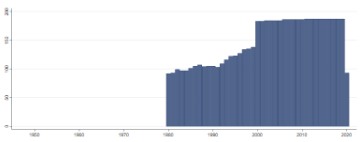


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 185 **n**: 6377 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.91.2 Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million (rd_outw)

Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US dollar million.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 187



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 6020 $\overline{N}$: 147 $\overline{T}$: 32

4.92 Michael L Ross

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Ross, M., & Mahdavi, P. (2015). Oil and gas data, 1932-2014. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y

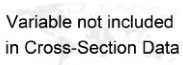
https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014

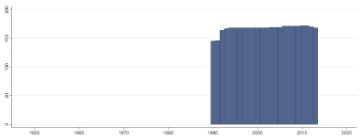
Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. These data are based on the best available information about the volume and value of oil and natural gas production in all countries from 1932 to 2014. The volume figures are from the documents listed in the original source; to calculate the total value of production, the author multiplies the volume by the world price for oil or gas. Since these are world prices for a single (benchmark) type of oil/gas, they only approximate the actual price - which varies by country according to the quality, the terms of contracts, the timing of the transactions, and other factors. These figures do not tell how much revenues were collected by governments or companies - only the approximate volume and value of production. Data on oil production from 1946 to 1969, and gas production from 1955 (when it first was reported) to 1969, are from the US Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, for various years.

4.92.1 Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year (ross_gas_exp)

Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.



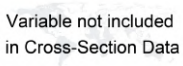
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



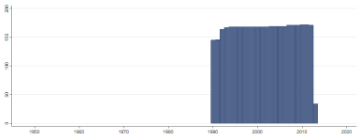
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 4007 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.92.2 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar (ross_gas_netexp)

Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



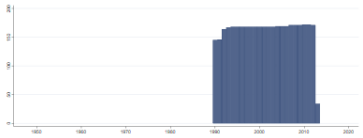
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 3872 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.3 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar (ross_gas_netexpc)

Net gas exports value per capita, constant.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 3871 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.92.4 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe (ross_gas_price)

Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

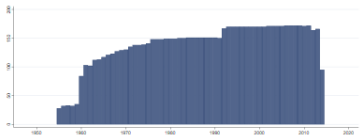
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 9514 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.92.5 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv. (ross_gas_prod)

Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 8347 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.92.6 Gas production value in 2000 dollars (ross_gas_value_2000)

Gas production value in 2000 dollars.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 8347 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.92.7 Gas production value in 2014 dollars (ross_gas_value_2014)

Gas production value in 2014 dollars.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

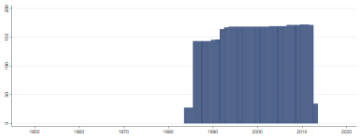
Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 8347 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.92.8 Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day (ross_oil_exp)

Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



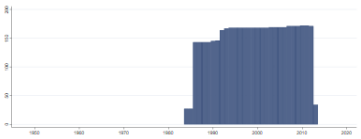
Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 4498 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.92.9 Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar (ross_oil_netexp)

Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



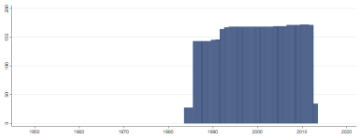
Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 4498 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.92.10 Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar (ross_oil_netexpc)

Net oil exports value per capita, constant.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 173 **n**: 4497 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.92.11 Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl (ross_oil_price)

Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

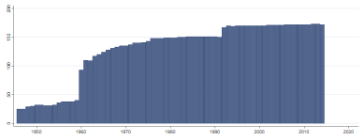
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 9514 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.92.12 Oil production in metric tons (ross_oil_prod)

Oil production in metric tons.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



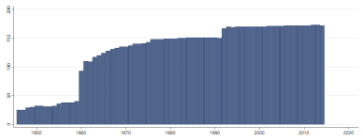
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8821 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.92.13 Oil production value in 2000 dollars (ross_oil_value_2000)

Oil production value in 2000 dollars.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



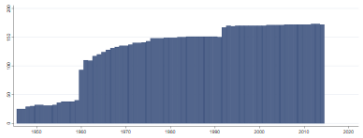
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8821 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.92.14 Oil production value in 2014 dollars (ross_oil_value_2014)

Oil production value in 2014 dollars.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8821 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.93 Reporters Sans Frontières

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Reporters sans frontières. (2021). World press freedom index. https://rsf.org/en/ranking

https://rsf.org/en/ranking
(Data downloaded: 2021-09-29)

World Press Freedom

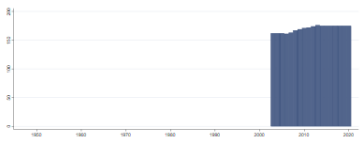
The Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index ranks the performance of 180 countries according to a range of criteria that include media pluralism and independence, respect for the safety and freedom of journalists, and the legislative, institutional and infrastructural environment in which the media operate.

4.93.1 Press Freedom Index (rsf_pfi)

The Press Freedom index measures the amount of freedom journalists and the media have in each country and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

Note: With the exception of the year 2012 the index ranges between 0 (total press freedom) and 100 (no press freedom). However for the 2012 data release RSF changed the scale so that negative values can be and indeed are assigned to countries with more press freedom. We have decided leave the data as is.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 175



Min. Year:2003 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 179 **n**: 3064 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.94 Borcan, Olsson and Putterman

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Borcan, O., Olsson, O., & Putterman, L. (2018). State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia. *Journal of Economic Growth 23(1): 1-40.* https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-16)

Extended State History Index

The data set extends and replaces previous versions of the State Antiquity Index (originally created by Bockstette, Chanda and Putterman, 2002). The updated data extends the previous Statehist data into the years before 1 CE, to the first states in Mesopotamia (in the fourth millennium BCE), along with filling in the years 1951 - 2000 CE that were left out of past versions of the Statehist data.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al (2002). First, the duration of state existence is established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. Second, this duration is divided into 50-year periods. For each half-century from the first period (state emergence) onwards, the authors assign scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions: 1) Is there a government above the tribal level? 2) Is this government foreign or locally based? 3) How much of the territory of the modern country was ruled by this government?

4.94.1 State History Index, with the discounting rates 0% (sai_statehiste0)

State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 0%.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 157

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.2 State History Index, with the discounting rates 1% (sai_statehiste01)

State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 1%.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 157

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.3 State History Index, with the discounting rates 10% (sai_statehiste1)

State History Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 10%.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 157

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.4 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0% (sai_statehisten0)

Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0%.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 157

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.5 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1% (sai_statehisten01)

Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1%.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 157

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.94.6 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10% (sai_statehisten1)

Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10%.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 157

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.95 Bertelsmann Stiftung

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Schiller, C., & Hellmann, T. (2020). Sustainable governance indicators 2020 [Date accessed: 12 December 2021]. *Bertelsmann Stiftung.* https://www.sgi-network.org

https://www.sgi-network.org/2021/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-01)

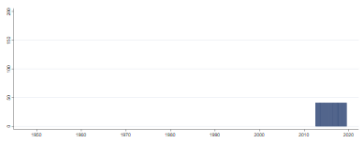
Sustainable Governance Indicators

The Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) survey addresses one of the most pressing questions facing the highly developed states of the OECD and the European Union in the 21st century: How can we achieve sustainable policy outcomes while ensuring that policymaking processes remain focused on long-term goals? To answer this question, 41 countries of the OECD and the EU are assessed and compared on the basis of 157 quantitative and qualitative indicators. The qualitative assessment is carried out by more than 100 international experts from the academic community. These country reports are the result of a multiphase process of survey and validation. This allows successful examples of sustainable governance to be identified, along with corresponding policy and governance achievements. The instrument is based on three pillars: the Sustainable Policies Index, which measures the sustainability of policy outcomes; the Robust Democracy Index, which measures the quality of democracy; and the Good Governance Index, which explores the extent to which a country's institutional arrangements enhance the public sector's capacity to act (executive capacity) as well as the extent to which citizens, NGOs and other organizations are endowed with the participatory competence to hold government accountable to its actions (executive accountability).

4.95.1 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Overall (sgi_ec)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

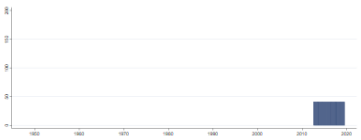


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.2 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (sgi_ecbg)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

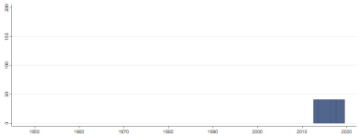


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.3 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (sgi_ecec)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rate, Potential Output Growth Rate).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

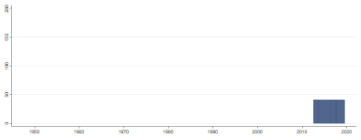


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.4 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (sgi_ecgf)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (Stabilizing Global Financial System, Tier 1 Capital Ratio, Banks' Nonperforming Loans).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

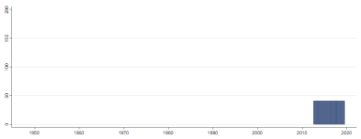


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.5 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Markets (sgi_eclm)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Market (Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Long-term Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41



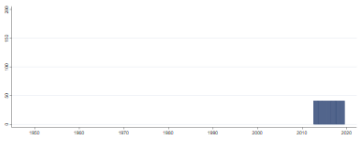
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.6 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructur (sgi_ecri)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructure (Research and Innovation Policy, Public R&D Spending, Non-public R&D Spending, Total Researchers, Intellectual

Property Licenses, PCT Patent Applications).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.7 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (sgi_ectx)

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Marginal Tax Burden for Businesses, Redistribution Effect).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.8 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Overall (sgi_en)

Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies (Environment, Global Environmental Protection).

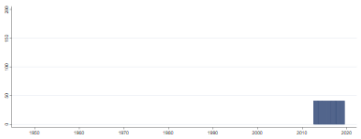
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.9 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Environment (sgi_enen)

Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Environment (Environmental Policy, Energy Productivity, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Particulate Matter, Water Usage, Waste Generation, Material Recycling, Biodiversity, Renewable Energy).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.10 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge)

Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (Global Environmental Policy, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Kyoto Participation and Achievements).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.11 Good Governance (sgi_go)

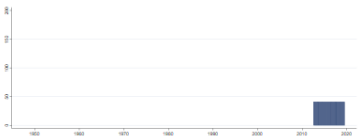
This pillar of the SGI examines the good governance capacities of a political system in terms of its executive capability and accountability. Sustainable governance is defined here as the political management of public affairs that adopts a long-term view of societal development, takes into account the interests of future generations, and facilitates capacities for social change.

The Governance index examines how effective governments are in directing and implementing policies appropriate to these three goals. As a measuring tool grounded in practical evidence, the Governance index draws on 37 qualitative indicators posed in an expert survey that measure a country's institutional arrangements against benchmarks of good practices in governance. Governance in this context implies both the capacity to act ("executive capacity") and the extent to which non-governmental actors and institutions are endowed with the participatory competence to hold the government accountable to its actions ("executive accountability"). This includes citizens, legislatures, parties, associations and the media, that is, actors that monitor the government's activities and whose effective inclusion in the political process improve the quality of governance.

The dimension of Executive Capacity draws on the categories of steering capability, policy implementation and institutional learning. Steering capability questions explore the roles of strategic planning and expert advice, the effectiveness of interministerial coordination and regulatory impact assessments, and the quality of consultation and communication policies. Questions about implementation assess the government's ability to ensure effective and efficient task delegation to ministers, agencies or subnational governments. Questions on institutional learning refer to a government's ability to reform its own institutional arrangements and improve its strategic orientation.

The dimension of Executive Accountability is comprised of three categories corresponding to actors or groups of actors considered to be important agents of oversight and accountability in theories of democracy and governance. The questions here are designed to examine the extent to which citizens are informed of government policies, whether the legislature is capable of evaluating and acting as a "check" on the executive branch, and whether intermediary organizations (i.e., media, parties, interest associations) demonstrate relevance and policy know-how in exercising oversight. This approach is based on a dynamic understanding of governance in which power and authority is dispersed throughout the institutions, processes and structures of government. In order to account for the diversity of institutional arrangements, the index explicitly considers functional equivalencies in different countries, and pays equal attention to formal and informal as well as hierarchical and non-hierarchical institutional arrangements.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

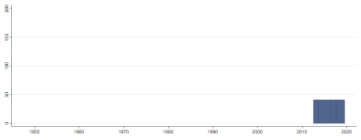


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.12 Good Governance: Executive Accountability (sgi_goea)

Good Governance: Executive Accountability (Citizens, Legislature, Intermediary Organizations).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

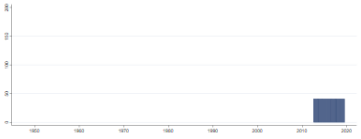


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.13 Good Governance: Executive Capacity (sgi_goec)

Good Governance: Executive Capacity (Steering Capability, Policy Implementation, Institutional Learning).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41



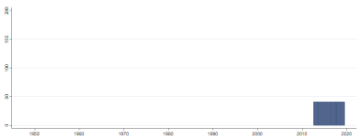
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.14 Sustainable Policies (sgi_pp)

This pillar of the SGI examines each country's sustainable policy performance in terms of three dimensions of sustainable development. If the goal of politics is to promote sustainable development, and if citizens are to be empowered to live their lives in accordance with their own individual talents, then governments must be able to establish and maintain the social, economic and environmental conditions for such well-being and empowerment. The conditions for social progress must be generated by suitable outcomes in certain policy fields. Such outcomes are examined by the Policy Performance pillar, which is comprised of 16 policy fields grouped in terms of economic, social and environmental sustainability. Each policy field is addressed by a qualitative assessment and additional quantitative data. The point here is to examine domestic policymaking as well as the extent to which governments actively contribute to the provision of global public goods. The areas examined are:

1. Economic Policies: economy, labor markets, taxes, budgets, research and innovation, global financial system.
2. Social Policies: education, social inclusion, health, families, pensions, integration policy, safe living conditions, global inequalities.
3. Environmental Policies: environment policy, global environmental protection.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41



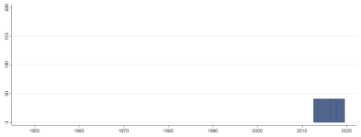
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.15 Robust Democracy (sgi_qd)

This pillar of the SGI examines the quality of democracy in each country. From the perspective of long-term system stability and political performance, the quality of democracy and political participation are crucial aspects of a society's success. The stability and performance of a political system depends in large part upon the assent and confidence of its citizens. Democratic participation and oversight are also essential to genuine learning and adaptation processes, and to the ability to change. In this sense, guaranteeing opportunities for democratic participation and oversight, as well as the presence of due process and respect for civil rights, are fundamental prerequisites for the legitimacy of a political system. The quality of democracy in each country is measured against a definitional norm that considers issues relating to participation rights, electoral competition, access to information and the rule of law. Given that all OECD and EU member states constitute democracies, the questions posed here focus on the quality rather than the presence of democracy. Individual indicators monitor the following criteria:

1. Electoral processes.
2. Access to information.
3. Civil rights and political liberties.
4. Rule of law.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.16 Robust Democracy: Access to Information (sgi_qdai)

Robust Democracy: Access to Information (Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, Access to Government Information).

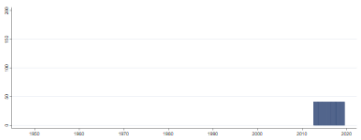
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.17 Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (sgi_qdcr)

Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (Civil Rights, Political Liberties, Non-discrimination).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

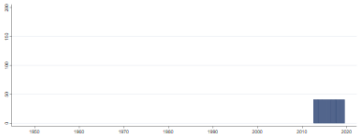


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.18 Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (sgi_qdep)

Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, Popular Decision-making).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.19 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (sgi_qdrl)

Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (Legal Certainty, Judicial Review, Appointment of Justices, Corruption Prevention).

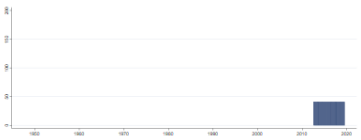
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.20 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention (sgi_qdrlc)

Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention. To what extent are public officeholders prevented from abusing their position for private interests? This question addresses how the state and society prevent public servants and politicians from accepting bribes by applying mechanisms to guarantee the integrity of officeholders: auditing of state spending; regulation of party financing; citizen and media access to information; accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, codes of conduct); transparent public procurement systems; effective prosecution of corruption. (1, 2): Public officeholders can exploit their offices for private gain as they see fit without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity. (3, 4, 5): Some integrity mechanisms function, but do not effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions. (6, 7, 8): Most integrity mechanisms function effectively and provide disincentives for public officeholders willing to abuse their positions. (9, 10): Legal, political and public integrity mechanisms effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

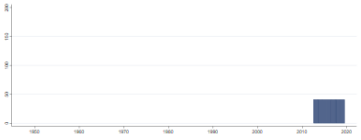


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.21 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Overall (sgi_so)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

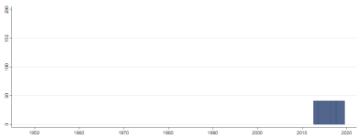


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.22 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (sgi_soed)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (Education Policy, Upper Secondary Attainment, Tertiary Attainment, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Results, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Socioeconomic Background, Pre-primary Expenditure).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

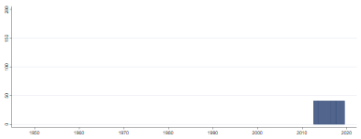


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.23 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (sgi_sofa)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (Family Policy, Child Care Density Age 0-2, Child Care Density Age 3-5, Fertility Rate, Child Poverty Rate).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

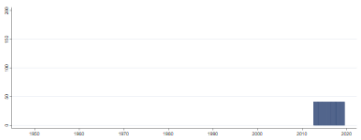


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.24 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities (sgi_sogi)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA)).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

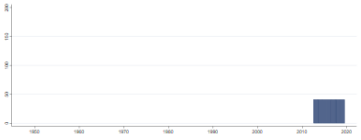


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.25 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (sgi_sohe)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (Health Policy, Spending on Health Programs, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

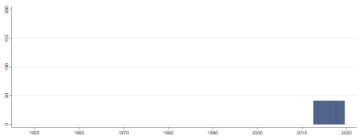


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.26 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration Policy (sgi_soin)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration (Integration Policy, Foreign-born to Native Upper Secondary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Tertiary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Unemployment, Foreign-born to Native Employment).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

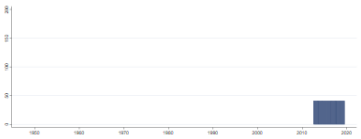


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.27 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (sgi_sope)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

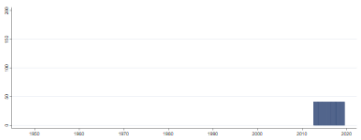


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.28 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (sgi_sosi)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41

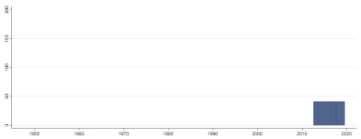


Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.95.29 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions (sgi_sosl)

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living (Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Thefts, Confidence in Police).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 41



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 41 **n**: 287 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.96 Elgin and Oztunali

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Elgin, C., & Oztunali, O. (2012). Shadow economies around the world: Model based estimates. *Bogazici University Department of Economics Working Papers*, *5*

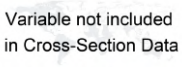
http://www.econ.boun.edu.tr/public_html/RePEc/pdf/201205.pdf
(Data downloaded: 2015-10-06)

Shadow Economies: Model Based estimates (2012)

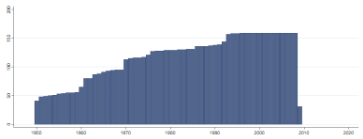
The authors use a two-sector dynamic general equilibrium model; they developed an approach to estimate the size of the shadow economy. Compared to the methods used in the current literature, this approach overcomes three main issues. First, it does not rely on ad-hoc econometric specifications and assumptions. Second, as it does not estimate the size of the shadow economy using statistical methods, it does not include statistical errors. Finally, as opposed to the currently existing methods, it does not lack micro-foundations.

4.96.1 Level of the shadow economy (shec_se)

Level of the shadow economy



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 166 **n**: 6907 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.97 Nathan Nunn

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Nunn, N. (2008). The long term effects of africa's slave trades. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *123*, 139–176

http://scholar.harvard.edu/nunn/pages/data-0
(Data downloaded: 2020-06-10)

The Long-Term Effects of Africa's Slave Trades Dataset (2008)

To construct a measure of the total number of slaves taken from each country during the four slave trades between 1400 and 1900, Nunn collected data that report the total number of slaves exported from each port or region in Africa and data that reports the ethnic identity of slaves shipped from Africa.

There were a number of ways Nunn identified the ethnicity or nation of a slave:
The easiest was often by a slave's name. Slaves were often given a Christian first name and a surname that identified their ethnicity (e.g., Tardieu [2001]). As well, a slave's ethnicity could often be determined from ethnic markings, such as cuts, scars, hairstyles, or the filing of teeth (Karasch 1987, pp. 4-9). Information on the ethnicities of slaves shipped during the trans-Atlantic slave trade comes from 54 different samples, totalling 80,656 slaves, with 229 distinct ethnic designations reported.

The ethnicity data for the Indian Ocean slave trade come from six samples, with a total of 21,048 slaves and 80 different ethnicities reported. The data for the Red Sea slave trade are from two samples: one from Jedda, Saudi Arabia, and the other from Bombay, India. The samples provide information for 67 slaves, with 32 different reported ethnicities. For the trans-Saharan slave trade two samples are available: one from central Sudan and the other from western Sudan. The samples provide information on the origins of 5,385 slaves, with 23 different ethnicities recorded. The shipping data from Austen (1992) also provide additional information on which caravan slaves were shipped on, the city or town that the caravan originated in, the destination of the caravan, and in some cases the ethnic identity of the slaves being shipped.

Nunn combines the data in the following way:
Using the shipping data, Nunn first calculates the number of slaves shipped from each coastal country in Africa. In an example 100,000 slaves were shipped from Country A and 250,000 were shipped from Country C. The problem with relying on the shipping data alone is that many of slaves shipped from Country A may have come from Country B, which lies landlocked behind Country A. Then, using the ethnicity data, Nunn calculates the ratio of slaves from each coastal country relative to any landlocked countries located inland of the coastal country. This requires to map ethnicities to countries and aggregate up to the country level. In practice, this step relied on a great amount of past research by African historians, linguists, and ethnographers. The sources most heavily used are Koelle (1854), Murdock (1959), Curtin (1969), Higman (1984), and Hall (2005).

4.97.1 Log Total Slave Export (Normalized by Land Area) (slavet_lnexparea)

Total number of slaves taken from each country during the four slave trades between 1400 and 1900 normalized by land area.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 52

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.97.2 Log Total Slave Export (Normalized by Historic Population) (slavet_lnexppop)

Total number of slaves taken from each country during the four slave trades between 1400 and 1900 normalized by average population.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 52

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.97.3 Minimum Atlantic distance (1,000 of kms) (slavet_mindistatl)

Shortest sailing distances to the locations of demand in the trans-Atlantic slave trades.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 52

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.97.4 Minimum Indian distance (1,000 of kms) (slavet_mindistind)

Shortest sailing distances to the locations of demand in the Indian Ocean slave trades.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 52

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.97.5 Minimum Red Sea distance (1,000 of kms) (slavet_mindistred)

Shortest overland distances to the locations of demand in the Red Sea slave trades.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 52

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.97.6 Minimum Saharan distance (1,000 of kms) (slavet_mindistsah)

Shortest overland distances to the locations of demand in the trans-Saharan slave trades.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 52

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.98 Social Progress Imperative

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

The Social Progress Imperative. (2020). Social progress index. www.socialprogress.org

https://www.socialprogress.org/index/global
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-06)

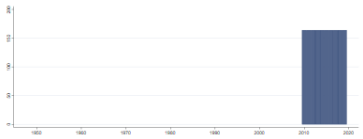
Social Progress Index

The Social Progress Index (SPI) is a well-established measure, published since 2013, that is meant to catalyze improvement and drive action by presenting social outcome data in a useful and reliable way. The 2020 Social Progress Index ranks 163 countries on social progress. It combines 50 social and environmental outcome indicators to calculate an overall score for these countries, based on tiered levels of scoring that include measures in health, safety, education, technology, rights, and more. In addition to the overall scores, three broad dimensions of social progress are also measured: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity. It also considers the data of 30 additional countries, calculating component and dimension scores when enough data are available. In all, the SPI measures at least some aspects of social progress across more than 99.85% of the world's population.

4.98.1 Basic Human Needs (SPI) (spi_bn)

Basic Human Needs is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. It assesses a population's capacity to survive with adequate nourishment and basic medical care, clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, and personal safety.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 164

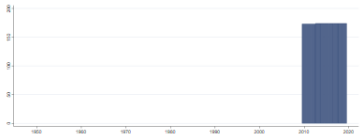


Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 166 **n**: 1640 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.98.2 Foundations of Wellbeing (SPI) (spi_fob)

Foundations of Wellbeing is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. It highlights the extent to which a country's residents can gain a basic education, obtain information and communicate freely, benefit from a modern healthcare system, and live in a healthy environment conducive to a long life.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 174



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 175 **n**: 1737 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.98.3 Opportunity (SPI) (spi_opp)

Opportunity is one of the three components of the SPI, which are used to calculate the overall Social Progress Index. Indicators on personal rights, personal freedom and choice, inclusiveness, and access to advanced education are used to assess the level of opportunity.

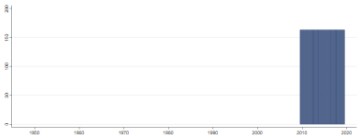
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 166

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 167 **n**: 1657 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.98.4 Social Progress Index (spi_ospi)

Overall Social Progress Index. It aims to assess the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 163



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 165 **n**: 1630 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.99 The Political Terror Scale project

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Gibney, M., Cornett, L., & Haschke, P. (2021). The societal violence scale [Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website]. http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html

http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-25)

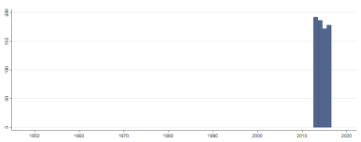
The Societal Violence Scale

The Societal Violence Scale seeks to develop measures of societal violence based on annual US State Department's Human Rights reports. The Societal Violence Scale ranks countries on a 5-point scale (from the lowest level of societal violence to the highest) based on three criteria. First, the authors look at the scope: the proportion of society that is victimized. Thus, widespread violence against women (who account for 50 percent of the population) figures more heavily in the final score than widespread abuses against human rights defenders, who represent a very small number. The authors also look at the severity of abuses. For example, evidence that human rights defenders are killed weighs more heavily than beatings of human rights defenders. Likewise, while women are routinely subjected to sexual violence and domestic violence, the addition of other types of violence against women like gang rape, sex trafficking, and/or FGM/C adds to the assessment of severity.

4.99.1 Societal Violence Scale Index 1-5 (svs_ind)

The Societal Violence Scale is coded on a 5-point scale where:
1 Societal violence is limited in scope and severity, with relatively few victims and few perpetrators.
2 Societal violence is a problem, affecting a significant number of victims, albeit across few victim categories and of a less severe nature.
3 Societal violence is widespread and serious in nature. It affects a significant number of people across several victim categories.
4 Societal violence is pervasive in scope, severe in nature, assumes a variety of forms and affects a large proportion of the population typically across several victim categories and perpetrators.
5 Societal violence is ubiquitous in scope, egregious in nature and assumes a variety of forms. If affects a large proportion of the population, commonly crossing numerous victim groups and perpetrators.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 182



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 192 **n**: 728 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.100 Duane Swank

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Swank, D. (2018). Comparative political parties dataset: Electoral, legislative, and government strength of political parties by ideological group in 21 capitalist democracies, 1950-2015. http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml

http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-15)

Comparative Political Parties Dataset

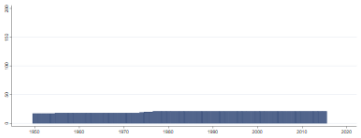
The dataset captures characteristics of political parties in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Greece, Portugal, and Spain between 1950 to 2015.

This dataset uses the following categories for parties: Left: communist; socialist, social democratic, and labor; and other various left-wing parties (e.g., left-libertarian parties); Right: far-right (e.g., neo-fascist, right-wing populist), classical liberal, Conservative Christian Democratic, and other various right-wing parties; Centrist Christian Democratic (Centrist CD): non-conservative Catholic parties; Secular Center (Secular Cent): non-catholic parties of the center. The data set also includes a total Christian Democratic party category and all variables for Radical Right-Wing Populist and Left-Libertarian parties.

4.100.1 Cabinet Portfolios: Centrist Christian Democratic (sw_cccd)

Centrist Christian Democratic cabinet portfolios as a percent of all cabinet portfolios.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

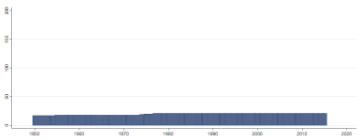


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.2 Cabinet Portfolios: Christian Democratic (sw_ccd)

Total Christian Democratic party cabinet portfolios as a percent of all cabinet net portfolios.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.3 Cabinet Portfolios: Center (sw_cce)

Center party cabinet portfolios as a percent of all portfolios.

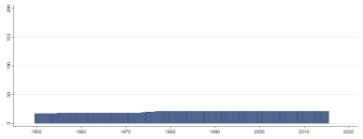
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.4 Cabinet Portfolios: Left (sw_cl)

Left party cabinet portfolios as a percent of all cabinet portfolios.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

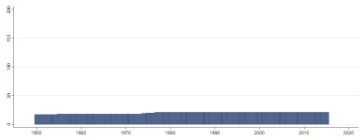


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.5 Cabinet Portfolios: Left-Libertarian (sw_cll)

Percentage of cabinet portfolios in national government held by left libertarian ("new left") parties.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.6 Cabinet Portfolios: Right (sw_cr)

Right party cabinet portfolios as a percent of all cabinet portfolios.

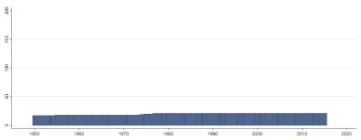
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.7 Cabinet Portfolios: Right-Wing Populist (sw_crwp)

Percentage of cabinet portfolios in national government held by right-wing populist parties.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

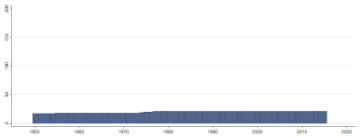


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.8 Election Year (sw_ey)

Election Year. Dummy variable coded 1 for years in which elections occurred; otherwise, 0.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

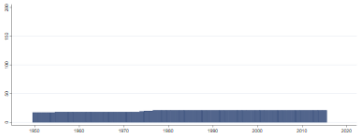


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.9 Governing Party Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic (sw_gccd)

Centrist Christian Democratic governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

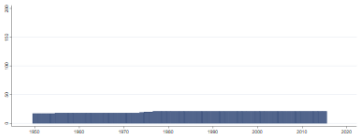


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.10 Governing Party Seats: Christian Democratic (sw_gcd)

Total Christian Democratic governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.11 Governing Party Seats: Center (sw_gce)

Center governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

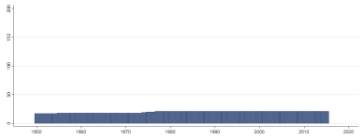
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.12 Governing Party Seats: Left (sw_gl)

Left governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

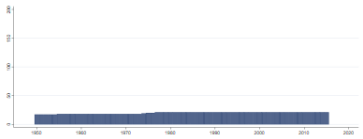


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.13 Governing Party Seats: Left-Libertarian (sw_gll)

Left libertarian governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.14 Governing Party Seats: Right (sw_gr)

Right governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.15 Governing Party Seats: Right-Wing Populist (sw_grwp)

Right-wing populist governing party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

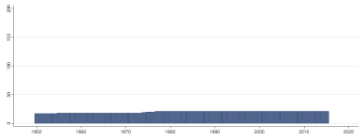
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.16 Legislative Seats: Centrist Christian Democratic (sw_lccd)

Centrist Christian Democratic party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

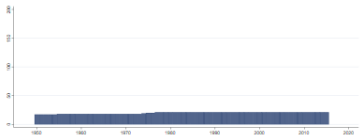


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.17 Legislative Seats: Christian Democratic (sw_lcd)

Total Christian Democratic party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.18 Legislative Seats: Center (sw_lce)

Center party seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

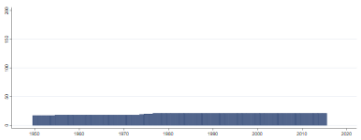
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.19 Legislative Seats: Left (sw_ll)

Left party legislative seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

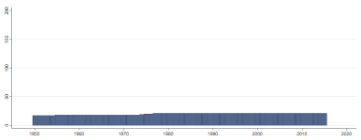


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.20 Legislative Seats: Left-Libertarian (sw_lll)

Percentage of seats (lower chamber) for left-libertarian parties and various miscellaneous works.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

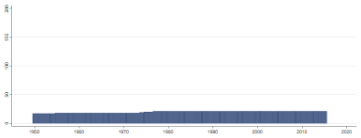


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.21 Legislative Seats: Right (sw_lr)

Right party legislative seats as a percent of all legislative seats.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

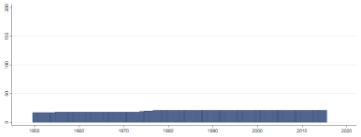


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.22 Legislative Seats: Right-Wing Populist (sw_lrwp)

Percentage of seats in lower chamber of national parliament held by right wing populist parties.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.23 Votes: Centrist Christian Democratic (sw_vccd)

Centrist Christian Democratic party votes as a percent of all votes.

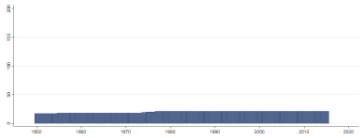
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.24 Votes: Christian Democratic (sw_vcd)

Total Christian Democratic party votes as a percent of all votes.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

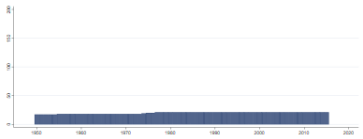


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.25 Votes: Center (sw_vce)

Center party votes as a percent of all votes.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.26 Votes: Left (sw_vl)

Left party votes as a percent of total votes.

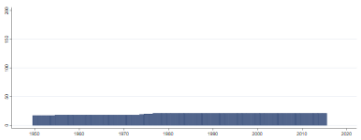
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.27 Votes: Left-Libertarian (sw_vll)

Percentage of votes (lower chamber) for left-libertarian parties.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

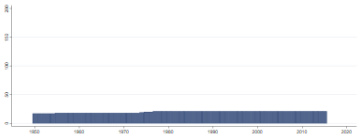


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.28 Votes: Right (sw_vr)

Right party votes as a percent of total votes.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21

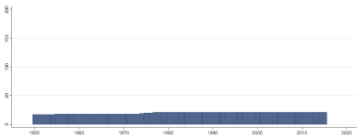


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.100.29 Votes: Right-Wing Populist (sw_vrwp)

Percentage of national vote for right-wing populist parties in elections to lower chamber.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 21



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 23 **n**: 1305 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 57

4.101 Transparency International

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Transparency International. (2021). Corruption perception index 2020 [Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0]. http://www.transparency.org/cpi

https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2020
(Data downloaded: 2022-01-25)

Corruption Perceptions Index

The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefit, with a focus, for example, on bribe-taking by public officials in public procurement. The sources do not distinguish between administrative and political corruption. The CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 100 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Note: The time-series information in the CPI scores can only be used if interpreted with caution. Year-to-year shifts in a country's score can result not only from a changing perception of a country's performance but also from a changing sample and methodology. That is, with differing respondents and slightly differing methodologies, a change in a country's score may also relate to the fact that different viewpoints have been collected and different questions have been asked. Moreover, each country's CPI score is composed as a 3-year moving average, implying that if changes occur they only gradually affect a country's score. For a more detailed discussion of comparability over time in the CPI, see Lambsdorff 2005.

Note: In 2012 TI changed the methodology for which the data is not comparable and only data from 2012 can be compared.

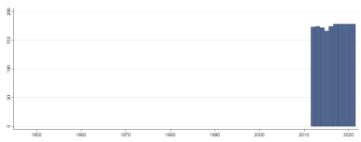
Also, the observation "Belgium/Luxembourg" from the 1995 data has been dropped.

The Corruption Perception Index (2020) by Transparency International is licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0

4.101.1 Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_cpi)

Corruption Perceptions Index. Scale of 0-100 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 179

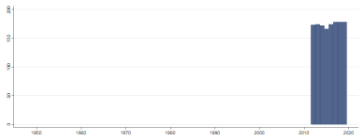


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 179 **n**: 1749 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.101.2 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (ti_cpi_max)

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range. Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95% confidence interval.

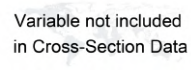
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178



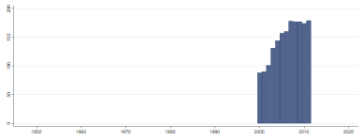
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 178 **n**: 1393 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.101.3 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (old method.) (ti_cpi_max_om)

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range (Old methodology). Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95% confidence interval.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

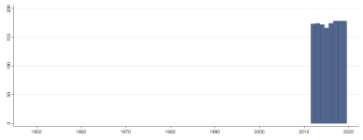


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 183 **n**: 1756 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.101.4 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (ti_cpi_min)

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range. Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95% confidence interval.

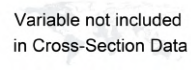
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178



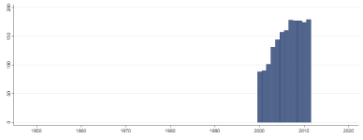
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 178 **n**: 1393 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.101.5 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (old method.) (ti_cpi_min_om)

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range (Old methodology). Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95% confidence interval.



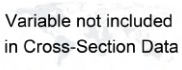
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



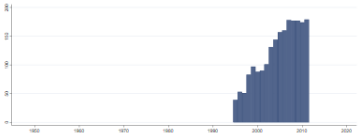
Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 183 **n**: 1756 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.101.6 Corruption Perceptions Index (old methodology) (ti_cpi_om)

Corruption Perceptions Index (Old methodology). Scale of 0-10 where a 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 10 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

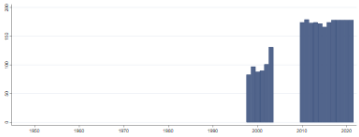


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 183 **n**: 2079 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.101.7 Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_se)

Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 179



Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 185 **n**: 2692 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.102 World Inequality Lab

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020b). World inequality report 2020. http://wid.world/

Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T., & Saez, E. (2020a). World inequality database. http://wid.world/data

http://wid.world/data/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-15)

World Inequality Database

Built to accompany the publishing of the two books Top Incomes: a Global Perspective (2010, Oxford University Press) and Top Incomes over the XX Century (2007, Oxford University Press), the World Top Incomes Database offers the most comprehensive set of historical series on income inequality available so far. In the 2010 book, the authors analyze the long term evolution of top incomes in 12 new countries (after the 10 initial countries analyzed in the 2007 book).

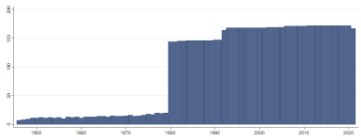
4.102.1 Top 10% income share (top_top10_income_share)

Income share of the top 10% of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 10% in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 172



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 178 **n**: 7298 $\overline{N}$: 96 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.102.2 Top 1% income share (top_top1_income_share)

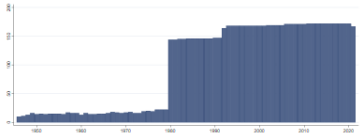
Income share of the top 1% of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 1% in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer

system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 172



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 178 **n**: 7388 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.103 UCDP/PRIO

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Pettersson, T., Davis, S., Deniz, A., Engström, G., Hawach, N., Högbladh, S., Sollenberg, M., & Öberg, M. (2021). Organized violence 1989-2020, with a special emphasis on syria. *Journal of Peace Research*, *58*(4), 809–825. https://doi.org/10.1177/00223433211026126

Harbom, L., Mellander, E., & Wallensteen, P. (2008). Dyadic dimensions of armed conflict. *Journal of peace research*, *45*(5), 697–710

Pettersson, T. (2020). UCDP Dyadic Dataset Codebook v 20.1. https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/

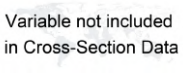
http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-30)

UCDP Dyadic Dataset version 21.1

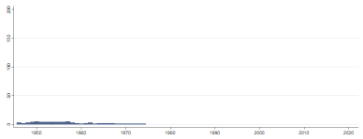
The UCDP Dyadic Dataset is a project within the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University. The UCDP Dyadic dataset builds on the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict dataset, but goes beyond the conflict level and focuses on dyads within each conflict. As such, it constitutes a disaggregated version of the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict dataset.

4.103.1 Extrasystemic armed conflict (ucdp_type1)

Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts per country in a given year. Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasystemic war is subdivided into colonial war and imperial war, but this distinction is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system.



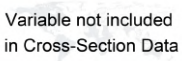
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 1974
N: 8 **n**: 73 $\overline{N}$: 3 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.103.2 Interstate armed conflict (ucdp_type2)

Number of interstate armed conflicts per country in a given year. An interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.



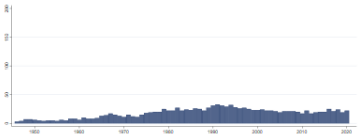
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 87 **n**: 414 $\overline{N}$: 6 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.103.3 Internal armed conflict (ucdp_type3)

Number of internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 36



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 105 **n**: 1321 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.103.4 Internationalized internal armed conflict (ucdp_type4)

Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. An internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 94

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 143 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.104 Pemstein, Meserve and Melton

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Pemstein, D., Meserve, S. A., & Melton, J. (2017). Democratic compromise: A latent variable analysis of ten measures of regime type. *Political Analysis*, *18*(4), 426–449. https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpq020

http://www.unified-democracy-scores.net/uds.html
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

Unified Democracy Scores

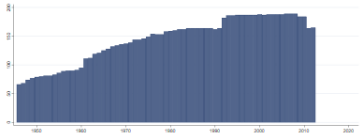
The Unified Democracy Scores (UDS) now covers the time period 1946-2012. These scores incorporate recent updates to three of the ten original measures - Freedom House (2014), Polity IV (Marshall et al., 2012), and Van Hanen (2012) - that feature in the analysis that the authors report in their 2010 article. In addition, the current release adds a recently developed measure of democracy - Economist Intelligence Unit (2012) - to its framework.

4.104.1 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean) (uds_mean)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Mean).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 207 **n**: 9658 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.104.2 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median) (uds_median)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Median).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

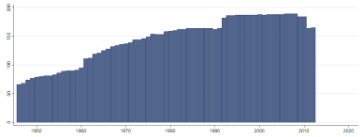
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 207 **n**: 9658 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.104.3 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile) (uds_pct025)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (2.5 percentile).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



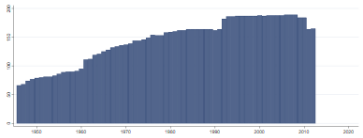
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 207 **n**: 9658 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.104.4 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile) (uds_pct975)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (97.5 percentile).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



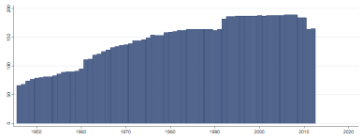
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 207 **n**: 9658 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.104.5 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.) (uds_sd)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Std. Dev.).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 207 **n**: 9658 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.105 United Nations Development Program

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

United Nations Development Program. (2020b). Human development report 2020. http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report

http://hdr.undp.org/en/data
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-29)

Human Development Report

The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The entire series of Human Development Index (HDI) values and rankings are recalculated every year using the most recent (revised) data and functional forms. The HDI rankings and values in the 2014 Human Development Report cannot therefore be compared directly to indices published in previous Reports. Please see hdr.undp.org for more information.

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes.

4.105.1 Human Development Index (undp_hdi)

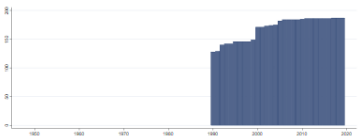
The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean. Refer to Technical notes for more details.

The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc. The HDRO offers the other composite indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender disparity and human poverty.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 187



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 189 **n**: 5058 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.106 UNESCO

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

UNESCO. (2020). Unesco institute for statistics. http://data.uis.unesco.org/

http://data.uis.unesco.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-26)

UNESCO Institute for Statistics

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the official and trusted source of internationally-comparable data on education, science, culture and communication. As the official statistical agency of UNESCO, the UIS produces a wide range of state-of-the-art databases to fuel the policies and investments needed to transform lives and propel the world towards its development goals. The UIS provides free access to data for all UNESCO countries and regional groupings from 1970 to the most recent year available.

4.106.1 Cinema expenditure per capita (une_cinexp)

Cinema expenditure per capita.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 75

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 137 **n**: 2045 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.106.2 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, femal (une_girlglsf)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 163

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 185 **n**: 3456 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.106.3 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (une_girlglsm)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 163

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 185 **n**: 3455 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.106.4 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both (une_girlglst)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 163

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 186 **n**: 3891 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.106.5 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (%) (une_girlgpf)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 161

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 187 **n**: 4359 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.106.6 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (%) (une_girlgpm)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 161

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 187 **n**: 4358 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.106.7 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%) (une_girlgpt)

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 161

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 188 **n**: 4811 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.106.8 Official entrance age to early childhood education (years) (une_oaeece)

Official entrance age to early childhood education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

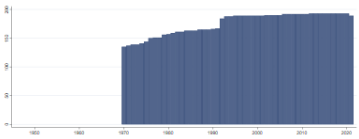
Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 190

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 192 **n**: 3652 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.106.9 Official entrance age to primary education (years) (une_oaepe)

Official entrance age to primary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

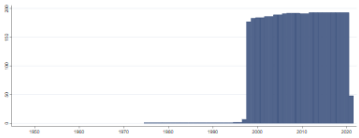


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 200 **n**: 9119 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.106.10 Official entrance age to compulsory education (years) (une_oeace)

Official entrance age to compulsory education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

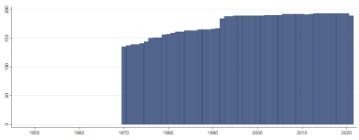


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 194 **n**: 4443 $\overline{N}$: 95 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.106.11 Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years) (une_oeals)

Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

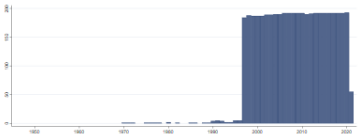


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 200 **n**: 9117 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.106.12 Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (une_oeapsnt)

Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193

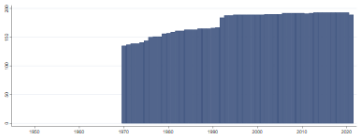


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 194 **n**: 4665 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.106.13 Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years) (une_oeaus)

Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

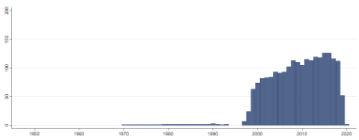


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 200 **n**: 9117 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.106.14 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (%) (une_reprlsef)

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 158

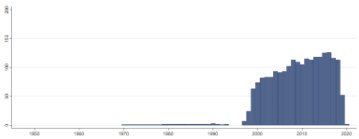


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 182 **n**: 2162 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.106.15 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (%) (une_reprlsem)

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 158

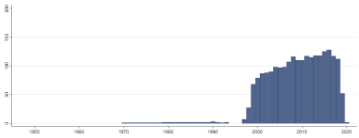


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 181 **n**: 2159 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.106.16 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (% (une_reprlset)

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 157

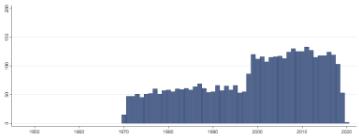


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183 **n**: 2225 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.106.17 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (%) (une_reprpef)

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 150

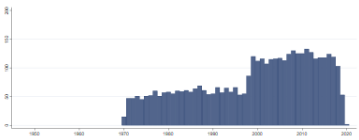


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 191 **n**: 4068 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.106.18 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (%) (une_reprpem)

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 150



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 191 **n**: 4069 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.106.19 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (%) (une_reprpet)

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 152

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 192 **n**: 4516 $\overline{N}$: 89 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.106.20 Screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants) (une_screen)

Number of cinema screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants).

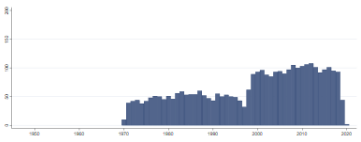
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 88

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 144 **n**: 1523 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.106.21 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (%) (une_surg4pef)

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 140



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 3350 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.106.22 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surg4pegpi)

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 140

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 3349 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.106.23 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (%) (une_surg4pem)

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (%).

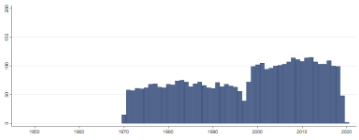
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 140

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 3349 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.106.24 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (%) (une_surg4pet)

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 145

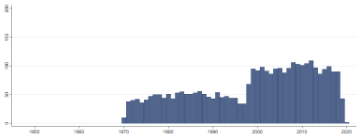


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 3963 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.106.25 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (%) (une_surg5pef)

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 139

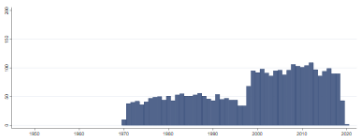


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 188 **n**: 3282 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.106.26 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surg5pegpi)

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 139

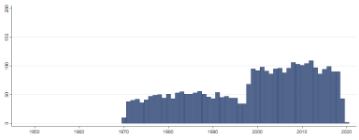


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 188 **n**: 3281 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.106.27 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (%) (une_surg5pem)

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 139

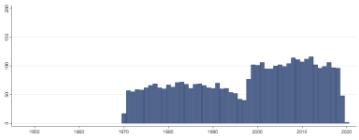


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 188 **n**: 3281 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.106.28 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (%) (une_surg5pet)

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 143

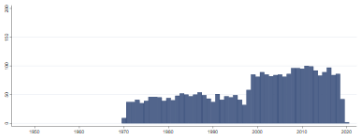


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 189 **n**: 3859 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.106.29 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (%) (une_surlgpef)

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 132



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183 **n**: 3071 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.106.30 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, gender parity index (GPI) (une_surlgpegpi)

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, gender parity index (GPI).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 133

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183 **n**: 3073 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.106.31 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (%) (une_surlgpem)

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 132

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183 **n**: 3070 $\overline{N}$: 60 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.106.32 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%) (une_surlgpet)

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%).

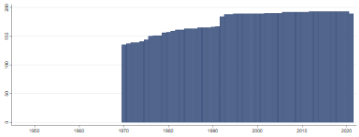
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 134

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 185 **n**: 3681 $\overline{N}$: 72 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.106.33 Theoretical duration of primary education (years) (une_tdurce)

Theoretical duration of primary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 200 **n**: 9119 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.106.34 Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years) (une_tdurece)

Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

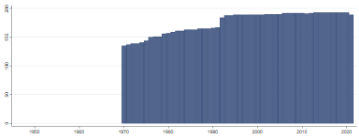
Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 192 **n**: 3631 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.106.35 Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years) (une_tdurls)

Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

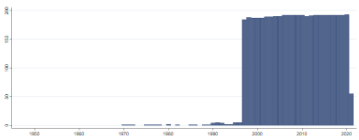


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 200 **n**: 9117 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.106.36 Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (une_tdurpsnt)

Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193

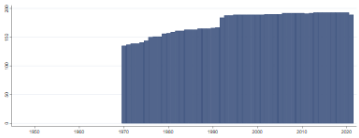


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 194 **n**: 4665 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.106.37 Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years) (une_tdurused)

Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

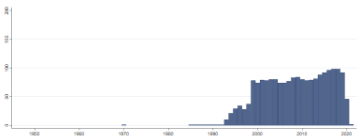


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 200 **n**: 9117 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.106.38 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number) (une_tilsef)

Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 135

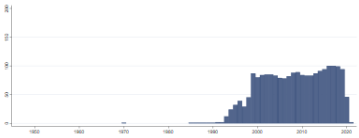


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 172 **n**: 1959 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.106.39 Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tilset)

Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 137



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 174 **n**: 2075 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.106.40 Teachers in primary education, female (number) (une_tipef)

Teachers in primary education, female (number).

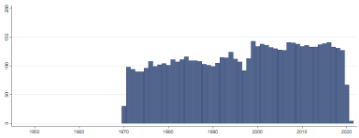
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 169

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 195 **n**: 5068 $\overline{N}$: 97 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.106.41 Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number) (une_tipet)

Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 171



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 195 **n**: 5870 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.106.42 Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number) (une_tiprepef)

Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 145

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 188 **n**: 3742 $\overline{N}$: 72 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.106.43 Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiprepet)

Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number).

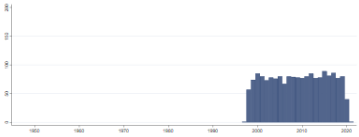
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 147

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 190 **n**: 4282 $\overline{N}$: 82 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.106.44 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number) (une_tipsntf)

Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 123

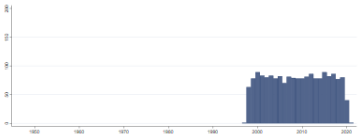


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 169 **n**: 1759 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.106.45 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number) (une_tipsntt)

Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 123

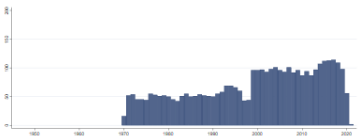


Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 169 **n**: 1801 $\overline{N}$: 72 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.106.46 Teachers in secondary education, female (number) (une_tisef)

Teachers in secondary education, female (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 153



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 194 **n**: 3617 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.106.47 Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiset)

Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number).

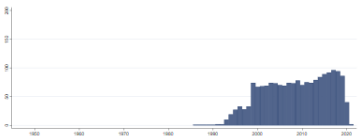
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 155

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 195 **n**: 4280 $\overline{N}$: 82 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.106.48 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number) (une_tiusef)

Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 131

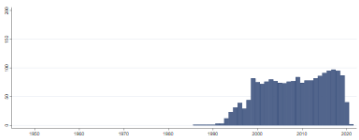


Min. Year:1986 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 173 **n**: 1829 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.106.49 Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number) (une_tiuset)

Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 133



Min. Year:1986 **Max. Year**: 2021
N: 174 **n**: 1940 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.107 Tatu Vanhanen

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Vanhanen, T. (2019). Measures of democracy 1810-2018 [dataset] [Version 8.0]. http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD1289

Finnish Social Science Data Archive [producer and distributor]. (2019). Measures of democracy 1810-2018 [codebook] [Version 8.0]

https://services.fsd.tuni.fi/catalogue/FSD1289?lang=en&study_language=en
(Data downloaded: 2020-11-15)

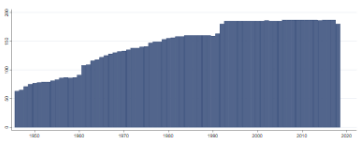
Measures of Democracy 1810-2018

The data contain three different variables, created by Tatu Vanhanen. The variables in question are political competition, political participation and the index of democratization.

4.107.1 Competition (van_comp)

The competition variable portrays the electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. The variable is calculated by subtracting from 100 the percentage of votes won by the largest party (the party which wins most votes) in parliamentary elections or by the party of the successful candidate in presidential elections. Depending on their importance, either parliamentary or presidential elections are used in the calculation of the variable, or both elections are used, with weights. If information on the distribution of votes is not available, or if the distribution does not portray the reality accurately, the distribution of parliamentary seats is used instead. If parliament members are elected but political parties are not allowed to take part in elections, it is assumed that one party has taken all votes or seats. In countries where parties are not banned but yet only independent candidates participate in elections, it is assumed that the share of the largest party is not over 30 percent.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 187

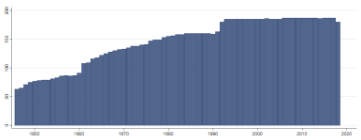


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 200 **n**: 10617 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.107.2 Index of Democratization (van_index)

The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 187

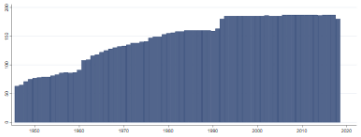


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 200 **n**: 10617 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.107.3 Participation (van_part)

The political participation variable portrays the voting turnout in each election, and is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year. The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 187



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 200 **n**: 10617 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.108 Varieties of Democracy

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Alizada, N., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Krusell, J., Luhrmann, A., Maerz, S. F., ... Ziblatt, D. (2021). V-dem [country-year/country-date] dataset v11.1. https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21

Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F., & von Römer, J. (2021). The V-Dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for cross-national and cross-temporal expert-coded data

https://v-dem.net/en/data/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-04)

Varieties of Democracy Dataset version 11.1

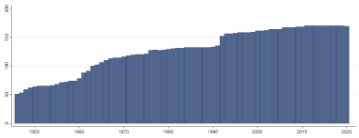
Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It provides a multidimensional and disaggregated dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy as a system of rule that goes beyond the simple presence of elections. The V-Dem project distinguishes between five high-level principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian, and collects data to measure these principles.

4.108.1 Academic Freedom Index (vdem_academ)

Academic freedom index. To what extent is academic freedom respected?

Clarifications: Academic freedom is understood as the right of academics, without constriction by prescribed doctrine, to freedom of teaching and discussion, freedom in carrying out research and disseminating and publishing the results thereof, freedom to express freely their opinion about the institution or system in which they work, freedom from institutional censorship and freedom to participate in professional or representative academic bodies (UNESCO 1997 Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel). The Academic Freedom Index is designed to provide an aggregated measure that captures the de facto realization of academic freedom, including the degree to which higher-education institutions are autonomous. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: freedom to research and teach, freedom of academic exchange and dissemination, institutional autonomy, campus integrity, freedom of academic and cultural expression.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 170



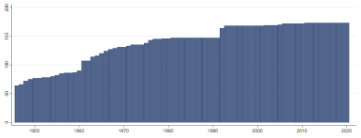
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 178 **n**: 9496 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.108.2 Political corruption index (vdem_corr)

Political corruption. Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) on the one hand, and in the public sector at large on the other. The measures thus tap into several distinguished types of corruption: both 'petty' and 'grand'; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation. Aggregation: The index is arrived at by taking the average of (a) public sector corruption index; (b) executive corruption index; (c) the indicator for legislative corruption; and (d) the indicator for judicial corruption. In other words, these four different government spheres are weighted equally in the resulting index. V-Dem replaces missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



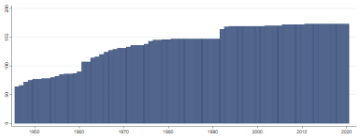
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10350 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.3 Deliberative democracy index (vdem_delibdem)

Deliberative democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To make it a measure of not only the deliberative principle but also of democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10364 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.4 Deliberative component index (vdem_dl_delib)

Deliberative component index. Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To measure these features of a polity, we try to determine the extent to which political elites give public justifications for their positions on matters of public policy, justify their positions in terms of the public good, acknowledge and respect counter-arguments; and how wide the range of consultation is at elite levels. Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: reasoned justification, common good justification, respect for counterarguments, range of consultation, and engaged society.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173

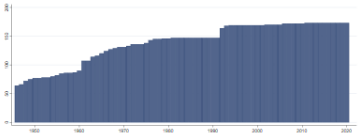
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10383 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.5 Electoral component index (vdem_edcomp_thick)

Electoral component index. Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected directly or indirectly through elections. Aggregation: The electoral component index is operationalized as a chain defined by its weakest link of freedom of association, suffrage, clean elections, and elected executive.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10364 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.6 Egalitarian component index (vdem_egal)

Egalitarian component index. Question: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups; and 3) access to power is equally distributed by gender, socioeconomic class and social group. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index and equal distribution of resources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173

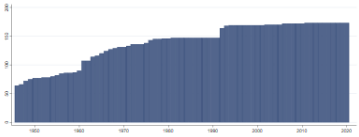
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10383 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.7 Egalitarian democracy index (vdem_egaldem)

Egalitarian democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



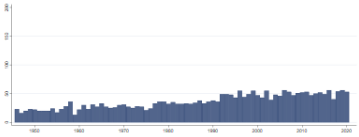
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10364 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.8 Election vote buying (vdem_elvotbuy)

Election vote buying. Question: In this national election, was there evidence of vote and/or turnout buying?

Clarification: Vote and turnout buying refers to the distribution of money or gifts to individuals, families, or small groups in order to influence their decision to vote/not vote or whom to vote for. It does not include legislation targeted at specific constituencies, i.e., "porkbarrel" legislation. V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 166

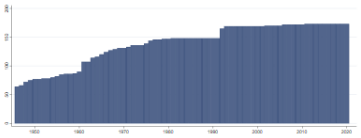


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180 **n**: 2717 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.108.9 Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges (vdem_exbribe)

Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges. Question: How routinely do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10383 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.10 Public sector corrupt exchanges (vdem_excrptps)

Public sector corrupt exchanges. Question: How routinely do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like you to think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response. V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10383 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.11 Executive corruption index (vdem_execorr)

Executive corruption index. Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for executive bribery and executive embezzlement.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173

Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10383 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.12 Executive embezzlement and theft (vdem_exembez)

Executive embezzlement and theft. Question: How often do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173

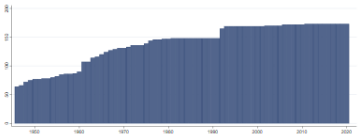
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10383 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.13 Public sector theft (vdem_exthftps)

Public sector theft. Question: How often do public sector employees steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response. Scale: ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10383 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

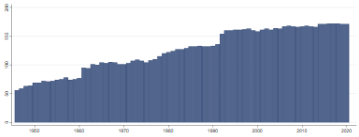
4.108.14 Legislature corrupt activities (vdem_gcrrpt)

Legislature corrupt activities. Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain?

Clarification: This includes any of the following: (a) accepting bribes, (b) helping to obtain government contracts for firms that the legislator (or his/her family/friends/political supporters) own, (c) doing favors for firms in exchange for the opportunity of employment after leaving the legislature, (d) stealing money from the state or from campaign donations for personal use. V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from

multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 172



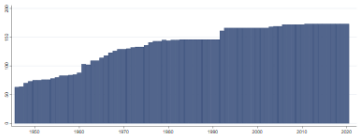
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 9385 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.108.15 Women political empowerment index (vdem_gender)

Women political empowerment index. Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173

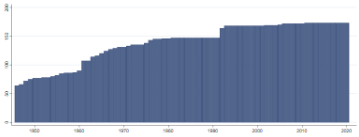


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10216 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.16 Judicial corruption decision (vdem_jucorrdc)

Judicial corruption decision. Question: How often do individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



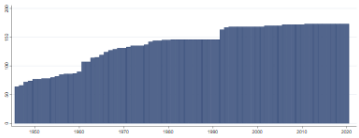
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10350 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.17 Liberal democracy index (vdem_libdem)

Liberal democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved?
Clarifications: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual

and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



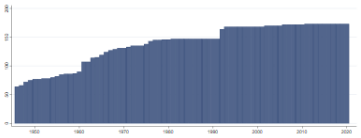
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10331 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.18 Liberal component index (vdem_liberal)

Liberal component index. Question: To what extent is the liberal principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equality before the law and individual liberties, judicial constraints on the executive, and legislative constraints on the executive.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173

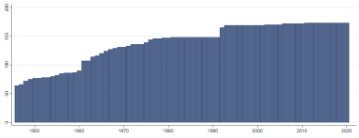


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10351 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.19 Media corrupt (vdem_mecorrpt)

Media corrupt. Question: Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



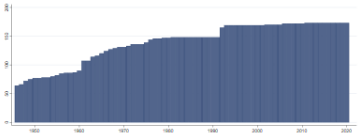
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10383 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.20 Participatory component index (vdem_partip)

Participatory component index. Question: To what extent is the participatory principle achieved?

Clarification: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: civil society participation, direct popular vote, elected local government power, and elected regional government power.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



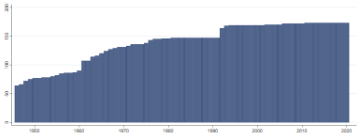
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10383 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.21 Participatory democracy index (vdem_partipdem)

Participatory democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10364 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

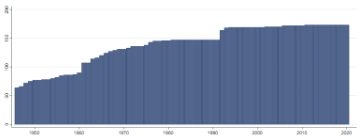
4.108.22 Electoral democracy index (vdem_polyarchy)

Electoral democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy is understood as an essential element of any other conception of (representative) democracy - liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the sum of

the indices measuring freedom of association (thick), suffrage, clean elections, elected executive (de jure) and freedom of expression; and, on the other, the five-way interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation formulas in the literature, both allowing "compensation" in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahl's sub-components (with the one exception of the non-electoral component).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



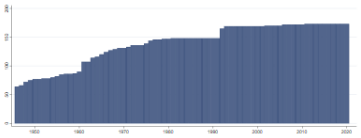
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10364 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.108.23 Public sector corruption index (vdem_pubcorr)

Public sector corruption index. Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for public sector bribery and embezzlement.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 173



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 10383 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 56

4.109 Institute for Economics & Peace

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Institute for Economics and Peace. (2020). Global terrorism index 2020: Measuring the impact of terrorism [Accessed 11-11-2021]. http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index

http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-11)

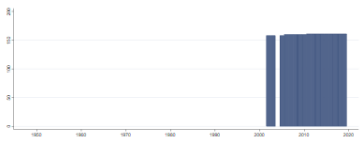
Global Terrorism Index

The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study which accounts for the direct and indirect impact of terrorism in 162 countries in terms of its effect on lives lost, injuries, property damage and the psychological after-effects of terrorism. This study covers 99.6 per cent of the world's population. It aggregates the most authoritative data source on terrorism today, the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) collated by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) into a composite score in order to provide an ordinal ranking of nations on the negative impact of terrorism. The GTD is unique in that it consists of systematically and comprehensively coded data on domestic as well as international terrorist incidents and now includes more than 140,000 cases.

4.109.1 Global Terrorism Index (voh_gti)

Global Terrorism Index.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 161



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162 **n**: 2723 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.110 The World Bank Group

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A., & Mastruzzi, M. (2010). The worldwide governance indicators: A summary of methodology, data and analytical issues. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 5430*

https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-04)

The Worldwide Governance Indicators

Governance consists of the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. This includes the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced; the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies; and the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.

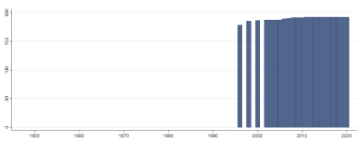
The Worldwide Governance Indicators report on six broad dimensions of governance for over 200 countries and territories over the period 1996-2020:
- Voice and Accountability
- Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism
- Government Effectiveness
- Regulatory Quality
- Rule of Law
- Control of Corruption

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) are a research dataset summarizing the views on the quality of governance provided by a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. These data are gathered from a number of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and private sector firms. The WGI do not reflect the official views of the Natural Resource Governance Institute, the Brookings Institutions, the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent. The WGI are not used by the World Bank Group to allocate resources.

4.110.1 Control of Corruption, Estimate (wbgi_cce)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

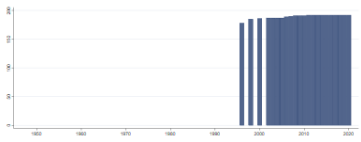


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 4169 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.2 Control of Corruption, Number of Sources (wbgi_ccn)

Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

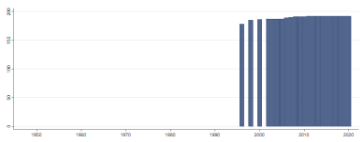


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 4169 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.3 Control of Corruption, Standard Error (wbgi_ccs)

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

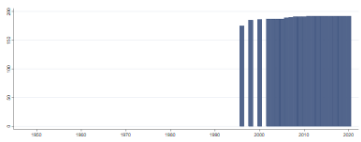


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 4169 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.4 Government Effectiveness, Estimate (wbgi_gee)

Government Effectiveness - Estimate: "Government Effectiveness" combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on "inputs" required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

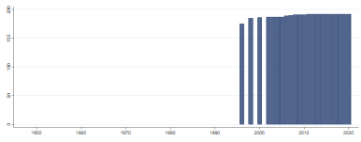


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 4166 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.5 Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources (wbgi_gen)

Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

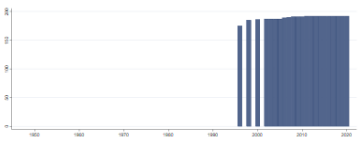


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 4166 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.6 Government Effectiveness, Standard Error (wbgi_ges)

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

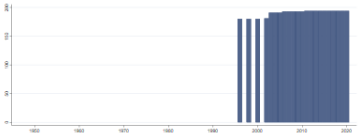


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 4166 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.7 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate (wbgi_pve)

Political Stability and Absence of Violence- Estimate: "Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism" measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

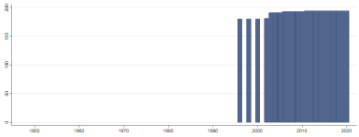


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 4199 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.8 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources (wbgi_pvn)

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

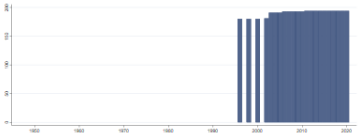


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 4199 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.9 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error (wbgi_pvs)

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

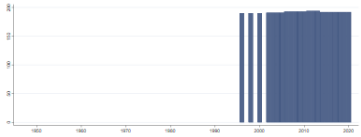


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 4199 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.10 Rule of Law, Estimate (wbgi_rle)

Rule of Law - Estimate: "Rule of Law" includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

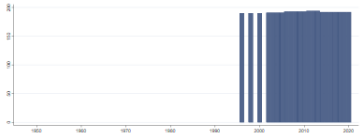


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 4225 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.11 Rule of Law, Number of Sources (wbgi_rln)

Rule of Law - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

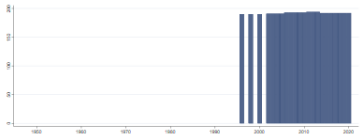


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 4225 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.12 Rule of Law, Standard Error (wbgi_rls)

Rule of Law - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

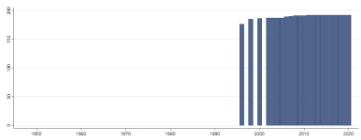


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 4225 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.13 Regulatory Quality, Estimate (wbgi_rqe)

Regulatory Quality - Estimate: "Regulatory Quality" includes measures of the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

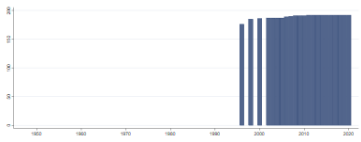


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 4167 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.14 Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources (wbgi_rqn)

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

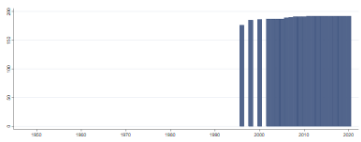


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 4167 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.15 Regulatory Quality, Standard Error (wbgi_rqs)

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

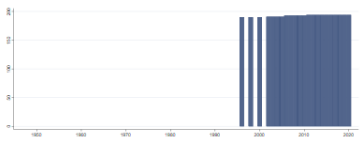


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 4167 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.16 Voice and Accountability, Estimate (wbgi_vae)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

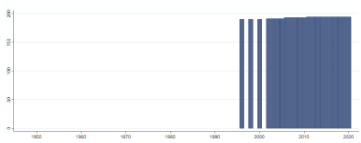


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 4239 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.17 Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources (wbgi_van)

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194

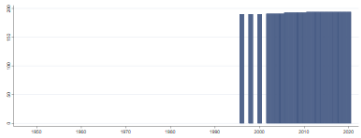


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 4239 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.110.18 Voice and Accountability, Standard Error (wbgi_vas)

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 4239 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.111 The World Bank Group

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

World Bank. (2021). World development indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators

http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-04)

World Development Indicators

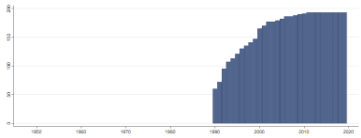
The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources.

This is an adaptation of an original work by The World Bank. Views and opinions expressed in the adaptation are the sole responsibility of the author or authors of the adaptation and are not endorsed by The World Bank.

4.111.1 Access to electricity (% of population) (wdi_acel)

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

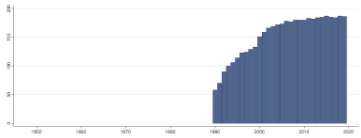


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 195 **n**: 4849 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.111.2 Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population) (wdi_acelr)

Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 188

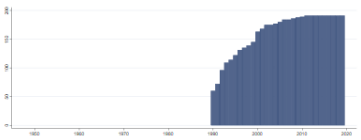


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 194 **n**: 4595 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.111.3 Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population) (wdi_acelu)

Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 191

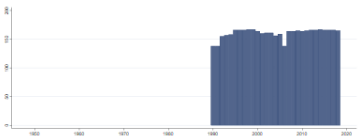


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193 **n**: 4811 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.111.4 Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force) (wdi_afp)

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 166

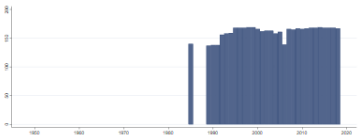


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 174 **n**: 4661 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.111.5 Armed forces personnel, total (wdi_afpt)

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 168

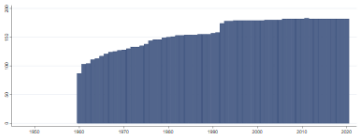


Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 176 **n**: 4987 $\overline{N}$: 147 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.6 Age dependency ratio (% of working-age pop.) (wdi_agedr)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 182

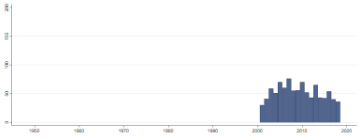


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 9597 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.111.7 Agricultural irrigated land (% of total agricultural land) (wdi_agrland)

Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 64

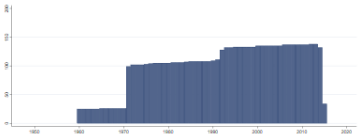


Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 121 **n**: 943 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 8

4.111.8 Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use) (wdi_ane)

Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34

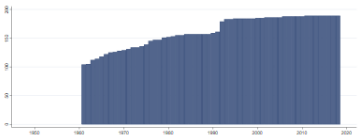


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5629 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.111.9 Arable land (% of land area) (wdi_araland)

Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189

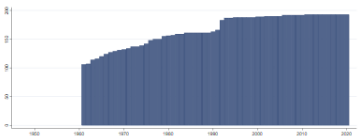


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 196 **n**: 9355 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.111.10 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area)

Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

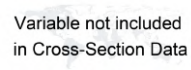
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193



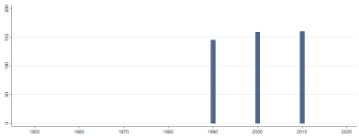
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 9949 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.111.11 Land area where elevation is below 5 meters (% of total land area) (wdi_areabelow)

Land area below 5m is the percentage of total land where the elevation is 5 meters or less.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

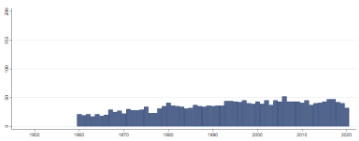


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 162 **n**: 464 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.111.12 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armexp)

Exports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 65

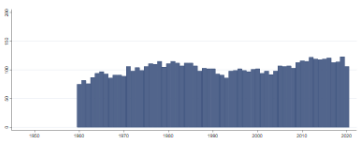


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 124 **n**: 2144 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.111.13 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armimp)

Imports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 161



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 6268 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.111.14 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (%) (wdi_belmedinc)

The percentage of people in the population who live in households whose per capita income or consumption is below half of the median income or consumption per capita. The median is measured at 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) using PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet). For some countries, medians are not reported due to grouped and/or confidential data. The reference year is the year in which the underlying household survey data was collected. In cases for which the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the first year in which data were collected is reported.

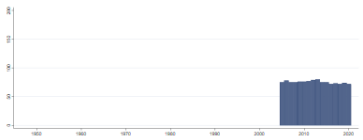
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 109

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 161 **n**: 1673 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.15 CPIA building human resources rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_bhr)

The CPIA measures the extent to which a country's policy and institutional framework supports sustainable growth and poverty reduction and, consequently, the effective use of development assistance. More specifically, this indicator assesses the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect the access to and quality of health and education services, including prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77

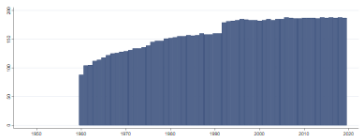


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 87 **n**: 1204 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.16 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_birth)

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

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189



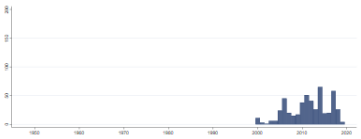
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 198 **n**: 9598 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.111.17 Completeness of birth registration (%) (wdi_birthreg)

Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children

whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 112

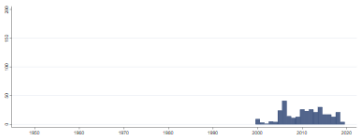


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 172 **n**: 496 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.111.18 Completeness of birth registration, rural (%) (wdi_birthregr)

Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey in the rural areas. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 63

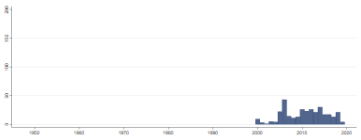


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 118 **n**: 323 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.111.19 Completeness of birth registration, urban (%) (wdi_birthregu)

Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey in the urban areas. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 63

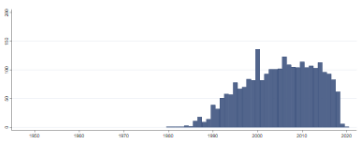


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 118 **n**: 323 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.111.20 Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total) (wdi_birthskill)

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 144



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 2617 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.21 Battle-related deaths (number of people) (wdi_brdeath)

Battle-related deaths are deaths in battle-related conflicts between warring parties in the conflict dyad (two conflict units that are parties to a conflict). Typically, battle-related deaths occur in warfare involving the armed forces of the warring parties. This includes traditional battlefield fighting, guerrilla activities, and all kinds of bombardments of military units, cities, and villages, etc. The targets are usually the military itself and its installations or state institutions and state representatives, but there is often substantial collateral damage in the form of civilians being killed in crossfire, in indiscriminate bombings, etc. All deaths–military as well as civilian–incurred in such situations, are counted as battle-related deaths.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 55

Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 105 **n**: 1036 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.22 Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe request) (wdi_bribfirm)

Bribery incidence is the percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request across six public transactions dealing with utilities access, permits, licenses, and taxes.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 86

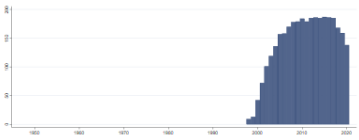
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.111.23 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_broadb)

Fixed broadband subscriptions refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks. It should include fixed WiMAX and any other fixed wireless technologies. It includes both residential subscriptions and subscriptions for organizations.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 189



Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 192 **n**: 3276 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.111.24 New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64) (wdi_busden)

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.

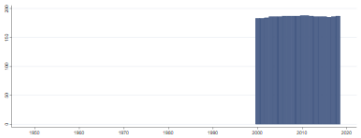
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 146

Min. Year:2006 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 151 **n**: 1599 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.111.25 Current health expenditure (% of GDP) (wdi_chexppgdp)

Current health expenditure (% of GDP). Level of current health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP. Estimates of current health expenditures include healthcare goods and services consumed during each year. This indicator does not include capital health expenditures such as buildings, machinery, IT and stocks of vaccines for emergency or outbreaks.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 188

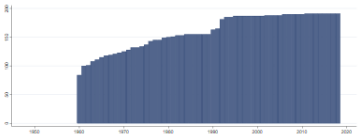


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 191 **n**: 3535 $\overline{N}$: 186 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.111.26 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2)

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 191

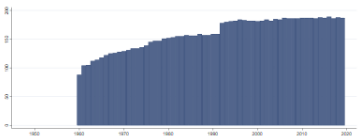


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 198 **n**: 9425 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.111.27 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_death)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189

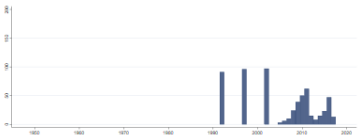


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 198 **n**: 9577 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.111.28 Completeness of death registration with cause-of-death information (%) (wdi_deathreg)

Completeness of death registration is the estimated percentage of deaths that are registered with their cause of death information in the vital registration system of a country.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 83



Min. Year:1992 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 122 **n**: 599 $\overline{N}$: 23 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.111.29 Central government debt, total (% of GDP) (wdi_debt)

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

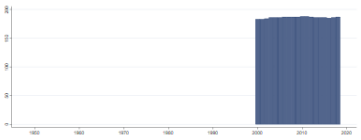
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 49

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 99 **n**: 1270 $\overline{N}$: 26 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.111.30 Domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP) (wdi_dgovhexp)

Domestic general government health expenditure (% of GDP). Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of the economy as measured by GDP.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 188

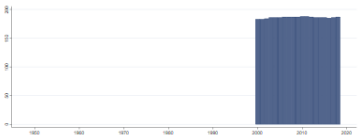


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 191 **n**: 3535 $\overline{N}$: 186 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.111.31 Domestic private health expenditure (% of current health expenditure) (wdi_dprivhexp)

Domestic private health expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from domestic private sources. Domestic private sources include funds from households, corporations and non-profit organizations. Such expenditures can be either prepaid to voluntary health insurance or paid directly to healthcare providers.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 188



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 191 **n**: 3535 $\overline{N}$: 186 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.111.32 School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary) (wdi_eduprp)

Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (%).

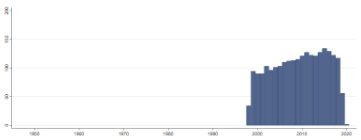
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 171

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 5166 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.111.33 School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary) (wdi_eduprs)

Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (%).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 154

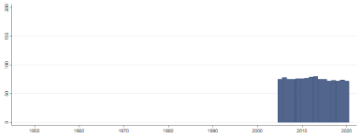


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 181 **n**: 2339 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.111.34 CPIA efficiency of revenue mobilization rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_effrevmob)

Efficiency of revenue mobilization assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization–not only the de facto tax structure, but also revenue from all sources as actually collected.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77

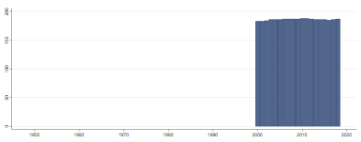


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 87 **n**: 1204 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.35 External health expenditure (% of current health expenditure) (wdi_ehexpp)

External health expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from external sources. External sources compose of direct foreign transfers and foreign transfers distributed by government encompassing all financial inflows into the national health system from outside the country. External sources either flow through the government scheme or are channeled through non-governmental organizations or other schemes.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 188

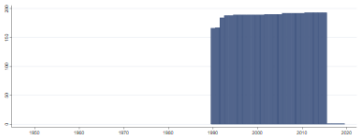


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 191 **n**: 3535 $\overline{N}$: 186 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.111.36 Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output) (wdi_elerenew)

Renewable electricity is the share of electrity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

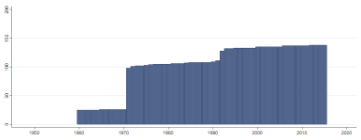


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 196 **n**: 4905 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.111.37 Electricity production from coal sources (% of total) (wdi_elprodcoal)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 138

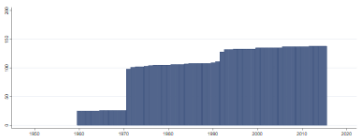


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5737 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.111.38 Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total) (wdi_elprodgas)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 138

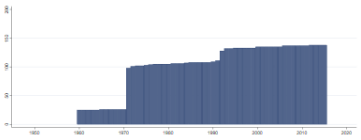


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5737 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.111.39 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total) (wdi_elprodhyd)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 138

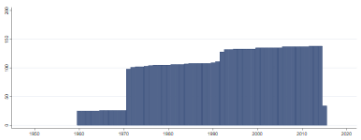


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5737 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.111.40 Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total) (wdi_elprodnuc)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34

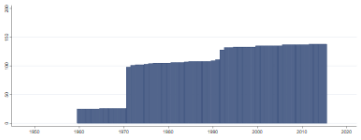


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5633 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.111.41 Electricity production from oil sources (% of total) (wdi_elprodoil)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 138



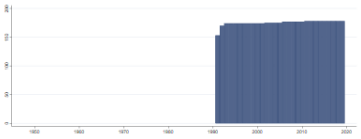
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5737 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.111.42 Employers, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emp)

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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

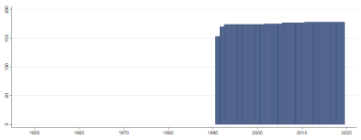


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.43 Employment in agriculture (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagr)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

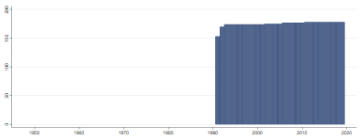


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.44 Employment in agriculture, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrf)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178



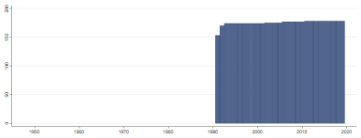
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.45 Employment in agriculture, male (% male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrm)

Male employment in agriculture as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture,

hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178



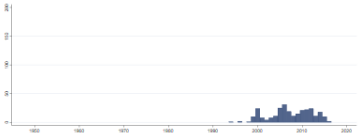
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.46 Children in employment, total (% of children ages 7-14) (wdi_empch)

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



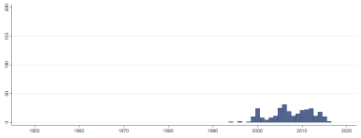
Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 100 **n**: 278 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.111.47 Children in employment, female (% of female children ages 7-14) (wdi_empchf)

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Female.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



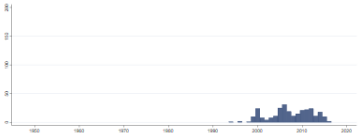
Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 100 **n**: 278 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.111.48 Children in employment, male (% of male children ages 7-14) (wdi_empchm)

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Male.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

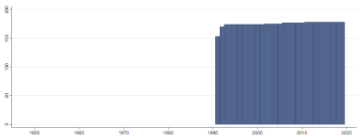


Min. Year:1994 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 100 **n**: 278 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.111.49 Employers, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empf)

Employers refers 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

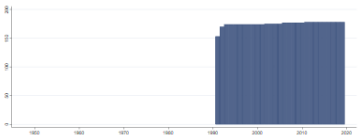


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.50 Employment in industry (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empind)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

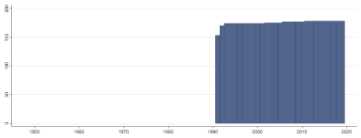


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.51 Employment in industry, female (% female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindf)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

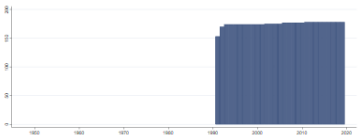


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.52 Employment in industry, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindm)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

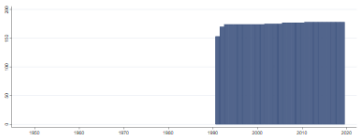


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.53 Employers, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empm)

Employers refers 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

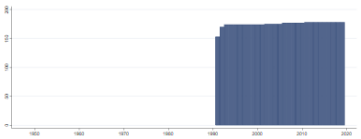


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.54 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprfilo)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178



Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.55 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (national est.) (wdi_empprfne)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally

considered the working-age population.

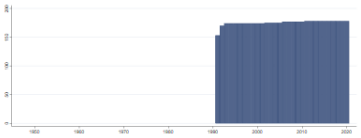
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 155

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183 **n**: 3245 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.111.56 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emprilo)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

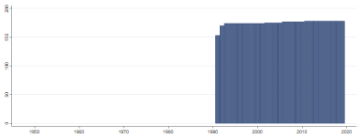


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180 **n**: 5254 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.57 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emprmilo)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178



Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.58 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (national est.) (wdi_emprmne)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

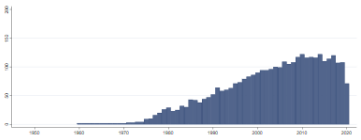
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 154

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 183 **n**: 3240 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.111.59 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (national est.) (wdi_empprne)

Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 157

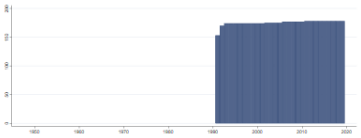


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 186 **n**: 3394 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.111.60 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female % (modeled ILO) (wdi_-emppryfilo)

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

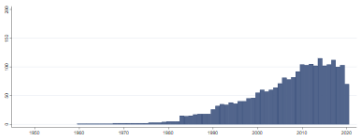


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.61 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female % (national est.) (wdi_-emppryfne)

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 150

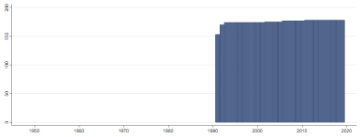


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 175 **n**: 2359 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.111.62 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total % (modeled ILO) (wdi_-emppryilo)

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

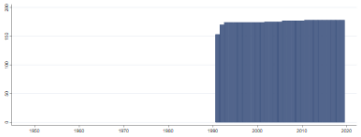


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.63 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male % (modeled ILO) (wdi_-empprymilo)

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

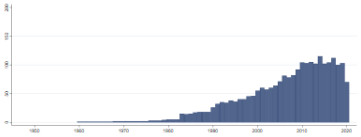


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.64 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male % (national est.) (wdi_-empprymne)

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 150

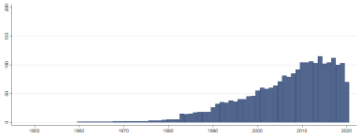


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 175 **n**: 2359 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.111.65 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total % (national est.) (wdi_-emppryne)

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 150

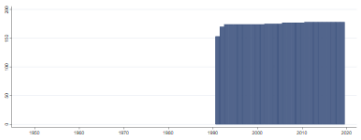


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 175 **n**: 2367 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.66 Employment in services (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empser)

Total employment in services as percentage of total employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

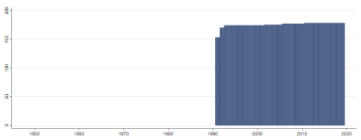


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.67 Employment in services, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserf)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

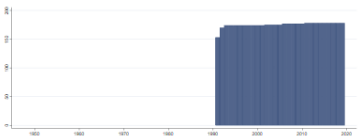


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.68 Employment in services, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserm)

Male employment in services (% of male employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The 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). Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

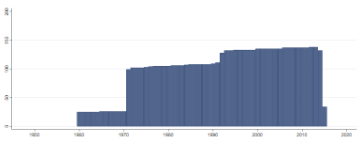


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.69 Energy imports, net (% of energy use) (wdi_eneimp)

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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34

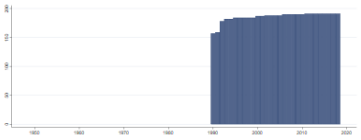


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 143 **n**: 5629 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.111.70 Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption) (wdi_enerenew)

Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 191

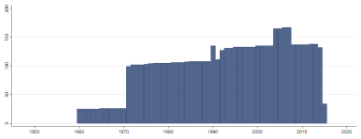


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 194 **n**: 5382 $\overline{N}$: 186 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.71 Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) (wdi_eneuse)

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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 173 **n**: 5772 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.111.72 Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations) (wdi_eodb)

Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 189, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 185

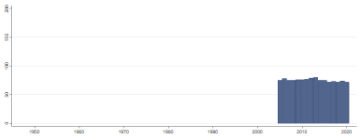
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.111.73 CPIA equity of public resource use rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_eqpubres)

Equity of public resource use assesses the extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77



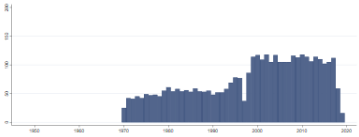
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 87 **n**: 1204 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.74 Government expenditure on education, total (% of GDP) (wdi_expedu)

General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.

Note: The value for Tuvalu in 1997 has been recoded to missing due to an extreme and very unlikely value.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 137

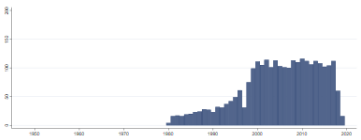


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 188 **n**: 3733 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.111.75 Government expenditure on education, total (% of government expenditure) (wdi_expeduge)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 138

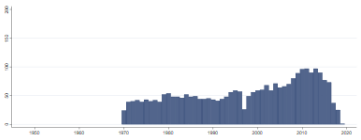


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 178 **n**: 2693 $\overline{N}$: 67 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.111.76 Expenditure on primary education (% of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedup)

Expenditure on Primary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 100



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 175 **n**: 2726 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.111.77 Expenditure on secondary education (% of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedus)

Expenditure on Secondary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 103

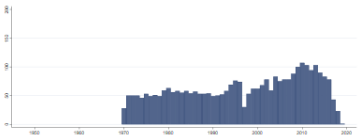
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 175 **n**: 2728 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.111.78 Expenditure on tertiary education (% of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedut)

Expenditure on Tertiary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by

100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 105

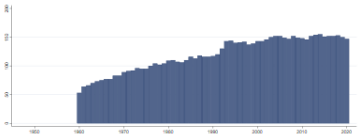


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 183 **n**: 3113 $\overline{N}$: 62 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.111.79 Military expenditure (% of GDP) (wdi_expmil)

Military expenditure (% of GDP). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another).

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 154



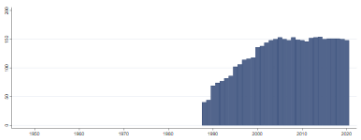
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 170 **n**: 7306 $\overline{N}$: 120 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.111.80 Military expenditure (% of general government expenditure) (wdi_expmilge)

Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as mil-

itary and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 152



Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 164 **n**: 4151 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.111.81 Exports of goods and services (% of GDP) (wdi_export)

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.

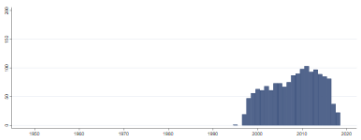
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 175

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 7935 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.111.82 Government expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstup)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the primary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 108

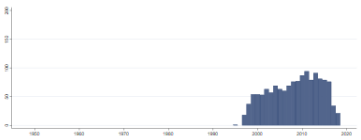


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 163 **n**: 1546 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.111.83 Government expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstus)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the secondary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 103

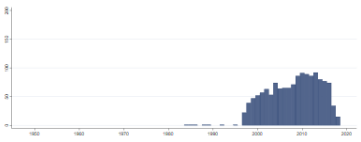


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 158 **n**: 1393 $\overline{N}$: 58 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.111.84 Government expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstut)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given tertiary of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 97

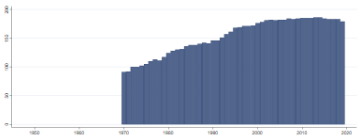


Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 160 **n**: 1403 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.111.85 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) (wdi_fdiin)

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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 184

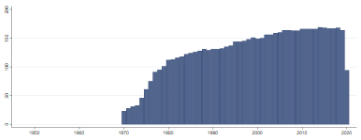


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 192 **n**: 7653 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.111.86 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP) (wdi_fdiout)

Foreign direct investment are the net outflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 169

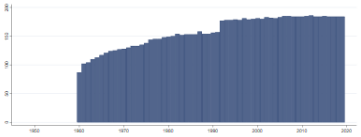


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 6546 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.111.87 Fertility rate, total (births per woman) (wdi_fertility)

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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 197 **n**: 9454 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.111.88 Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) (wdi_firfown)

Firms with female participation in ownership are the percentage of firms with a woman among the principal owners.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 86

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.111.89 Firms with female top manager (% of firms) (wdi_firftopm)

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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 86

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.111.90 Firms expected to give gifts in meetings w. tax officials (% of firms) (wdi_firgifttax)

Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials is the percentage of firms that answered positively to the question "Was a gift or informal payment expected or requested during a meeting with tax officials?".

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 86

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.111.91 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (%) (wdi_foodins)

The percentage of people in the population who live in households classified as severely food insecure. A household is classified as severely food insecure when at least one adult in the household has reported to have been exposed, at times during the year, to several of the most severe experiences described in the FIES questions, such as to have been forced to reduce the quantity of the food, to have skipped meals, having gone hungry, or having to go for a whole day without eating because of a lack of money or other resources.

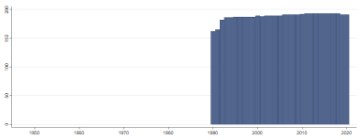
Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 120

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 120 **n**: 524 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.111.92 Forest area (% of land area) (wdi_forest)

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

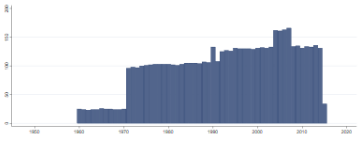


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 5831 $\overline{N}$: 188 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.111.93 Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total) (wdi_fossil)

Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 172 **n**: 5629 $\overline{N}$: 101 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.111.94 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) (wdi_gdpagr)

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. 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 or 4.

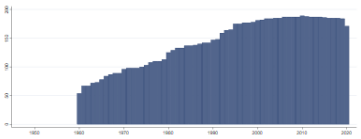
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 7484 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.111.95 GDP per capita (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcon2010)

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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 186

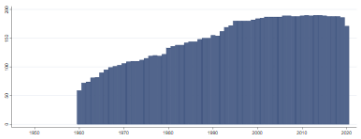


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 8698 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.111.96 GDP per capita (current US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcur)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 189



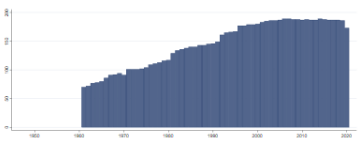
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 198 **n**: 9064 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.111.97 GDP per capita growth (annual %) (wdi_gdpcapgr)

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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 188

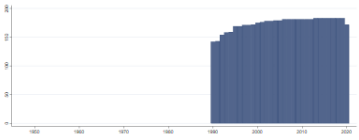


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 198 **n**: 8727 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.111.98 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdpcapppp-con2017)

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 2017 international dollars.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

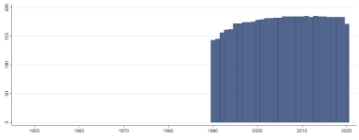


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 186 **n**: 5393 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.99 GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcur)

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 184



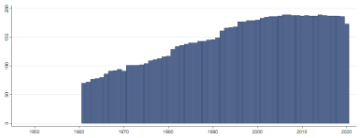
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 5461 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.100 GDP growth (annual %) (wdi_gdpgr)

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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 188



Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 198 **n**: 8730 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.111.101 Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP) (wdi_gdpind)

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.

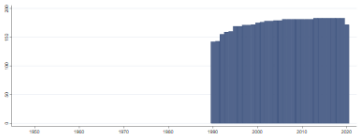
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194 **n**: 7418 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.111.102 GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcon2017)

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2017 international dollars.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



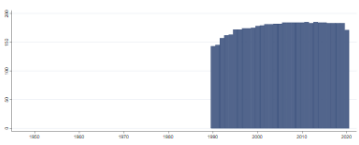
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 186 **n**: 5396 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.103 GDP, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcur)

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed

using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 184

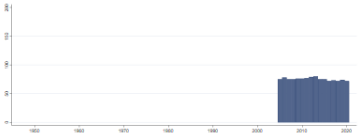


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 5464 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.104 CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_gendeqr)

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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77

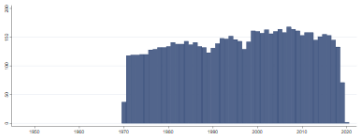


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 87 **n**: 1204 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.105 School enrollment, primary (% gross) (wdi_gerp)

Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 172

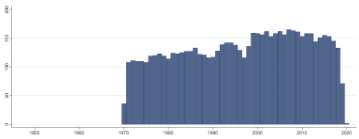


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 6988 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.111.106 School enrollment, primary, female (% gross) (wdi_gerpf)

Total female enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 172

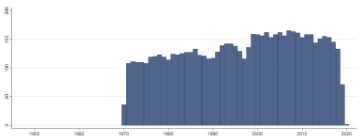


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 6659 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.111.107 School enrollment, primary, male (% gross) (wdi_gerpm)

Total male enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 172



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 6659 $\overline{N}$: 131 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.111.108 School enrollment, preprimary (% gross) (wdi_gerpp)

Total enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 191 **n**: 5243 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.111.109 School enrollment, preprimary, female (% gross) (wdi_gerppf)

Total female enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 188 **n**: 4658 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.111.110 School enrollment, preprimary, male (% gross) (wdi_gerppm)

Total male enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

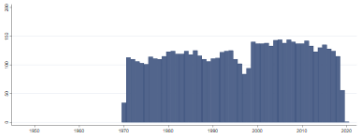
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 162

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 188 **n**: 4658 $\overline{N}$: 91 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.111.111 School enrollment, secondary (% gross) (wdi_gers)

Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 153



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 5940 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.111.112 School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross) (wdi_gersf)

Total female enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the female population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

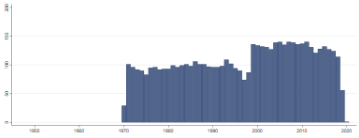
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 153

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 192 **n**: 5404 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.113 School enrollment, secondary, male (% gross) (wdi_gersm)

Total male enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the male population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 153

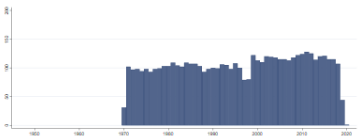


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 192 **n**: 5404 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.114 School enrollment, tertiary (% gross) (wdi_gert)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 142



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 186 **n**: 5222 $\overline{N}$: 102 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.115 School enrollment, tertiary, female (% gross) (wdi_gertf)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 141

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 185 **n**: 4478 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.111.116 School enrollment, tertiary, male (% gross) (wdi_gertm)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 141

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 185 **n**: 4478 $\overline{N}$: 88 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.111.117 Gini index (World Bank estimate) (wdi_gini)

Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

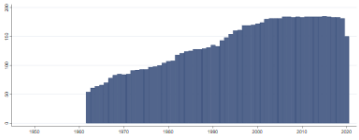
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 113

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 166 **n**: 1722 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.118 GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gniatlcur)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185

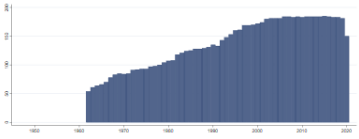


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 8048 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.111.119 GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicapatlcur)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185



Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 8047 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.111.120 GNI per capita (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gnicapcon2010)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 147

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 189 **n**: 5336 $\overline{N}$: 87 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.121 GNI per capita growth (annual %) (wdi_gnicapgr)

Annual percentage growth rate of GNI per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

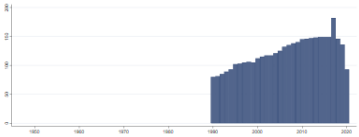
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 152

Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 163 **n**: 5375 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.111.122 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnicapppp-con2017)

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2017 international dollars.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 182

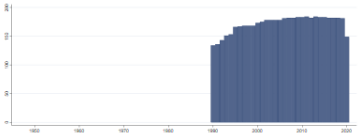


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 3791 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.111.123 GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcur)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 189 **n**: 5317 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.124 GNI (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_gnicon2010)

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

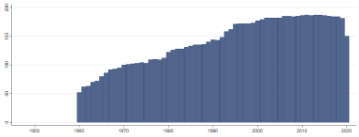
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 147

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 189 **n**: 5336 $\overline{N}$: 87 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.125 GNI (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicur)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 186



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 195 **n**: 8573 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.111.126 GNI growth (annual %) (wdi_gnigr)

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

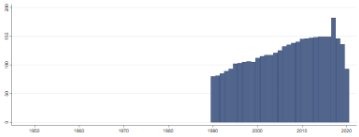
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 152

Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 163 **n**: 5375 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.111.127 GNI, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcon2017)

PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2017 international dollars.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 182

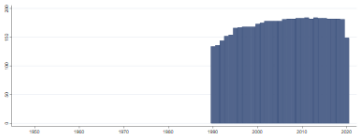


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 3791 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.111.128 GNI, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcur)

PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

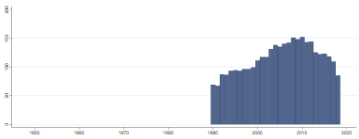


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 189 **n**: 5320 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.129 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) (wdi_homicides)

Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 133



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 172 **n**: 3331 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.111.130 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female) (wdi_homicidesf)

Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female). Intentional homicides, female are estimates of unlawful female homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 103

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 126 **n**: 1904 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.111.131 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male) (wdi_homicidesm)

Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male). Intentional homicides, male are estimates of unlawful male homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

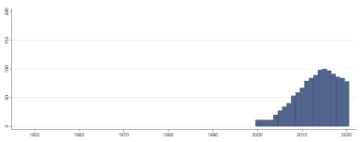
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 103

Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 125 **n**: 1901 $\overline{N}$: 66 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.111.132 People with basic handwashing facilities (% of population) (wdi_hwf)

People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water (% of population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 101

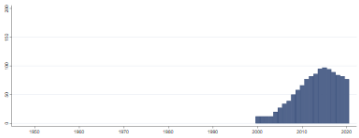


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 103 **n**: 1230 $\overline{N}$: 59 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.111.133 People with basic handwashing facilities, rural (% of rural population) (wdi_hwfr)

People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water, rural (% of rural population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 97

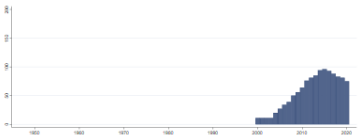


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 98 **n**: 1205 $\overline{N}$: 57 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.111.134 People with basic handwashing facilities, urban (% of urban population) (wdi_hwfu)

People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water, urban (% of urban population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 96

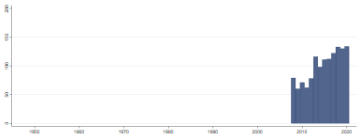


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 97 **n**: 1186 $\overline{N}$: 56 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.111.135 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis)

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of people). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. "New Displacement" refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 172

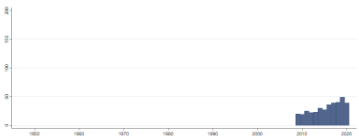


Min. Year:2008 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 176 **n**: 1306 $\overline{N}$: 100 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.111.136 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict and violence (number) (wdi_idpvc)

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with conflict and violence (number of cases). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. "New Displacement" refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 59

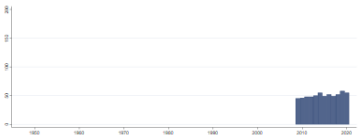


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 66 **n**: 369 $\overline{N}$: 31 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.111.137 Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict-violence (number) (wdi_idpvp)

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with conflict and violence (number of people). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. "People displaced" refers to the number of people living in displacement as of the end of each year.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 62



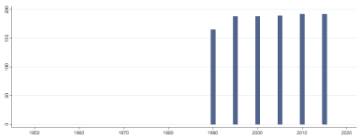
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 70 **n**: 607 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 9

4.111.138 International migrant stock (% of population) (wdi_imig)

International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the data on foreign-born population–people who have residence in one country but were born in another country. When data on the foreign-born population are not available, data on foreign population–that is, people who are citizens of a country other than the country in which they reside–are used as estimates. After the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 people living in one of the newly independent countries who were born in another were classified as international migrants. Estimates of migrant stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union. For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in time, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the international migrant stock on July 1 of the reference years. For countries with only one observation, estimates for the reference years were derived

using rates of change in the migrant stock in the years preceding or following the single observation available. A model was used to estimate migrants for countries that had no data.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192

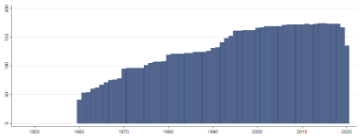


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 1114 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.111.139 Imports of goods and services (% of GDP) (wdi_import)

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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 175



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 7935 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.111.140 Income share held by highest 10% (wdi_incsh10h)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 111

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164 **n**: 1719 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.141 Income share held by lowest 10% (wdi_incsh10l)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 111

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 163 **n**: 1718 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.111.142 Income share held by second 20% (wdi_incsh202)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 111

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164 **n**: 1719 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.143 Income share held by third 20% (wdi_incsh203)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 111

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164 **n**: 1719 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.144 Income share held by fourth 20% (wdi_incsh204)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 111

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164 **n**: 1719 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.145 Income share held by highest 20% (wdi_incsh20h)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 111

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 164 **n**: 1719 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.146 Income share held by lowest 20% (wdi_incsh20l)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 111

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 163 **n**: 1718 $\overline{N}$: 32 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.111.147 Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) (wdi_inflation)

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

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 175

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 188 **n**: 7795 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.111.148 Informal payments to public officials (% of firms) (wdi_infpay)

Informal payments to public officials are the percentage of firms expected to make informal payments to public officials to "get things done" with regard to customs, taxes, licenses, regulations, services, and the like.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 86

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.111.149 Interest payments (% of expense) (wdi_interexp)

Interest payments as percentage of expense include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 139

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 156 **n**: 3750 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.111.150 Individuals using the Internet (% of population) (wdi_internet)

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 188

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 196 **n**: 5514 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.151 Interest payments (% of revenue) (wdi_interrev)

Interest payments as percentage of revenue include interest payments on government debt–including long-term bonds, long-term loans, and other debt instruments–to domestic and foreign residents.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 140

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 158 **n**: 3824 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.111.152 Real interest rate (%) (wdi_intrate)

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

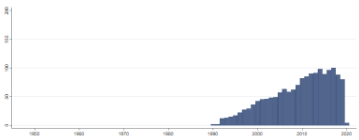
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 131

Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 144 **n**: 4056 $\overline{N}$: 68 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.153 Labor force with advanced education % of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedua)

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).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 129

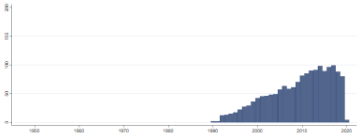


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 158 **n**: 1618 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.154 Labor force with advanced education % of female working-age pop. (wdi_-lfpeduaf)

The percentage of the working age female 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).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 128

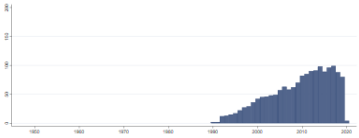


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 158 **n**: 1615 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.155 Labor force with advanced education % of male working-age pop. (wdi_-lfpeduam)

The percentage of the working age male 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).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 128

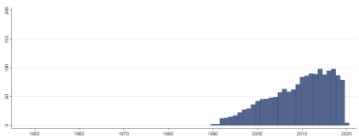


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 158 **n**: 1617 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.156 Labor force with basic education % of total working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedub)

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).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 128

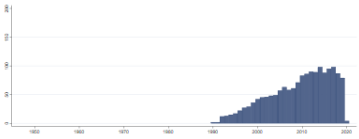


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 158 **n**: 1614 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.157 Labor force with basic education % of female working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubf)

The percentage of the working age female 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).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 127

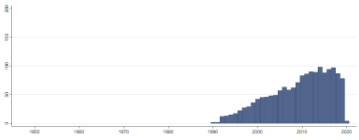


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 157 **n**: 1612 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.158 Labor force with basic education % of male working-age pop. w. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubm)

The percentage of the working age male 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).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 126

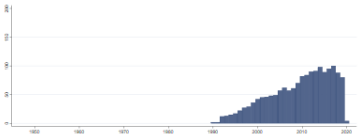


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 156 **n**: 1610 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.159 Labor force with intermediate education % of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedui)

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).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 129

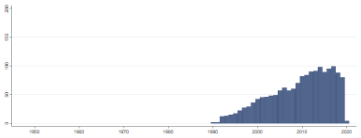


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 160 **n**: 1613 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.160 Labor force with intermediate education % of female working-age pop. (wdi_-lfpeduif)

The percentage of the working age female 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).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 128

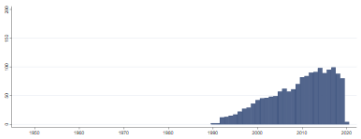


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 160 **n**: 1611 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.161 Labor force with intermediate education % of male working-age pop. (wdi_-lfpeduim)

The percentage of the working age male 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).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 128

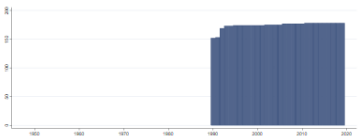


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 160 **n**: 1612 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.162 Labor force, female (% of total labor force) (wdi_lfpf)

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 meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

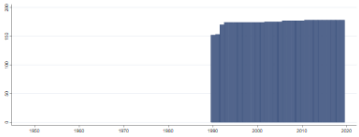


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 181 **n**: 5225 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.163 Labor force participation rate (% female ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_-lfpfilo15)

Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 181 **n**: 5228 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.164 Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpfne15)

Labor force participation rate (% of female ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

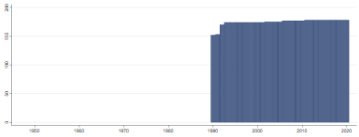
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 155

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 191 **n**: 3841 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.111.165 Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpilo15)

Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

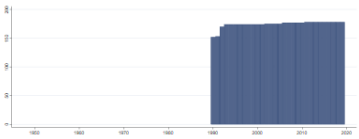


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 181 **n**: 5406 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.111.166 Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpmilo15)

Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). 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.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

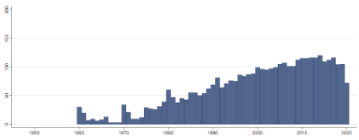


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 181 **n**: 5228 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.167 Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_-lfpmne15)

Labor force participation rate (% of male ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 155

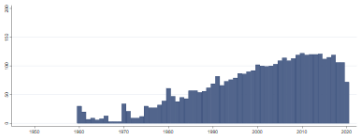


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 191 **n**: 3841 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.111.168 Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_-lfpne15)

Labor force participation rate (% of total ages 15+) (national est.). 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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 156

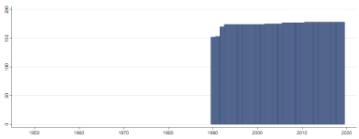


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 193 **n**: 3962 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.111.169 Labor force participation rate, total (% of total pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfpr)

Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

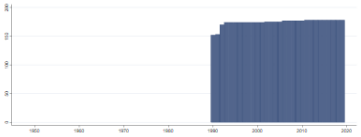


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 181 **n**: 5228 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.170 Labor force participation rate, female (% of female pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprf)

Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

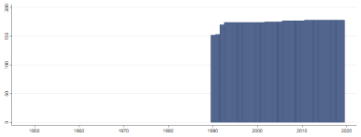


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 181 **n**: 5228 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.171 Labor force participation rate, male (% of male pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprm)

Labor force participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

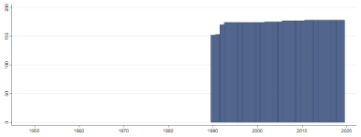


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 181 **n**: 5228 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.172 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyfilo)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 181 **n**: 5228 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.173 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (%) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyfne)

Labor force participation rate 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.

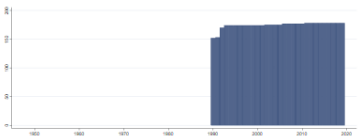
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 149

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 3363 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.111.174 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyilo)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

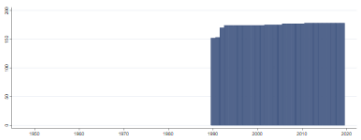


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 181 **n**: 5228 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.175 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpymilo)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

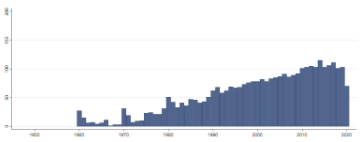


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 181 **n**: 5228 $\overline{N}$: 174 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.176 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (%) (national est.) (wdi_lfpymne)

Labor force participation rate 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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 149

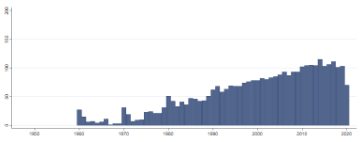


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 3363 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.111.177 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyne)

Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (%) (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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 149

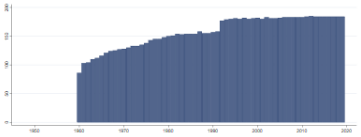


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 188 **n**: 3381 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.111.178 Life expectancy at birth, total (years) (wdi_lifexp)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 184

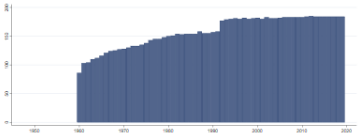


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 196 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.111.179 Life expectancy at birth, female (years) (wdi_lifexpf)

Life expectancy at birth for females indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 184

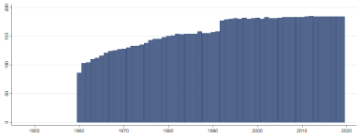


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 196 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.111.180 Life expectancy at birth, male (years) (wdi_lifexpm)

Life expectancy at birth for males indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 184



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 196 **n**: 9460 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.111.181 Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above) (wdi_litrad)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 120

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 161 **n**: 881 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.111.182 Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradf)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 120

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 161 **n**: 878 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.111.183 Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradm)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 120

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 161 **n**: 878 $\overline{N}$: 18 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.111.184 Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24) (wdi_litry)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 119

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 159 **n**: 868 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.111.185 Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24) (wdi_litryf)

Number of women age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number

of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

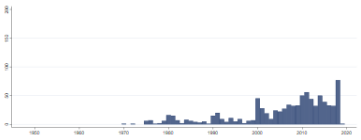
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 119

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 159 **n**: 866 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.111.186 Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24) (wdi_litrym)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 119

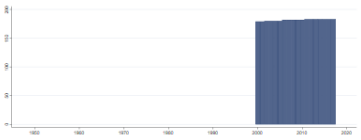


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 159 **n**: 866 $\overline{N}$: 17 $\overline{T}$: 5

4.111.187 Lifetime risk of maternal death (%) (wdi_lrmd)

Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 183

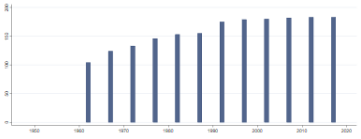


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 184 **n**: 3269 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.111.188 Net migration (wdi_migration)

Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 183

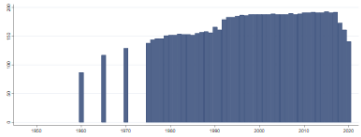


Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 189 **n**: 1897 $\overline{N}$: 34 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.189 Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_mobile)

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

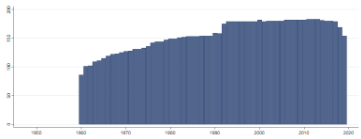


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 8297 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.111.190 Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) (wdi_mortf)

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 – that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 180

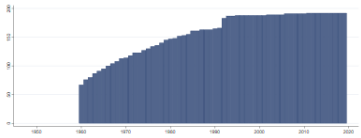


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193 **n**: 9326 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.111.191 Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinf)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

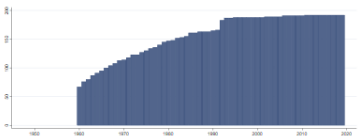


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 199 **n**: 9420 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.111.192 Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinff)

Infant mortality rate, female is the number of female infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 female live births in a given year.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

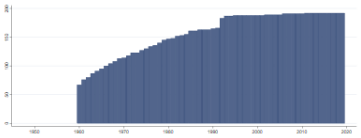


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 199 **n**: 9420 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.111.193 Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinfm)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

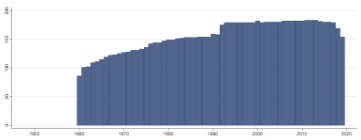


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 199 **n**: 9420 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.111.194 Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) (wdi_mortm)

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60–that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 180



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193 **n**: 9326 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.111.195 Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortnn)

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

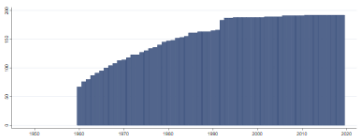
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 198 **n**: 8484 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.111.196 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5)

Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

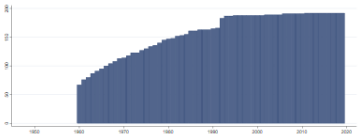


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 199 **n**: 9420 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.111.197 Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5f)

Under-five mortality rate, female is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn female baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to female age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

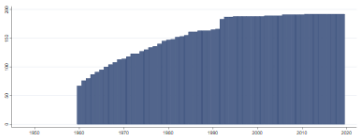


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 199 **n**: 9420 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.111.198 Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5m)

Under-five mortality rate, male is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn male baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to male age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

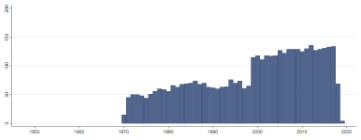


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 199 **n**: 9420 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.111.199 School enrollment, primary (% net) (wdi_nerp)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 155



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 191 **n**: 4191 $\overline{N}$: 84 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.111.200 School enrollment, primary, female (% net) (wdi_nerpf)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading,

writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Female.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 110

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 186 **n**: 3092 $\overline{N}$: 62 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.111.201 School enrollment, primary, male (% net) (wdi_nerpm)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Male.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 110

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 186 **n**: 3091 $\overline{N}$: 62 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.111.202 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school children) (wdi_nerpr)

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 155

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 191 **n**: 4071 $\overline{N}$: 81 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.111.203 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (% of primary school children) (wdi_nerprf)

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of female pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Female.

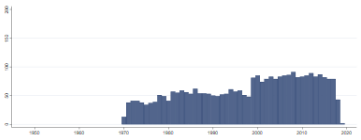
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 110

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 186 **n**: 3025 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.111.204 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (% of primary school children) (wdi_nerprm)

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of male pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Male.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 110



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 186 **n**: 3025 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.111.205 School enrollment, secondary (% net) (wdi_ners)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

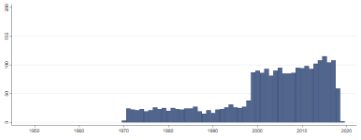
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 143

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 2656 $\overline{N}$: 53 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.111.206 School enrollment, secondary, female (% net) (wdi_nersf)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Female.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 141



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 179 **n**: 2517 $\overline{N}$: 50 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.207 School enrollment, secondary, male (% net) (wdi_nersm)

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Male.

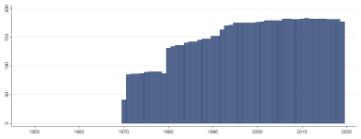
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 141

Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 179 **n**: 2517 $\overline{N}$: 50 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.208 Oil rents (% of GDP) (wdi_oilrent)

Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 182

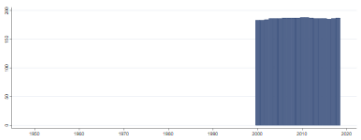


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 189 **n**: 7522 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.111.209 Out-of-pocket expenditure (% of current health expenditure) (wdi_ophexp)

Out-of-pocket expenditure (% of current health expenditure). Share of out-of-pocket payments of total current health expenditures. Out-of-pocket payments are spending on health directly out-of-pocket by households.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 188



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 191 **n**: 3535 $\overline{N}$: 186 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.111.210 CPIA policy and institutions for envir. sustainability (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_piesr)

Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability assess the extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution.

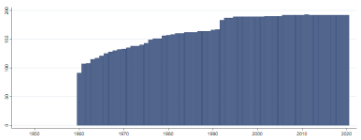
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 87 **n**: 1204 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.211 Population, total (wdi_pop)

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

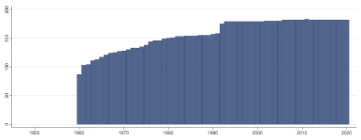


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10075 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.111.212 Population ages 0-14 (% of total population) (wdi_pop14)

Total population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 182

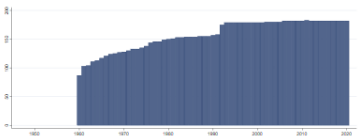


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 9600 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.111.213 Population ages 15-64 (% of total population) (wdi_pop1564)

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 182

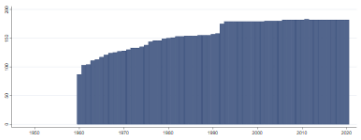


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 9600 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.111.214 Population ages 65 and above (% of total population) (wdi_pop65)

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

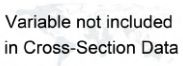
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 182



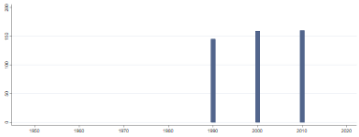
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 9600 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.111.215 Population living in areas where elevation below 5 mts (% of total pop.) (wdi_popbelow)

Population below 5 mts is the percentage of the total population living in areas where the elevation is 5 meters or less.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

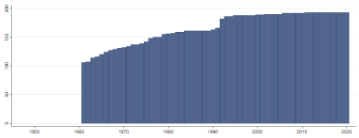


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 162 **n**: 464 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.111.216 Population density (people per sq. km of land area) (wdi_popden)

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 193

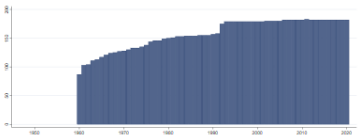


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 9946 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.111.217 Population, female (% of total population) (wdi_popf)

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

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 182

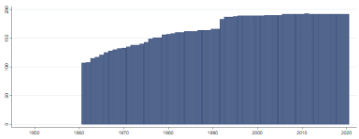


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 9600 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 51

4.111.218 Population growth (annual %) (wdi_popgr)

Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

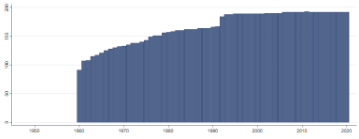


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 9982 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.111.219 Rural population (% of total population) (wdi_poprul)

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

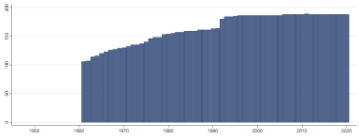


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10078 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.111.220 Rural population growth (annual %) (wdi_poprulgr)

Rural population growth. Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 188

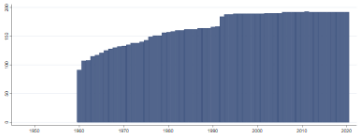


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 197 **n**: 9796 $\overline{N}$: 163 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.111.221 Urban population (% of total population) (wdi_popurb)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. The data are collected and smoothed by United Nations Population Division.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

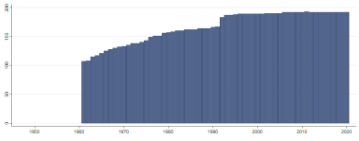


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 10078 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.111.222 Urban population growth (annual %) (wdi_popurbagr)

Urban population growth. Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192



Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 9983 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.111.223 Poverty gap at USD 1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%) (wdi_povgap190)

Poverty gap at 1.90 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 1.90 dollars a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions. Note: five countries – Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Jordan, and Lao PDR – use the 2005 PPP conversion factors and corresponding 1.25 dollars a day and 2 dollars a day poverty lines. This is due to the large deviations in the rate of change in PPP factors relative to the rate of change in domestic consumer price indexes. See Box 1.1 in the Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016 (http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report) for a detailed explanation.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 113

Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 166 **n**: 1729 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.224 Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (2011 PPP) (%) (wdi_povgap320)

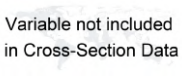
Poverty gap at 3.20 dollars a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line 3.20 dollars a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence (% of population).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 113

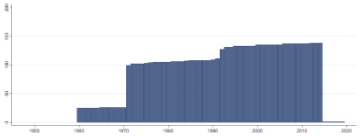
Min. Year:1967 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 166 **n**: 1729 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.225 Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) (wdi_powcon)

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



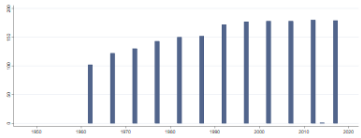
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 143 **n**: 5603 $\overline{N}$: 93 $\overline{T}$: 39

4.111.226 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip)

Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country. Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a

solid.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 179



Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 184 **n**: 1864 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.227 CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_prrbgr)

Property rights and rule-based governance assess the extent to which private economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 87 **n**: 1204 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.228 CPIA public sector management and institution cluster average (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_psm)

The public sector management and institutions cluster includes property rights and rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue mobilization, quality of public administration, and transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector.

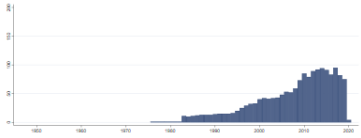
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 87 **n**: 1204 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.229 Part time employment, total (% of total employment) (wdi_pte)

Part time employment, total (% of total employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 123

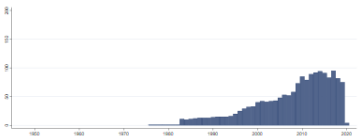


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 148 **n**: 1666 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.111.230 Part time employment, female (% of total female employment) (wdi_ptef)

Part time employment, female (% of total female employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 123

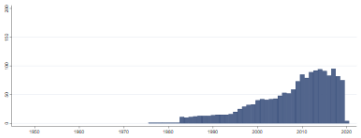


Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 148 **n**: 1665 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.111.231 Part time employment, male (% of total male employment) (wdi_ptem)

Part time employment, male (% of total male employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 123



Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 148 **n**: 1666 $\overline{N}$: 37 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.111.232 CPIA quality of public administration rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_qpubadm)

Quality of public administration assesses the extent to which civilian central government staff is structured to design and implement government policy and deliver services effectively.

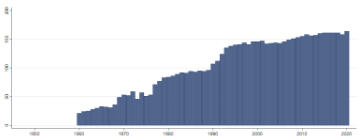
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 87 **n**: 1204 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.233 Refugee population by country or territory of asylum (wdi_refasy)

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 170

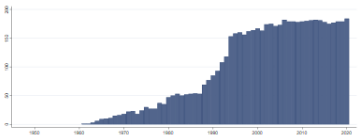


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 181 **n**: 6369 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.111.234 Refugee population by country or territory of origin (wdi_refori)

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers–people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers–are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 185

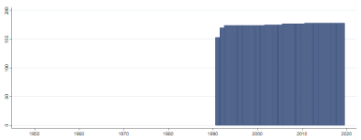


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 191 **n**: 5964 $\overline{N}$: 99 $\overline{T}$: 31

4.111.235 Self-employed, total (% of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_semp)

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. Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

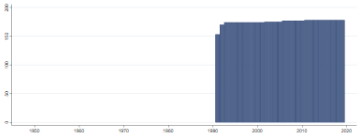


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.236 Self-employed, female (% of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempf)

Self-employed female 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. Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

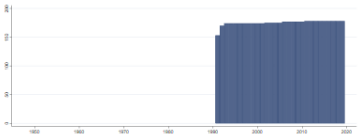


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.237 Self-employed, male (% of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempm)

Self-employed male 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. Modeled ILO estimate.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

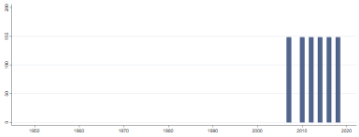


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.238 Smoking prevalence, females (% of adults) (wdi_smokf)

Prevalence of smoking, female is the percentage of women ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148

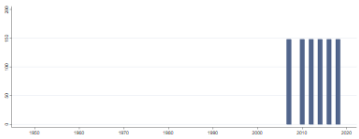


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148 **n**: 888 $\overline{N}$: 74 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.111.239 Smoking prevalence, males (% of adults) (wdi_smokm)

Prevalence of smoking, male is the percentage of men ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148

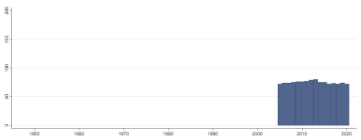


Min. Year:2007 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148 **n**: 888 $\overline{N}$: 74 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.111.240 CPIA social protection rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_spr)

Social protection and labor assess government policies in social protection and labor market regulations that reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 85 **n**: 1196 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.241 Statistical Capacity score (Overall average) (wdi_statcap)

The Statistical Capacity Indicator provides an overview of the capacity of a country's national statistical system based on a diagnostic framework thereby assessing three dimensions: Methodology, Source Data, and Periodicity and Timeliness.

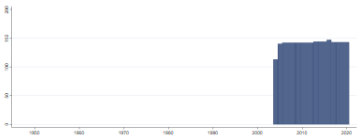
Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148

Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 149 **n**: 2398 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.111.242 Methodology assessment of statistical capacity (0 - 100) (wdi_statcapmet)

The Methodology score measures a country's ability to adhere to internationally recommended standards and methods.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148

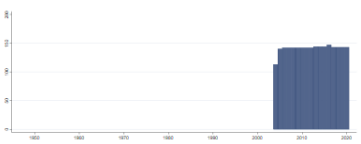


Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 149 **n**: 2398 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.111.243 Periodicity and timeliness assessment of statistical capacity (0-100) (wdi_statcaptime)

The Periodicity score measures the availability and periodicity of key socioeconomic indicators.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 148



Min. Year:2004 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 149 **n**: 2398 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.111.244 Services, value added (constant 2010 US dollar) (wdi_sva2010)

Services, value added (constant 2010 US dollar). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. 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 or 4. Data are in constant 2010 U.S. dollars.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 170

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 181 **n**: 6344 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.111.245 Services, value added (annual % growth) (wdi_svapg)

Services, value added (annual % growth). Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. 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 or 4.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 176

Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 6314 $\overline{N}$: 105 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.111.246 Services, value added (% of GDP) (wdi_svapgdp)

Services, 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 or 4.

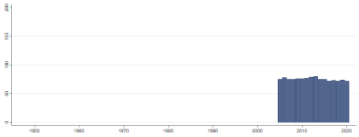
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 181

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 6960 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.111.247 CPIA transparency-accountability-corruption in public sector rating (1-6) (wdi_tacpsr)

Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector assess the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and for the results of its actions by the electorate and by the legislature and judiciary, and the extent to which public employees within the executive are required to account for administrative decisions, use of resources, and results obtained. The three main dimensions assessed here are the accountability of the executive to oversight institutions and of public employees for their performance, access of civil society to information on public affairs, and state capture by narrow vested interests.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 87 **n**: 1204 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.111.248 Tax revenue (% of GDP) (wdi_taxrev)

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

Note: The value for San Marino for 1995 was extremely high (44326) and has been recoded to missing.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 140

Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 158 **n**: 3939 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.111.249 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_tele)

Fixed telephone subscriptions refers to the sum of active number of analogue fixed telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones.

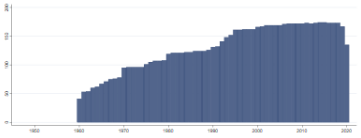
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 191

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 200 **n**: 9313 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.111.250 Trade (% of GDP) (wdi_trade)

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 175

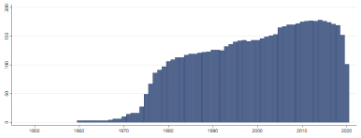


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 7935 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.111.251 Trade in services (% of GDP) (wdi_tradeserv)

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

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 176

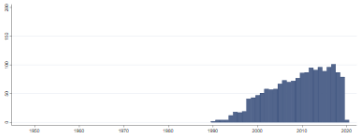


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 6437 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.111.252 Unemployment with advanced education (% of total labor force) (wdi_unempedua)

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).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 131

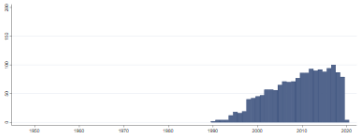


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 166 **n**: 1705 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.253 Unemployment with advanced education (% of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduaf)

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). Female.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 128

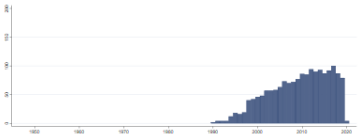


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 162 **n**: 1676 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.254 Unemployment with advanced education (% of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduam)

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). Male.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 127

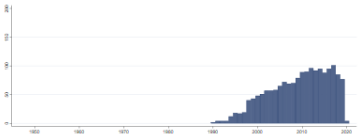


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 162 **n**: 1679 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.255 Unemployment with basic education (% of total labor force) (wdi_unempedub)

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).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 130

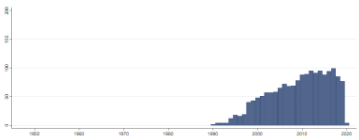


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 166 **n**: 1701 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.256 Unemployment with basic education (% of female labor force) (wdi_unempedubf)

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). Female.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 129

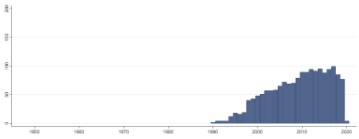


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 164 **n**: 1690 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.257 Unemployment with basic education (% of male labor force) (wdi_unempedubm)

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). Male.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 129

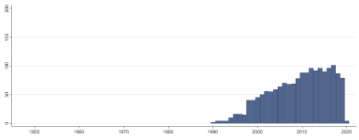


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 164 **n**: 1693 $\overline{N}$: 55 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.258 Unemployment with intermediate education (% of total labor force) (wdi_unempedui)

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).

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 131

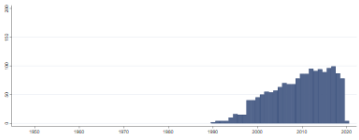


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 166 **n**: 1682 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.259 Unemployment with intermediate education (% of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduif)

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). Female.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 129

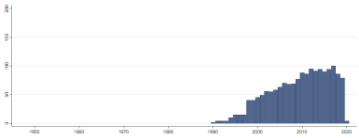


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 163 **n**: 1663 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.260 Unemployment with intermediate education (% of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduim)

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). Male.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 129

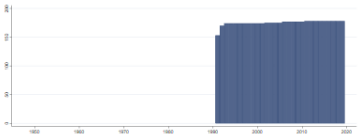


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 164 **n**: 1666 $\overline{N}$: 54 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.111.261 Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempfilo)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Female.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178



Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.262 Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempfne)

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. Female.

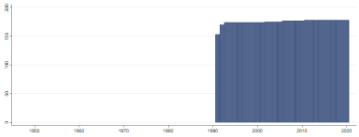
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 155

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 188 **n**: 3734 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.111.263 Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempilo)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Total.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

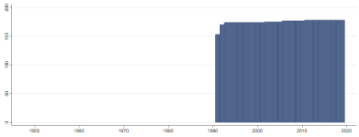


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180 **n**: 5254 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.111.264 Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempmilo)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Male.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178



Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.265 Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempmne)

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. Male.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 155

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 187 **n**: 3735 $\overline{N}$: 61 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.111.266 Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempne)

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. Total.

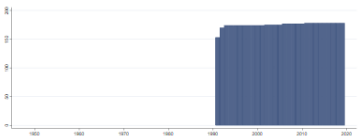
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 157

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 188 **n**: 4083 $\overline{N}$: 67 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.111.267 Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyfilo)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

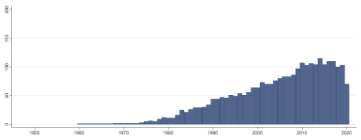


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.268 Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force 15-24) (nation est.) (wdi_unempyfne)

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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 151

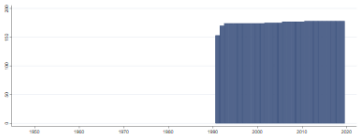


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180 **n**: 2712 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.111.269 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyilo)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

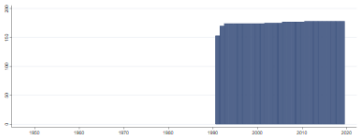


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.270 Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempymilo)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 178

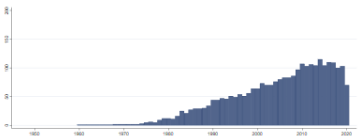


Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 180 **n**: 5076 $\overline{N}$: 175 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.111.271 Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force 15-24) (national est.) (wdi_unempymne)

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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 151

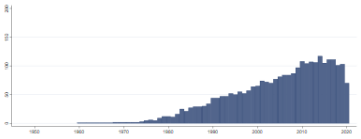


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 180 **n**: 2713 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.111.272 Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force 15-24) (national est.) (wdi_unempyne)

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.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 151

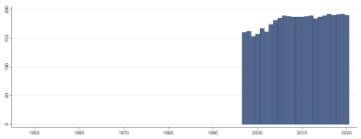


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 181 **n**: 2740 $\overline{N}$: 45 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.111.273 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%) (wdi_wip)

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 193



Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 194 **n**: 4330 $\overline{N}$: 180 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.111.274 Women who were first married by age 15 (% of women ages 20-24) (wdi_wofm15)

Women who were first married by age 15 (% of women ages 20-24). Women who were first married by age 15 refers to the percentage of women ages 20-24 who were first married by age 15.

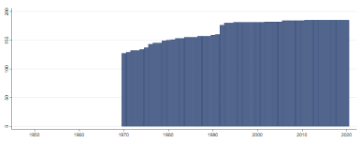
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 84

Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 128 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.111.275 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100) (wdi_wombuslawi)

Women Business and the Law Index Score (1-100) measures how laws and regulations affect women's economic opportunity. Overall scores are calculated by taking the average score of each of the eight areas (Going Places, Starting a Job, Getting Paid, Getting Married, Having Children, Running a Business, Managing Assets and Getting a Pension), with 100 representing the highest possible score.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 185



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 190 **n**: 8536 $\overline{N}$: 167 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.112 World Economic Forum

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

World Economic Forum. (2019). The global competetiveness report 2019 [Commercial use of data produced by the World Economic Forum is forbidden]. http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2019/downloads/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-20)

Global Competitiveness Report 2019

The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 140 economies, measuring national competitiveness - defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity. The Report presents information and data that were compiled and/or collected by the World Economic Forum organized into 12 pillars: Institutions, Infrastructure, ICT adoption, Macroeconomic Stability, Health, Skills, Product Market, Labor Market, Financial System, Market Size, Business Dynamism, and Innovation Capabilities.

4.112.1 Active labour market policies. 1-7 (best) (wef_alp)

Active labour policies. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do Labour market policies help unemployed people to reskill and find new employment (including skills matching, retraining, etc.)? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.2 Strength of auditing and reporting standards. 1-7 (best) (wef_audit)

Strength of auditing and reporting standards. 1-7 (best). In your country, how strong are financial auditing and reporting standards? [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

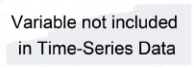
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.3 Burden of government regulation. 1-7 (best) (wef_bgr)

Burden of government regulation. 1-7 (best). In your country, how burdensome is it for companies to comply with public administration's requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)? [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

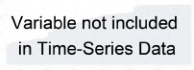


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.4 Budget transparency. 0-100 (best) (wef_bt)

Budget transparency. 0-100 (best). This indicator assesses on a scale of 0 to 100 [most transparent] the extent to which governments publish data related to budget and spending. Original sources: The World Bank Group

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 100

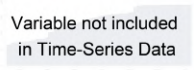


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.5 Credit gap. percentage points (wef_cg)

Credit gap. percentage points. Difference between the most recent domestic credit to private sector, as a percentage of GDP, and its 20-year trend. Original sources: The World Bank Group; World Economic Forum

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 137

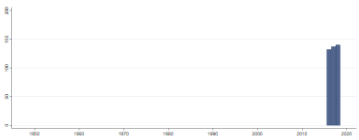


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.6 Innovation capability. 0-100 (best) (wef_ci)

Innovation capability. 0-100 (best). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140



Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140 **n**: 409 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.112.7 Incidence of corruption. 0-100 (best) (wef_cor)

Incidence of corruption. 0-100 (best). The Corruption Perceptions Index aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts of the level on corruption in the public sector. The scale ranges from 0 [highly corrupt] to 100 [very clean]. Original sources: Transparency International

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.8 Debt dynamics. 0-100 (best) (wef_ddyn)

Debt dynamics. 0-100 (best). Index measuring the change in public debt, weighted by a country's credit rating and debt level in relation to its GDP. Original sources: World Economic Forum; calculations based on data from International Monetary Fund and rating agencies

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.9 Digital skills among active population. 1-7 (best) (wef_dsap)

Digital skills among active population. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent does the active population possess sufficient digital skills (e.g., computer skills, basic coding, digital reading)? [1 = not all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.10 Efficiency of air transport services. 1-7 (best) (wef_eair)

Efficiency of air transport services. 1-7 (best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are air transport services? [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.11 Ease of finding skilled employees. 1-7 (best) (wef_efs)

Ease of finding skilled employees. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent can companies find people with the skills required to fill their vacancies? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

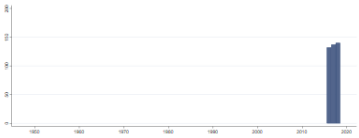
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.12 Electricity. 0-100 (best) (wef_elec)

Electricity. 0-100 (best). This indicator is calculated by the World Economic Forum by aggregating two indicators that measure the electrification rate and electric power transmission and distribution losses. For more information, write to gcp@weforum.org.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140



Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140 **n**: 409 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.112.13 Percentage of population with access to electricity % pop. (wef_elr)

Electricity access entails a household having initial access to sufficient electricity to power a basic bundle of energy services-at a minimum, several lightbulbs, task lighting (such as a flashlight), phone.

Sources: International Energy Agency, World Energy Outlook 2018 (https://www.iea.org/weo2018/); The World Bank Group, Sustainable Energy for All database (https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/sustainable-energy-all, accessed 21 March 2019); national sources.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 123

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.14 E-Participation Index . 0-1 (best) (wef_epi)

E-Participation Index . 0-1 (best). This indicator assesses the use of online services to facilitate the provision of information by governments to citizens (e-information sharing), interaction with stakeholders (e-consultation), and engagement in decision-making processes. Original sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 139

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.15 Efficiency of seaport services. 1-7 (best) (wef_eport)

Efficiency of seaport services. 1-7 (best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are seaport services (ferries, boats) (for landlocked countries: assess access to seaport services) [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 138

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.16 Efficiency of train services. 1-7 (best) (wef_erail)

Efficiency of train services. 1-7 (best). In your country, how efficient (i.e., frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are train transport services? [1 = extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely efficient-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 102

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.17 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop. (wef_fis)

Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions. Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 population Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

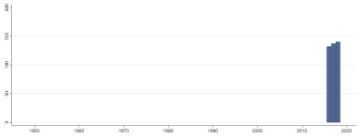
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.18 Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. 0-100 (best) (wef_gci)

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. 0-100 (best). The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 assesses the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness, which is defined as the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140



Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140 **n**: 409 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.112.19 Gross domestic product (billions, PPP) (wef_gdpp2)

Gross domestic product (GDP) PPP dollar valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars (constant 2011 prices). Original sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 137

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.20 Growth of innovative companies. 1-7 (best) (wef_gic)

Growth of innovative companies. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do new companies with innovative ideas grow rapidly? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.21 Ease of hiring foreign labour. 1-7 (best) (wef_hfl)

Ease of hiring foreign labour. 1-7 (best). To what extent does labour regulation in your country limit the ability to hire foreign labour? (1 = very much limits hiring foreign labour, 7 = does not limit hiring foreign labour at all) Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.22 Hiring and firing practices. 1-7 (best) (wef_hfp)

Hiring and firing practices. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do regulations allow flexible hiring and firing of workers? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.23 Homicide rate. /100,000 pop. (wef_hom)

Homicide rate. /100,000 pop.. Number of homicide cases per 100,000 population Original sources: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.24 Inflation. Annual % change (wef_infl)

Inflation. Annual % change. Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average). Original sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.25 Intellectual property protection. 1-7 (best) (wef_ipr)

Intellectual property protection. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent is intellectual property protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.26 Internet users. % pop. (wef_iu)

Percentage of individuals using the Internet. Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.27 Judicial independence. 1-7 (best) (wef_ji)

Judicial independence. 1-7 (best). In your country, how independent is the judicial system from influences of the government, individuals, or companies? [1 = not independent at all; 7 = entirely independent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.28 Cooperation in labour-employer relations. 1-7 (best) (wef_ler)

Cooperation in Labour-employer relations. 1-7 (best). In your country, how do you characterize Labour-employer relations? [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.29 School life expectancy. Years (wef_lse)

School life expectancy. Years. Total number of years of schooling (primary through tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrollment ratio at that age. Original sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 123

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.30 Extent of market dominance. 1-7 (best) (wef_md)

Extent of market dominance. 1-7 (best). In your country, how do you characterize corporate activity? [1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.31 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions/100 pop. (wef_mobile)

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions. Number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 population. Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.32 Organized crime. 1-7 (best) (wef_oc)

Organized crime. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses? [1 = to a great extent-imposes huge costs; 7 = not at all-imposes no costs] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.33 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers. 1-7 (best) (wef_pntb)

Prevalence of non-tariff barriers. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do non-tariff barriers (e.g., health and product standards, technical and labeling requirements, etc.) limit the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market? [1 = strongly limit; 7 = do not limit at all] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.34 Pay and productivity. 1-7 (best) (wef_pp)

Pay and productivity. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent is pay related to employee productivity? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

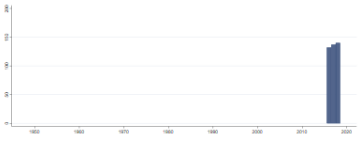
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.35 Property rights. 1-7 (best) (wef_pr)

Property rights. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent are property rights, including financial assets, protected? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

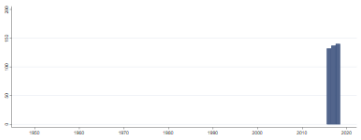


Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140 **n**: 409 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.112.36 Transport infrastructure. 0-100 (best) (wef_qoi)

Transport infrastructure. 0-100 (best). This indicator is calculated by the World Economic Forum by aggregating eight indicators that measure roads, railroads, air transport and water transport infrastructure. For more information, write to gcp@weforum.org. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140



Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140 **n**: 409 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.112.37 Quality of road infrastructure. 1-7 (best) (wef_qroad)

Quality of roads. 1-7 (best). In your country, how is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of road infrastructure [1 = extremely poor-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremly good-among the best in the world]. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.38 Quality of vocational training. 1-7 (best) (wef_qvt)

Quality of vocational training. 1-7 (best). In your country, how do you assess the quality of vocational training? [1 = extremely poor-among the worst in the world; 7 = excellent-among the best in the world] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.39 Reliability of police services. 1-7 (best) (wef_rps)

Reliability of police services. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.40 Skillset of secondary-education graduates. 1-7 (best) (wef_shg)

Skillset of secondary-education graduates. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do graduating students possess the skills needed by businesses at the following levels: Secondary education" [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.41 Financing of SMEs. 1-7 (best) (wef_smec)

Financing of SMEs. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent can small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access finance they need for their business operations through the financial sector? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.42 Scientific publications. H Index (wef_sp)

Scientific publications. H Index. Score on an index measuring the number of publications and their citations, expressed at the country level. Original sources: SCImago

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.43 Skillset of university graduates. 1-7 (best) (wef_sug)

Skillset of university graduates. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do graduating students possess the skills needed by businesses at the following levels: b. University-level (1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.44 Terrorism incidence. 1 (very high) - 100 (no incidence) (wef_ti)

Terrorism incidence. 1 (very high) - 100 (no incidence). This custom-built index is the weighted average of the number of terrorism-related casualties (injuries and fatalities) and the number of terrorist attacks, discounted by time. Each component is normalized separately and then averaged. Values range from 1 [highest incidence] to 100 [no incidence]. Original sources: National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START)

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.45 University-industry collaboration in R&D (1-7) (wef_uic)

University-industry collaboration in R&D. 1-7 (best). In your country, to what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D)? [1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 137

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.46 Venture capital availability. 1-7 (best) (wef_vca)

Venture capital availability. 1-7 (best). In your country, how easy is it for start-up entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to obtain equity funding? [1 = extremely difficult; 7 = extremely easy] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.47 Flexibility of wage determination. 1-7 (best) (wef_wbp)

Flexibility of wage determination. 1-7 (best). In your country, how are wages generally set? [1 = by a centralized bargaining process; 7 = by each individual company] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.48 Water. 0-100 (best) (wef_wi)

Water infrastructure. 0-100 (best). Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 140 **n**: 409 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.112.49 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers (wef_wlf)

Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers. Ratio. The ratio of the percentage of women aged 15-64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers to the percentage of men aged 15-64 participating in the labour force as wage and salaried workers. Original sources: International Labour Organization (ILO), World Economic Forum.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 139

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.112.50 Workers' rights. 1-100 (best) (wef_wr)

Workers' rights. 1-100 (best). This index is adapted from the ITUC Global Rights Index, which measures the level of protection of internationally recognized core Labour standards including civil rights, the right to bargain collectively, the right to strike, the right to associate freely, and access to due process rights. It does not take into account any element of firing regulations. The scale ranges from 1 [no protection] to 100 [high protection]. Original sources: International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), World Economic Forum

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 123

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.113 Christian Welzel

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Welzel, C. (2013). *Freedom rising: Human empowerment and the quest for emancipation* (1st ed.). Cambridge University Press

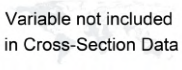
http://www.cambridge.org/welzel
(Data downloaded: 2015-04-14)

Data from Freedom Rising by Christian Welzel

The World Values Survey measures of secular values and emancipative values are theoretically explained and empirically tested for their cross-cultural reliability and validity in Freedom Rising , pp. 57-105. The backward estimates of emancipative values for decades before available survey data are explained in Freedom Rising, pp. 157-161.

4.113.1 Citizen Rights (wel_citrig)

Meaning: Conditional index that measures the prevalence of citizen rights as the presence of respect of political participation rights on the condition of the presence of respect of personal autonomy rights, using multiplication to combine the two [CitRig = PAR * PPR].
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "citizen rights index", available annually for most countries in the world from 1981 to 2010.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the complete absence of citizen rights in law and practice to 1 for their full presence in law and practice, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

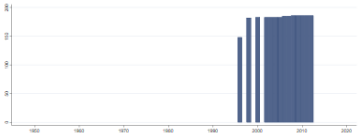
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192 **n**: 4534 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.113.2 Control of Corruption (wel_coc)

Meaning: Factor scale from the World Bank's "global governance indicators" measuring the degree of corruption control in a country.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: The factor scores are standardized into a range from minimum 0 (for the lowest ever observed corruption control) to maximum 1.0 (for the highest ever observed corruption control), with fractions for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 2545 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.113.3 Culture Zone (wel_culture)

Meaning: Culture zone scheme, attributing each country to one of ten distinct culture zones created on the basis of religious traditions, imperial/colonial legacies and ethno-linguistic composition. Source: Classification invented and developed in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 23-34), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 8-11).
Coding:

1. Reformed West (Western European societies strongly affected by the Reformation)
2. New West (overseas offshoots of Western Europe)
3. Old West (mostly Catholic parts of Western Europe being core parts of the Roman Empire)
4. Returned West (Catholic and Protestant parts of post-communist Europe returning to the EU)
5. Orthodox East (Christian Orthodox or Islamic parts of the post-communist world, mostly parts of the former USSR)
6. Indic East (parts of South and South East Asia under the historic influence of Indian culture)
7. Islamic East (regions of the Islamic world that have been parts of the Arab/Caliphate, Persian and Ottoman empires)
8. Sinic East (parts of East Asia under the historic influence of Chinese culture)
9. Latin America (Central and South America and the Caribbean)
10. Sub-Saharan Africa (African countries South of the Sahara).

Remarks: A cluster analysis asking to place countries into ten different clusters on the basis of religious traditions, imperial legacies and ethno-linguistic composition variables produces a ninety percent overlapping classification of countries.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 286 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.4 Cool Water Index (wel_cwi)

Meaning: The indicator measures the prevalence of relatively cool temperatures in each season combined with abundant fresh water resources throughout the year, on a country's historically most populated areas.
Source: Index construction based on geo-climate data from the Harvard Geography Project, as documented in the appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising, online at www.cambirdge.org/welzel, pp. 105-112.
Scaling: Scores range from 0 for the hottest and driest countries to 1 for countries combining highly consistent precipitation with cold temperatures.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

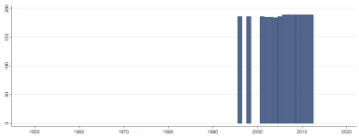
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 285 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.5 Democratic Rights (wel_dr)

Meaning: 14-point index measuring the prevalence of democratic rights based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" and "political rights" ratings.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: The two Freedom House scales are inverted, averaged and standardized into a range from minimum 0 (no democratic rights) to 100 (maximum democratic rights), with percentages of the maximum rights for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



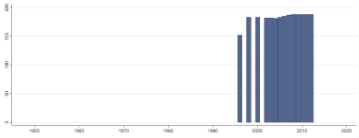
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 2621 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.113.6 Effective Democracy Index (wel_edi)

Meaning: Conditional multi-point index measuring the extent of effective democracy, understood as the presence of democratic rights on the condition that honest governance puts them into real practice [EDI = DemRig * HonGov].
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: Scores are weighted percentages ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 for the least effective or absent democracy to 100 for the most effective democracy. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

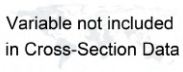


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 2558 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.113.7 Emancipative Values: Autonomy Component (wel_evau)

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domain of personal autonomy (independence, imagination and non-obedience as desired child qualities).
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.

Scaling: Four-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

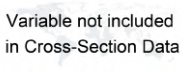


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

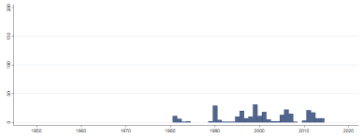
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 284 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.8 Emancipative Values: Choice Component (wel_evch)

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domain of reproductive choices (acceptance of divorce, abortion, homosexuality). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points. Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least emancipative position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most emancipative position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



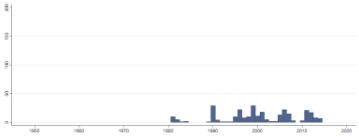
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.9 Emancipative Values Index (wel_evi)

Meaning: "Protective-vs.-Emancipative Values" - 12-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domains of (1) reproductive choice (acceptance of divorce, abortion, homosexuality), (2) gender equality (support of women's equal access to education, jobs and power), (3) people's voice (priorities for freedom of speech and people's say in national, local and job affairs), and (4) personal autonomy (independence, imagination and non-obedience as desired child qualities). Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Continuous scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least emancipative position is taken on all 12 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most emancipative position is taken on all 12 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.
Remarks: The EVI is a conceptual refinement of Inglehart and Welzel's (2005) "Survival-vs.-Self-expression Values". Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample. In the context of Freedom Rising's human empowerment framework, emancipative values are interpreted as motivational empowerment.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 281 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.10 Emancipative Values: Voice Component (wel_evvo)

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's emphasis on universal freedoms in the domain of people's voice (priorities for freedom of speech and people's say in national and local affairs).
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 66-69), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 20-29), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least emancipative position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most emancipative position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.
Remarks: This index partly overlaps with Inglehart's (1977; 1997) measure of postmaterialist values.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

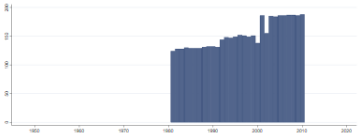
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 282 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.11 Personal Autonomy Rights (wel_par)

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts personal autonomy rights by law and respects them in practice.
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "personal autonomy rights index" based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "integrity rights". Freedom House civil liberties are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI integrity rights are also standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. Then the average of the two is taken to measure personal autonomy rights. Measures exist on an annual basis from 1981 to 2010 for most countries in the world.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the completely absent or disrespected personal autonomy rights to 1.0 for their full presence and respect, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192 **n**: 4582 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.113.12 Political Participation Rights (wel_ppr)

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts political participation rights by law and respects them in practice.
Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "political participation rights index" based on Freedom House's "political rights" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "empowerment rights". Freedom House political rights are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI empowerment rights are also standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. Then the average of the two is taken to measure political participation rights. Measures exist on an annual basis from 1981 to 2010 for most countries in the world.
Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for completely absent or disrespected political participation rights to 1.0 for their full presence and respect, with proper fractions for intermediate positions.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).
Note: the missing code (-99) has been recoded to missing (.).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192 **n**: 4570 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.113.13 Regime Type (wel_regtype)

Meaning: Regime types measure the 4-fold combination of personal autonomy rights and political participation rights, resulting in four combinations.
Source: Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 257-258). Typology is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1981 to 2010.
Scaling: 1 "Pure Autocracy": both personal autonomy rights and political participation rights below the scale midpoint (0.50); 2 "Inclusive Autocracy": personal autonomy rights below the scale midpoint, political participation rights above the scale midpoint; 3 "Liberal Autocracy": personal autonomy rights above the scale midpoint, political participation rights below; 4 "Minimal Democracy": both personal autonomy rights and political participation rights above the scale midpoint.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

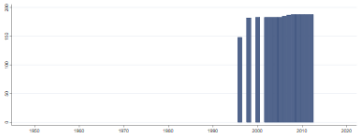
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192 **n**: 4534 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.113.14 Rule of Law Index (wel_rli)

(Rule of Law + Control of Corruption) / 2

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



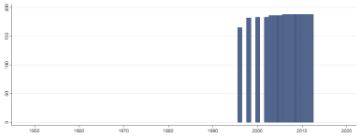
Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 2557 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.113.15 Rule of Law (wel_rol)

Meaning: Factor scale from the World Bank's "global governance indicators" measuring the degree of law enforcement in a country.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.
Scaling: The factor scores are standardized into a range from minimum 0 (for the lowest ever observed rule of law score) to maximum 1.0 (for the highest ever observed rule of law score), with fractions for intermediate positions. Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190 **n**: 2587 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.113.16 Scalezone on Citizen Rights (wel_scalezone)

Meaning: Categorical scale zones on the citizen rights index, distinguishing four categories from more completely to less completely autocratic, and then from less completely to more completely democratic.
Source: Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 255-256). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1981 to 2010.
Scaling: 1 "Complete Autocracy": citizen rights score less equal 0.25; 2 "Incomplete Autocracy": citizen rights score above 0.25 and less equal 0.50; 3 "Incomplete Democracy": citizen rights score above 0.50 and less equal 0.75; 4 "Complete Democracy": citizen rights score above 0.75.
Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192 **n**: 4534 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.113.17 Social Movement Activity (wel_sma)

Meaning: 3-item index measuring to what extent three types of peaceful social movement activities (petitions, demonstrations, boycotts) are part of a national culture's action repertoire.

Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 222-225), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 66-70), based on data from the World Values Surveys.
Scaling: Multi-point index from a theoretical minimum 0 when none of the three activities is part of the action repertoire to 1.0 when all three of them are. On each activity, non-execution is coded 0, anticipated execution .33 and actual execution 1. Then for each individual the average over the three activities is calculated. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.
Remarks: Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample. In the context of Freedom Rising's human empowerment framework, social movement activity is interpreted as behavioural empowerment.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 100 **n**: 272 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.18 Secular Values: Defiance Component (wel_svde)

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of patrimonial authority (the nation, the state, the parents).
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 282 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.19 Secular Values: Disbelief Component (wel_svdi)

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of religious authority (faith, commitment, practice).
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.20 Secular Values Index (wel_svi)

Meaning: "Sacred-vs.-Secular Values" - 12-item index measuring a national culture's secular distance to "sacred" sources of authority, including (1) religious authority (faith, commitment, practice), (2) patrimonial authority (the nation, the state, the parents), (3) order institutions (army, police, courts), and (4) normative authority (anti-bribery, anti-cheating and anti-evasion norms).
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Continuous scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 12 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 12 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.
Remarks: The SVI is a conceptual refinement of Inglehart and Welzel's (2005) "Traditional-vs.-Secular-rational Values". Individual-level scores are normally distributed around the mean in each national sample.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.21 Secular Values: Relativism Component (wel_svre)

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of normative authority (anti-bribery, anti-cheating and anti-evasion norms).
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Note: The value for Slovenia in 2005 is considerably higher than the values for Slovenia in other years.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

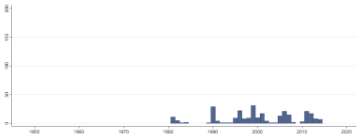
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 103 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.22 Secular Values: Skepticism Component (wel_svsk)

Meaning: 3-item index measuring a national culture's distance to "sacred" sources of authority in the domain of order institutions (army, police, courts).
Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 63-66), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 12-19), based on data from the World Values Surveys, all countries and time points.
Scaling: Multi-point scale, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0 when the least secular position is taken on all 3 items, to a maximum of 1.0 when the most secular position is taken on all 3 items. Intermediate positions are given in fractions of 1.0. Country scores are population averages (arithmetic mean) on the 0-1 index.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 102 **n**: 275 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.113.23 Political System Type (wel_sys)

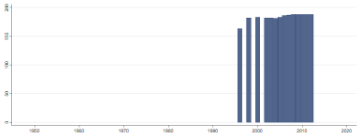
Meaning: 4-fold system typology derived from cross-tabulating democratic rights and honest governance.
Source: Alexander and Welzel (2011); Alexander, Inglehart and Welzel (2012). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1996 to 2006.

1. "Unbound Autocracy": both democratic rights and honest governance below their scale midpoints
2. "Bounded Autocracy": democratic rights below, honest governance above the scale midpoint
3. "Ineffective Democracy": democratic rights above, honest governance below the scale midpoint
4. "Effective Democracy": both democratic rights and honest governance above the scale midpoint.

Note: In the original data there exists two different observations for Dominica, the value has been recoded to missing for this country.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189 **n**: 2569 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.113.24 Trust (Standard) (wel_trstd)

Meaning: Dummy coded standard trust question indicating to what extent people believe that they can trust unspecified other people.
Source: World Values Surveys, all countries and time points from rounds 1 to 6.
Scaling: Dummy index standardized into 0 for non-trust and 1.0 for trust in unspecified others. Country-level scores are the average of each national sample, thus transforming the individual-level dummy codes into a continuous 0-to-1.0 scale.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 104 **n**: 286 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.114 Nyrup and Bramwell

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Nyrup, J., & Bramwell, S. (2020). Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets. *American Political Science Review*, *114*(4), 1366–1374

https://politicscentre.nuffield.ox.ac.uk/whogov-dataset/
(Data downloaded: 2021-10-08)

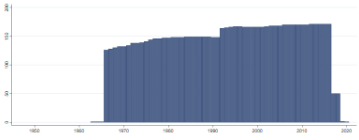
The WhoGov Dataset

The WhoGov dataset provides bibliographic information, such as gender and party affiliation, on cabinet members in July of every year in the period 1966-2016 in all countries with a population of more than 400,000 citizens. The dataset is highly flexible and can be used to calculate countless variables of interest, including the number of female ministers, ministerial experience, cabinet turnover and cabinet size at the country-year level. The data is based on cabinet compositions in July for all years apart from 1966, where data was only available for September and 1970, where they are using January instead of July. The original source also has disaggregated information at the individual cabinet member level (with more than 50,000 entries) that may be of interest for our users and it is available at https://www.nuffield.ox.ac.uk/our-research/research-centres/nuffield-politics-research-centre/whogov/download-dataset/.

4.114.1 Number of years the leader in office continuously (wgov_leadexp)

The number of years the person has been leader of the country in a row, continuous. Thus, it starts over if the leader is removed. The count starts at 1, when the leader first appear as leader in the dataset. Therefore, the measure is imprecise for leaders, who came to power before 1966.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

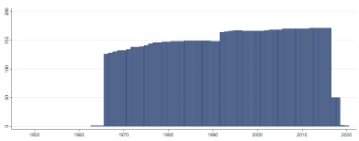


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 8013 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.114.2 Number of cabinet ministers (wgov_min)

Number of cabinet ministers. This number only include cabinet ministers.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

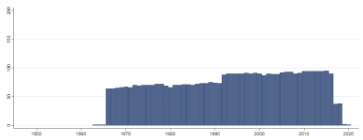


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 8013 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.114.3 Average age of cabinet members (wgov_minage)

Average age of cabinet ministers.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 95

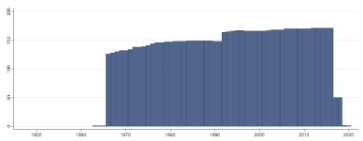


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 110 **n**: 4172 $\overline{N}$: 72 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.114.4 Number of women among cabinet ministers (wgov_minfem)

The number of women among cabinet ministers.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

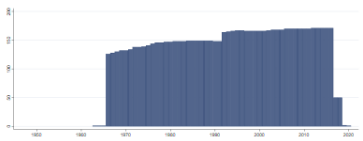


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 8013 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.114.5 Number of cabinet ministers with a military title (wgov_minmil)

The number of cabinet ministers with a military title. It should be noted that the authors have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and the authors therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

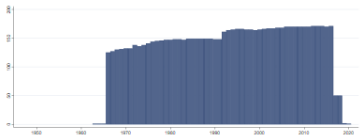


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 8013 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.114.6 Average tenure of cabinet members (wgov_minten)

The average tenure of cabinet ministers.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

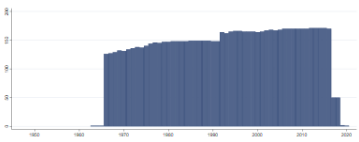


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 7989 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.114.7 Adjusted retention rate of cabinet members (wgov_mret)

The share of cabinet ministers, who where in the list of cabinet ministers for the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of number of cabinet members, so the number of cabinet ministers stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

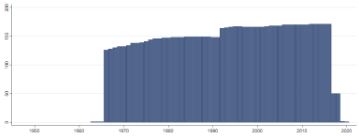


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 7989 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.114.8 Total number of government positions (inc. unoccupied and multiple positions hel (wgov_tot)

Number of entries for the country in the dataset. This number includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

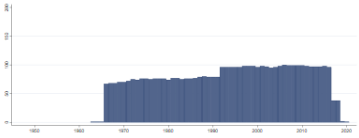


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 8013 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.114.9 Average age for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totage)

Average age for people, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 98

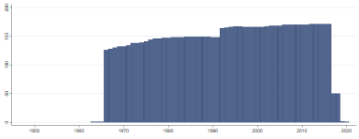


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 110 **n**: 4462 $\overline{N}$: 77 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.114.10 Number of women in the total number of entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totfem)

The number of women in the total number of entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

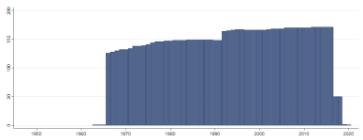


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 8013 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.114.11 Number of people with a military title, based on all entries for the country in (wgov_totmil)

The number of people with a military title, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. It should be noted that the authors have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this is not the case in other countries, and the authors therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

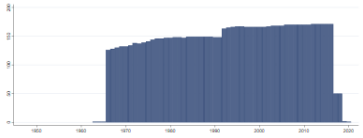


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 8013 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.114.12 Average tenure for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_totten)

The average tenure for people, based on all entries for the country in the dataset. This includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171

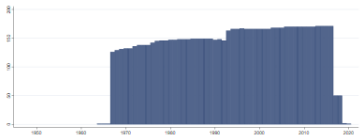


Min. Year:1963 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 8010 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.114.13 Adjusted retention rate for all entries for the country in the dataset (wgov_tret)

The share of people in total number of entries for the country, who were also listed in the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of total number of entries, so the number of entries for the country stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the total number of entries.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 171



Min. Year:1964 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 184 **n**: 7845 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.115 World Health Organization

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

World Health Organization. (2021). Global health observatory data repository [Accessed on 2021-11-29]. http://www.who.int/gho/en/

https://www.who.int/data/gho/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-29)

Global Health Observatory data repository

The GHO data repository is WHO's gateway to health-related statistics for its 194 Member States. It provides access to over 1000 indicators on priority health topics including mortality and burden of diseases, the Millennium Development Goals (child nutrition, child health, maternal and reproductive health, immunization, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, neglected diseases, water and sanitation), non communicable diseases and risk factors, epidemic-prone diseases, health systems, environmental health, violence and injuries, equity among others.

4.115.1 Alcohol consumption per capita (in litres) (who_alcohol10)

Alcohol, recorded per capita (15+) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol).

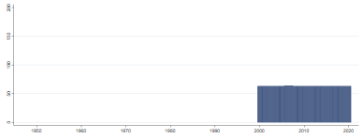
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 186

Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 195 **n**: 9320 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.115.2 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Rural (who_dwrur)

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Rural.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 63

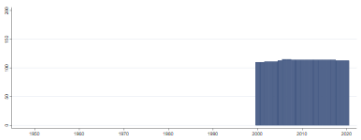


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 64 **n**: 1325 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.115.3 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Total (who_dwtot)

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Total.

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 114

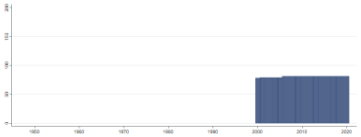


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 115 **n**: 2375 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.115.4 Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Urban (who_dwurb)

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%), Urban.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 81

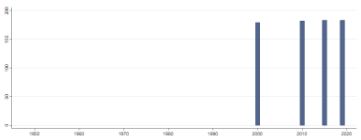


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 81 **n**: 1688 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.115.5 Healthy Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_halef)

Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Female.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 183

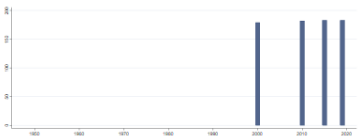


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 184 **n**: 727 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.115.6 Healthy Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_halem)

Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Male.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 183



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 184 **n**: 727 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.115.7 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_halet)

Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Total.

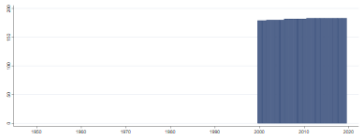
Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 183

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 184 **n**: 727 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.115.8 Homicide Rate, Female (who_homf)

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Female.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 184 **n**: 3635 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.115.9 Homicide Rate, Male (who_homm)

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Male.

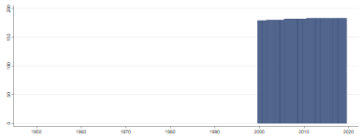
Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 184 **n**: 3635 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.115.10 Homicide Rate, Total (who_homt)

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Total.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

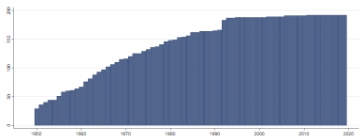


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 184 **n**: 3635 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.115.11 Infant mortality rate, Female (who_infmortf)

Infant mortality rate - Female (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

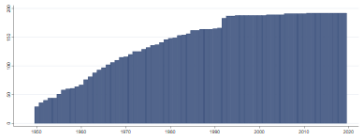


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 201 **n**: 9948 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.115.12 Infant mortality rate, Male (who_infmortm)

Infant mortality rate - Male (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

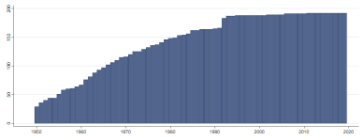


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 201 **n**: 9948 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.115.13 Infant mortality rate, Total (who_infmortt)

Infant mortality rate - Total (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 192

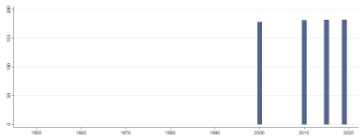


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 201 **n**: 9948 $\overline{N}$: 142 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.115.14 Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_lef)

Life Expectancy at birth in years, Female
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 182

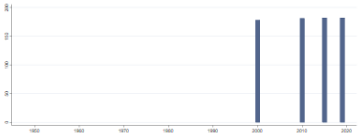


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 183 **n**: 723 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.115.15 Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_lem)

Life Expectancy at birth in years, Male
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 182

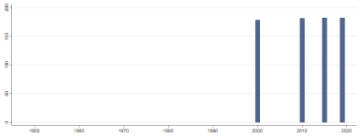


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 183 **n**: 723 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.115.16 Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_let)

Life Expectancy at birth in years, Total
Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations..

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 182

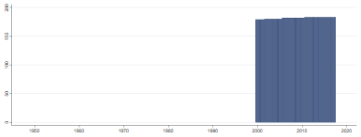


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 183 **n**: 723 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.115.17 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births) (who_matmort)

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births).

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 183

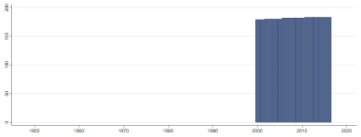


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2017
N: 184 **n**: 3269 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.115.18 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female (who_mrf)

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183

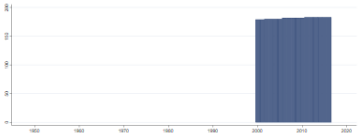


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 184 **n**: 3086 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.115.19 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male (who_mrm)

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183

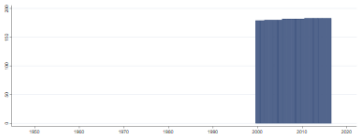


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 184 **n**: 3086 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.115.20 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total (who_mrt)

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total.

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 183

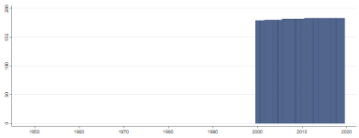


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2016
N: 184 **n**: 3086 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.115.21 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population) (who_roadtrd)

Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100 000 population).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

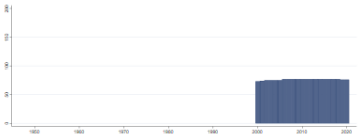


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 184 **n**: 3635 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.115.22 Rural population using basic sanitation services (%) (who_sanitrur)

Rural population using basic sanitation services (%).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 77

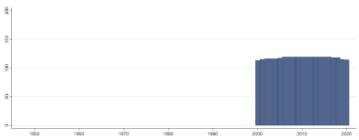


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77 **n**: 1600 $\overline{N}$: 76 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.115.23 Total population using basic sanitation services (%) (who_sanittot)

Total population using basic sanitation services (%).

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 119

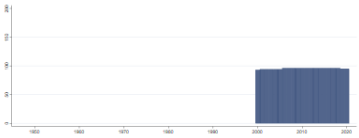


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 119 **n**: 2467 $\overline{N}$: 117 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.115.24 Urban population using basic sanitation services (%) (who_saniturb)

Urban population using basic sanitation services (%).

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 96

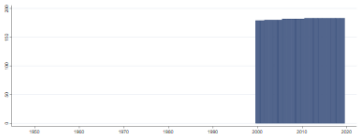


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 96 **n**: 2001 $\overline{N}$: 95 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.115.25 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Female (who_suif)

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Female.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

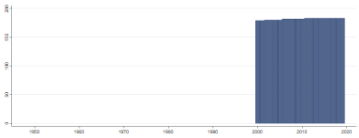


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 184 **n**: 3635 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.115.26 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Male (who_suim)

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Male.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183

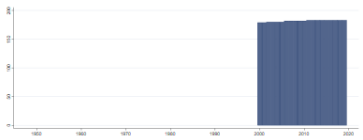


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 184 **n**: 3635 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.115.27 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Total (who_suit)

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Total.

Min. Year:2018 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 183



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 184 **n**: 3635 $\overline{N}$: 182 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.116 World Happiness Report

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Helliwell, J., Layard, R., Sachs, J., & Neve, J. D. (2020). World happiness report 2020

https://worldhappiness.report/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-04)

World Happiness Index

The World Happiness Report is a landmark survey of the state of global happiness that ranks 156 countries by how happy their citizens perceive themselves to be.

4.116.1 National-level average scores for subjective well-being (whr_hap)

National-level average scores for subjective well-being, as measured by answers to the Cantril ladder question asking people to evaluate the quality of their current lives on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 represents the worst possible life for them, and 10 the best.

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 153

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 162 **n**: 1899 $\overline{N}$: 119 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.117 Geddes, Wright and Frantz

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Geddes, B., Wright, J., & Frantz, E. (2014). Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set. *Perspectives on Politics*, *12*(2), 313–331

http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/
(Data downloaded: 2021-11-16)

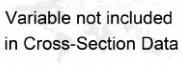
Autocratic Regime Data: All Political Regimes

Data to identify and analyze autocracy-to-autocracy transitions. Version 1.2. When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces him, and the regime persists. Or the incumbent leadership group loses control to a different group that replaces it with a new autocracy. Much scholarship exists on the first kind of transition, but little on transitions from one autocracy to another, though they make up about half of all regime changes.

4.117.1 Non-Autocracy (wr_nonautocracy)

Variable on what substituted the autocracy. Classes are:

1. Democracy
2. Foreign-Occupied
3. Not-Independent
4. Provisional
5. Warlord
6. Warlord/Foreign-occupied



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A

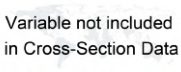
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 114 **n**: 3341 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.117.2 Regime Type (wr_regtype)

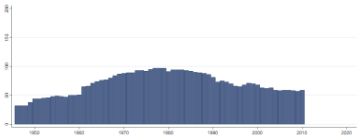
Variable on regime type. Classes are:

1. Indirect military
2. Military
3. Military-Personal
4. Monarchy
5. Oligarchy
6. Party
7. Party-Military

8. Party-Military-Personal
9. Party-Personal
10. Personal



N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4554 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.118 World Values Survey / European Values Survey

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., Diez-Medrano, J., Lagos, M., Norris, P., Ponarin, E., & et al., B. P. (2021). World Values Survey Time-Series (1981-2020) Cross-National Data-Set: Data File Version 2.0.0. https://doi.org/10.14281/18241.15

Haerpfer, C., Inglehart, R., Moreno, A., Welzel, C., Kizilova, K., J., D.-M., M. Lagos, P. N., Ponarin, E., & B. Puranen, e. a. (2020). World Values Survey: Round Seven Country-Pooled Datafile. http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp

EVS. (2021). EVS Trend File 1981-2017. https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13736

EVS. (2020). European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017). https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560

http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/
(Data downloaded: 2021-12-07)

World Values Survey dataset and European Values Studies dataset

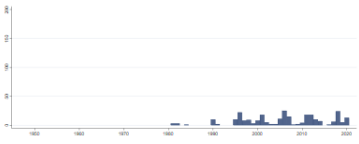
The World Values Survey is a global network of social scientists studying changing values and their impact on social and political life, led by an international team of scholars, with the WVS association and secretariat headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden. The European Values Study started in 1981 when a thousand citizens in the European Member States of that time were interviewed using standardized questionnaires. Every nine years, the survey is repeated in a variable number of countries. The fourth wave in 2008 covers no less than 47 European countries/regions, from Iceland to Georgia and from Portugal to Norway. EVS is cooperating with WVS for the data collection in Europe and both datasets can be integrated.

The variables are country averages calculated using the population weight provided by WVS/EVS.

4.118.1 Autonomy Index (wvs_auton)

Autonomy Index

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 49



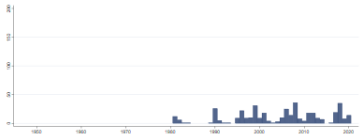
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 98 **n**: 266 $\overline{N}$: 7 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.2 Confidence: Armed Forces (wvs_confaf)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Armed Forces

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 75



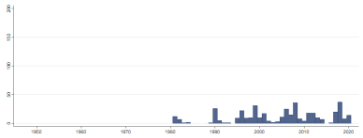
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 105 **n**: 396 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.3 Confidence: Churches (wvs_confch)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Churches

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



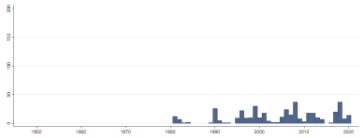
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 107 **n**: 405 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.4 Confidence: The Civil Services (wvs_confcs)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Civil Services

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



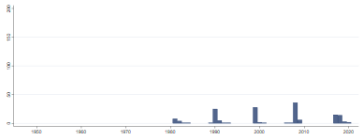
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 105 **n**: 403 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.5 Confidence: Education System (wvs_confedu)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Education System

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34



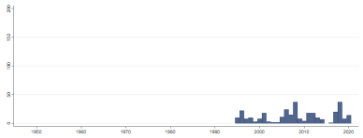
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 57 **n**: 156 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.6 Confidence: The Environmental Protection Movement (wvs_confenv)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Environmental Protection Movement

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



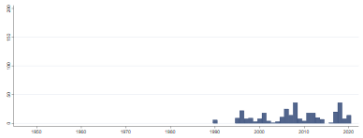
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 106 **n**: 318 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.7 Confidence: The Government (wvs_confgov)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Government

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 105 **n**: 321 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.8 Confidence: Health Care System (wvs_confhcs)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Health Care System

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

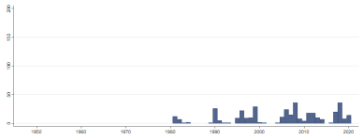
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.118.9 Confidence: Justice System/Courts (wvs_confjs)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Justice System/Courts

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 104 **n**: 369 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.10 Confidence: Labour Unions (wvs_conflu)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Labour Unions

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

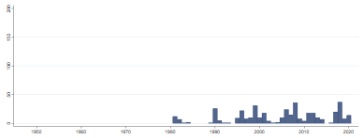
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 104 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.11 Confidence: Parliament (wvs_confpar)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Parliament

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



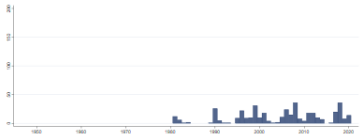
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 106 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.12 Confidence: The Police (wvs_confpol)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Police

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77



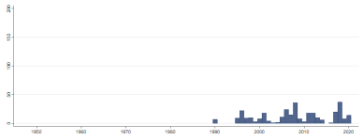
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 106 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.13 Confidence: The Political Parties (wvs_confpp)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Political Parties

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



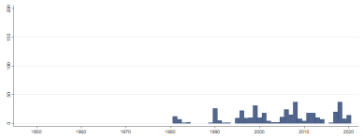
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 103 **n**: 322 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.14 Confidence: The Press (wvs_confpr)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The Press

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



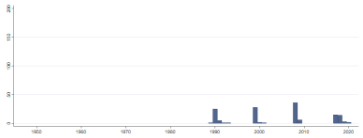
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 107 **n**: 405 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.15 Confidence: Social Security System (wvs_confsss)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Social Security System

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 34



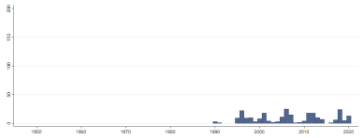
Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 56 **n**: 140 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.16 Confidence: Television (wvs_conftv)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Television

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 49



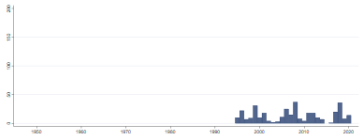
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 97 **n**: 252 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.17 Confidence: The United Nations (wvs_confun)

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: The United Nations

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 106 **n**: 348 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.18 Importance of democracy (wvs_demimp)

How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?

1. Not at all important
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Absolutely important

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.118.19 Democraticness in own country (wvs_democ)

How democratically is this country being governed today?

1. Not at all democratic
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely democratic

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

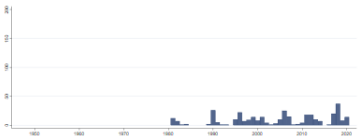
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.118.20 Willingness to fight for country (wvs_fight)

Of course, we all hope that there will not be another war, but if it were to come to that, would you be willing to fight for your country?

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



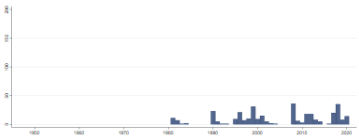
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 107 **n**: 339 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.21 Believe in God (wvs_godbel)

Do you believe in God?

0. No
1. Yes

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 76



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 101 **n**: 333 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.22 How important is God in your life (wvs_godimp)

How important is God in your life?

1. Not at all important
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Very important

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77

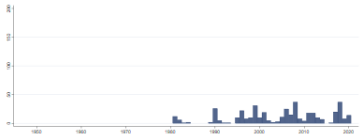
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 107 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.23 Feeling of happiness (wvs_hap)

Taking all things together, would you say you are:

1. Not at all happy
2. Not very happy
3. Rather happy
4. Very happy

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



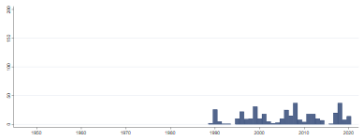
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 108 **n**: 409 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.24 Important in life: Politics (wvs_imppol)

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Politics

1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



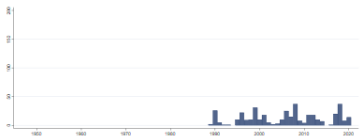
Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 107 **n**: 387 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.25 Important in life: Religion (wvs_imprel)

For each of the following, indicate how important it is in your life. Would you say it is: Religion

1. Not at all important
2. Not very important
3. Rather important
4. Very important

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



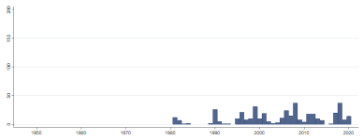
Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 107 **n**: 387 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.26 Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe (wvs_jabribe)

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Someone accepting a bribe in the course of their duties

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



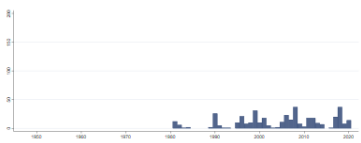
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 108 **n**: 408 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.27 Justifiable: cheating on taxes (wvs_jacot)

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: Cheating on taxes if you have a chance

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

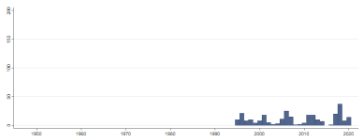


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 105 **n**: 401 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.28 Men make better political leaders than women do (wvs_menpol)

Men make better political leaders than women do

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

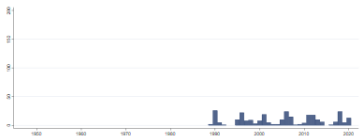


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 102 **n**: 280 $\overline{N}$: 11 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.29 Post-Materialist index 12-item (wvs_pmi12)

Post-Materialist index 12-item

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 49

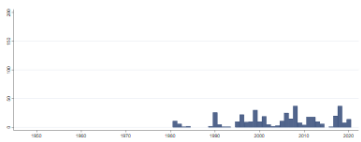


Min. Year:1989 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 104 **n**: 279 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.30 Post-Materialist index 4-item (wvs_pmi4)

Post-Materialist index 4-item

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



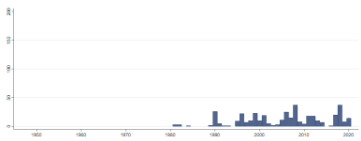
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 106 **n**: 407 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.31 Interest in politics (wvs_polint)

How interested would you say you are in politics?

1. Not at all interested
2. Not very interested
3. Somewhat interested
4. Very interested

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



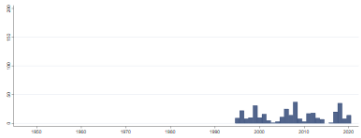
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 108 **n**: 385 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.32 Political system: Having the army rule (wvs_psarmy)

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having the army rule

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 76



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 104 **n**: 342 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.33 Political system: Having a democratic political system (wvs_psdem)

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a democratic political system

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

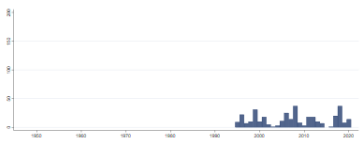
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 104 **n**: 348 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.34 Political system: Having experts make decisions (wvs_psexp)

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having experts, not government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



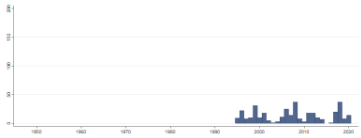
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 104 **n**: 347 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.35 Political system: Having a strong leader (wvs_pssl)

I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country: Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections

1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 104 **n**: 348 $\overline{N}$: 13 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.36 The only acceptable religion is my religion (wvs_relacc)

Please tell us if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: The only acceptable religion is my religion

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 48

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.118.37 Whenever science and religion conflict, religion is always right (wvs_relsci)

Please tell us if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: Whenever science and religion conflict, religion is always right

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 49

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

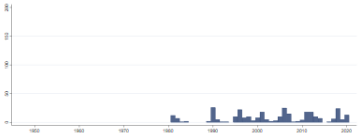
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.118.38 Satisfaction with financial situation of household (wvs_satfin)

How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

1. Completely dissatisfied
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely satisfied

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 49



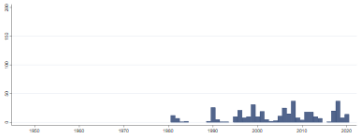
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 105 **n**: 305 $\overline{N}$: 8 $\overline{T}$: 3

4.118.39 Satisfaction with your life (wvs_satlif)

All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

1. Completely dissatisfied
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely satisfied

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 108 **n**: 409 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

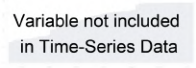
4.118.40 We depend too much on science and not enough on faith (wvs_screl)

We depend too much on science and not enough on faith

1. Completely disagree
2.
3.
4.
5.

6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Completely agree

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 49



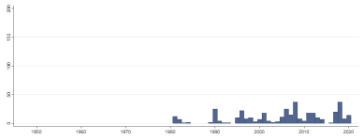
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.118.41 State of health (subjective) (wvs_subh)

All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is:

1. Poor
2. Fair
3. Good
4. Very good

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78



Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 107 **n**: 375 $\overline{N}$: 9 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.42 Most people can be trusted (wvs_trust)

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

0. Need to be very careful
1. Most people can be trusted

Min. Year:2016 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 78

Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 108 **n**: 410 $\overline{N}$: 10 $\overline{T}$: 4

4.118.43 Work is a duty towards society (wvs_wduty)

Work is a duty towards society

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.118.44 People who don't work turn lazy (wvs_wlazy)

People who don't work turn lazy

Min. Year:2017 **Max. Year**: 2020
N: 77

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.119 The World Bank Group

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

The World Bank. (2021b). Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0. https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data

https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0038132
(Data downloaded: 2021-09-22)

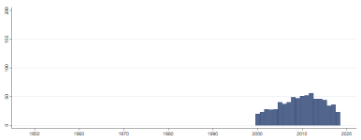
Worldwide Bureacracy Indicators

The Worldwide Bureaucracy Indicators (WWBI) is a dataset on public sector employment and wages that can help researchers and development practitioners gain a better understanding of the personnel dimensions of state capability, the footprint of the public sector on the overall labor market, and the fiscal implications of the government wage bill. The WWBI aim to fill the gap in information on the personnel of the state by providing more objective measures drawing on administrative data and household surveys, thereby complementing existing, expert perception-based approaches.

4.119.1 Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using mean) (wwbi_fmwrprmean)

Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using mean)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 52

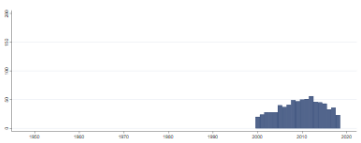


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 101 **n**: 727 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.2 Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using median) (wwbi_fmwrprmedian)

Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using median)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 51

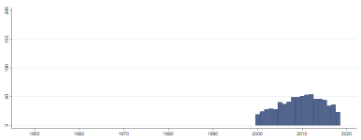


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 102 **n**: 725 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.3 Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using mean) (wwbi_fmwrpumean)

Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using mean)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 52

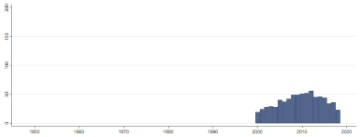


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 105 **n**: 731 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.4 Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using median) (wwbi_fmwrpumedian)

Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using median)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 52

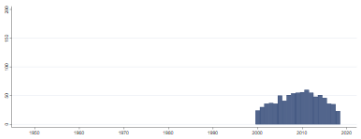


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 106 **n**: 732 $\overline{N}$: 39 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.5 Females, as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_fsprpemp)

Females as a share of private paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 57

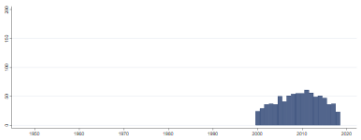


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 126 **n**: 824 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.6 Females, as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_fspuemp)

Females, as a share of public paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 58

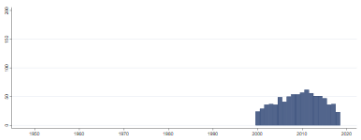


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 128 **n**: 828 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.119.7 Mean age of private paid employees (wwbi_meanageprpe)

Mean age of private paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 58



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 130 **n**: 830 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.119.8 Mean age of public paid employees (wwbi_meanagepupe)

Mean age of public paid employees

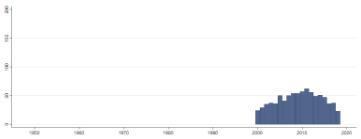
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 58

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 128 **n**: 828 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.119.9 Median age of private paid employees (wwbi_medianageprpe)

Median age of private paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 58

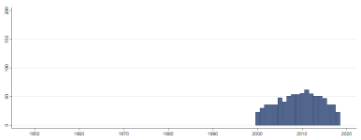


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 128 **n**: 828 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.119.10 Median age of public paid employees (wwbi_medianagepupe)

Median age of public paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 58

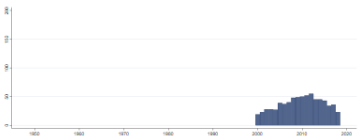


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 128 **n**: 826 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.119.11 Pay compression ratio in private sector (90th/10th percentile earners) (wwbi_paycomppr)

Pay compression ratio in private sector (ratio of 90th/10th percentile earners)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 51

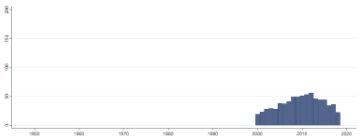


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 99 **n**: 721 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.12 Pay compression ratio in public sector (90th/10th percentile earners) (wwbi_-paycomppu)

Pay compression ratio in public sector (ratio of 90th/10th percentile earners)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 51

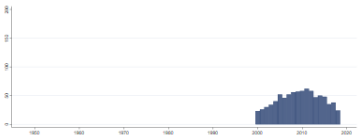


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 101 **n**: 727 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.13 Share of private paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_prpemphi)

Share of private paid employees with health insurance

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 59

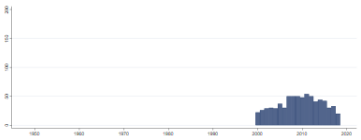


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 125 **n**: 836 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.14 Share of private paid employees with social security (wwbi_prpempss)

Share of private paid employees with social security

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

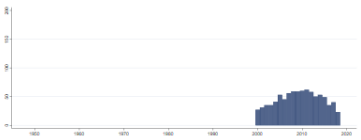


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 121 **n**: 715 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.119.15 Share of private paid employees with union membership (wwbi_prpempum)

Share of private paid employees with union membership

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 59

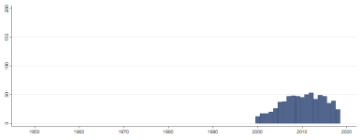


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 122 **n**: 871 $\overline{N}$: 46 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.16 Public sector employment as % of formal employment (wwbi_psefemp)

Public sector employment as a share of formal employment

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 57

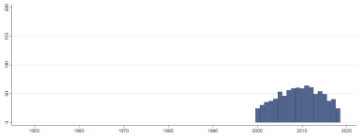


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 93 **n**: 693 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.17 Public sector employment as % of total employment (wwbi_psemptot)

Public sector employment as a share of total employment

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 61

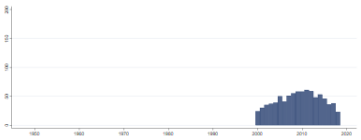


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 128 **n**: 878 $\overline{N}$: 46 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.18 Public sector employment as % of total employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psemptotf)

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 57

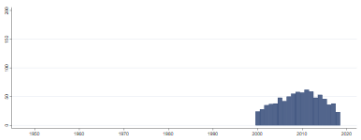


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 127 **n**: 842 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.19 Public sector employment as % of total employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psemptotm)

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 57

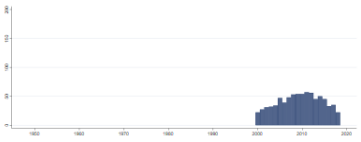


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 126 **n**: 837 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.20 Public sector employment as % of total employment by location (Rural) (wwbi_psemptotr)

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Rural)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 54

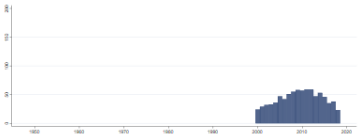


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 121 **n**: 784 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.119.21 Public sector employment as % of total employment by location (Urban) (wwbi_psemptotu)

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Urban)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 56

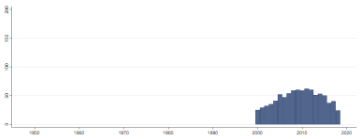


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 124 **n**: 824 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.22 Public sector employment as % of paid employment (wwbi_psepemp)

Public sector employment as a share of paid employment

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 62

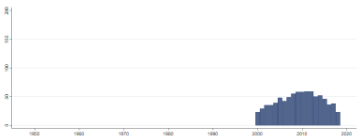


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 130 **n**: 870 $\overline{N}$: 46 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.23 Public sector employment as % of paid employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psepempf)

Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 57

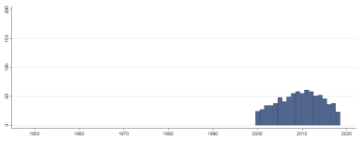


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 129 **n**: 834 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.119.24 Public sector employment as % of paid employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_-psepempm)

Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 57



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 127 **n**: 828 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.25 Public sector employment as % of paid employment by location (Rural) (wwbi_psepempr)

Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Rural)

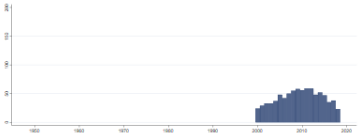
Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 53

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 120 **n**: 770 $\overline{N}$: 41 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.119.26 Public sector employment as % of paid employment by location (Urban) (wwbi_psepempu)

Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Urban)

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 57

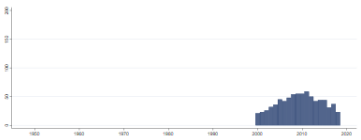


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 125 **n**: 826 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.27 Share of public paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_pupemphi)

Share of public paid employees with health insurance

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 52

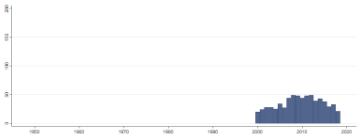


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 118 **n**: 767 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.28 Share of public paid employees with social security (wwbi_pupempss)

Share of public paid employees with social security

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 51

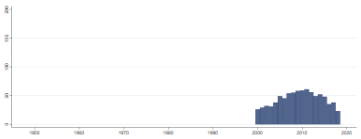


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 111 **n**: 671 $\overline{N}$: 35 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.119.29 Share of public paid employees with union membership (wwbi_pupempum)

Share of public paid employees with union membership

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 57

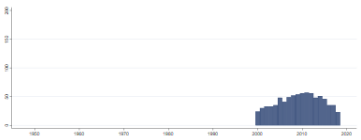


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 119 **n**: 838 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.30 Rural residents as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_rrespripemp)

Rural residents, as a share of private paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 56

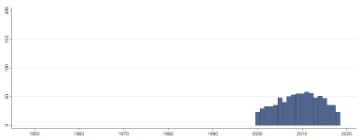


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 122 **n**: 806 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.31 Rural residents as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_rrespubpemp)

Rural residents, as a share of public paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 57

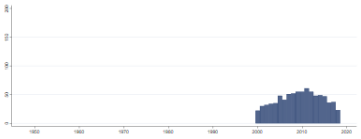


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 124 **n**: 807 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.32 Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_-sprpempn)

Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 58

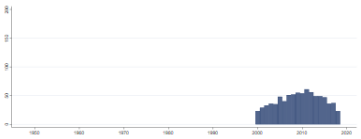


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 124 **n**: 811 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.33 Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempp)

Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 58

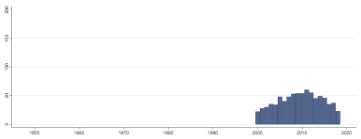


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 125 **n**: 814 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.34 Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpemps)

Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 57

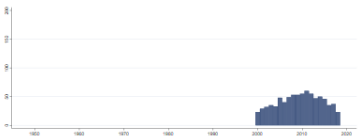


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 123 **n**: 796 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.119.35 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempt)

Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 57

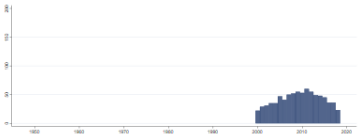


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 124 **n**: 803 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.119.36 Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_-spupempn)

Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 55

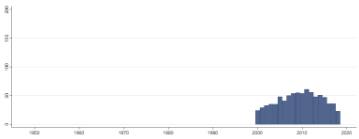


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 119 **n**: 802 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.37 Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_-spupempp)

Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 58

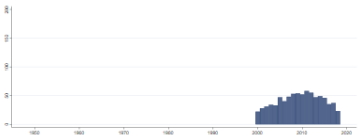


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 123 **n**: 816 $\overline{N}$: 43 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.119.38 Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupemps)

Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 57

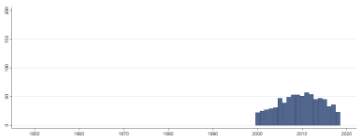


Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 123 **n**: 792 $\overline{N}$: 42 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.119.39 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_-spupempt)

Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 55



Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 119 **n**: 766 $\overline{N}$: 40 $\overline{T}$: 6

4.119.40 Share of total employees with tertiary edu. working in public sector (wwbi_-tertiarypubsec)

Proportion of total employees with tertiary education working in public sector

Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 59

Min. Year:2000 **Max. Year**: 2018
N: 125 **n**: 832 $\overline{N}$: 44 $\overline{T}$: 7

4.120 Sundström and Stockemer

If you use any of these variables, make sure to cite the original source and QoG Data. Our suggested citation for this dataset is:

Sundström, A., & Stockemer, D. (2020). Conceptualizing, measuring, and explaining youths' relative absence in legislatures. *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 1–7. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049096520000906

https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/ps-political-science-and-politics/article/conceptualizing-measuring-and-explaining-youths-relative-absence-in-legislatures/A50A3BC3EEB6983FABBCEF0CBEC69E76 (Data downloaded: 2021-01-04)

Youth Representation Index

The Youth Representation Index assesses the magnitude of youths' under-representation across countries using the last year of election available for 91 countries. Rather than calculating youths' representation by the percentage of Members of Parliament 35 or 40 years old and younger or legislatures' median age, the authors argue that scholars should assess youths' parliamentary presence relative to their proportion of the voting-age population.

4.120.1 Year of election (yri_yoe)

Year of election

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 91

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.120.2 Youth Representation Index (35 years or younger) (yri_yri35)

The YRI 35 is a measure in which the percentage of youth in parliament - MPs ages 18 to 35 years - is divided by the proportion of youth (ages 18 to 35) within the eligible voting-age population and then multiplying by 100. A higher score on this measure indicates a larger correspondence between youth in the population and their presence in parliaments. A score of 100 suggest that the share of young MPs is on par with the share of young people in voting-age youth in the population. A score of zero indicates that not a single individual Member of Parliament (MP) is considered to be young.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 91

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.120.3 Youth Representation Index (40 years or younger) (yri_yri40)

The YRI 40 is a measure in which the percentage of youth in parliament - MPs ages 18 to 40 years - is divided by the proportion of youth (ages 18 to 40) within the eligible voting-age population and then multiplying by 100. A higher score on this measure indicates a larger correspondence between youth in the population and their presence in parliaments. A score of 100 suggest that the share of young MPs is on par with the share of young people in voting-age youth in the population. A score of zero indicates that not a single individual Member of Parliament (MP) is considered to be young.

Min. Year:2019 **Max. Year**: 2019
N: 90

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

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6 Appendix

QoG country name	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Afghanistan	4	AFG	1946	2021	Independence from the UK 1919
Albania	8	ALB	1946	2021	Independence recognized by the Great Powers 1913
Algeria	12	DZA	1963	2021	Independence from France 1962
Andorra	20	AND	1946	2021	Independence from the Crown of Aragon 1278
Angola	24	AGO	1976	2021	Independence from Portugal 1975
Antigua and Barbuda	28	ATG	1982	2021	Independence from the UK 1981
Argentina	32	ARG	1946	2021	Independence from Spain 1816
Armenia	51	ARM	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union recognized 1991
Australia	36	AUS	1946	2021	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942
Austria	40	AUT	1955	2021	The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Azerbaijan	31	AZE	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Bahamas	44	BHS	1974	2021	Independence from the UK 1973
Bahrain	48	BHR	1972	2021	End of treaties with the UK 1971
Bangladesh	50	BGD	1971	2021	Independence from Pakistan 1971
Barbados	52	BRB	1967	2021	Independence from the UK 1966
Belarus	112	BLR	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Belgium	56	BEL	1946	2021	Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1839
Belize	84	BLZ	1982	2021	Independence from the UK 1981
Benin	204	BEN	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Bhutan	64	BTN	1946	2021	Monarchy established 1907
Bolivia	68	BOL	1946	2021	Independence from Spain recognized 1847
Bosnia and Herzegovina	70	BIH	1992	2021	Independence from Yugoslavia 1992
Botswana	72	BWA	1967	2021	Independence from the UK 1966
Brazil	76	BRA	1946	2021	Independence from the UK of Portugal, Brazil & the Algarve 1825
Brunei	96	BRN	1984	2021	Independence from the UK 1984
Bulgaria	100	BGR	1946	2021	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1909
Burkina Faso	854	BFA	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Burundi	108	BDI	1963	2021	UN Trust Territory ceased to exist 1962
Cambodia	116	KHM	1954	2021	Independence from France 1953
Cameroon	120	CMR	1960	2021	Independence from France 1960
Canada	124	CAN	1946	2021	Statute of Westminster 1931
Cape Verde	132	CPV	1976	2021	Independence from Portugal 1975
Central African Republic	140	CAF	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Chad	148	TCD	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Chile	152	CHL	1946	2021	Independence from Spain recognized 1844
China	156	CHN	1946	2021	Unification of China under the Qin Dynasty 221 BC
Colombia	170	COL	1946	2021	Independence from Spain recognized 1819
Comoros	174	COM	1976	2021	Independence from France 1975
Congo, Democratic Republic	180	COD	1960	2021	Independence from Belgium 1960
Congo, Republic of	178	COG	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960

QoG country name	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Costa Rica	188	CRI	1946	2021	Independence from United Provinces of Central America 1847
Cote d'Ivoire	384	CIV	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Croatia	191	HRV	1992	2021	Independence 1991
Cuba	192	CUB	1946	2021	Independence from the United States 1902
Cyprus (-1974)	993	CYP	1961	1974	Independence from the UK 1960
Cyprus (1975-)	196	CYP	1975	2021	Division of the island 1974
Czech Republic	203	CZE	1993	2021	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Czechoslovakia	200	CSK	1946	1992	Independence 1918, Liberation 1945
Denmark	208	DNK	1946	2021	Consolidaton 8th century
Djibouti	262	DJI	1977	2021	Independence from France 1977
Dominica	212	DMA	1979	2021	Independence from the UK 1978
Dominican Republic	214	DOM	1946	2021	Independence from Spain 1865
Ecuador	218	ECU	1946	2021	Independence from Gran Colombia 1830
Egypt	818	EGY	1946	2021	Indepencence from the UK 1922
El Salvador	222	SLV	1946	2021	Independence from the Greater Republic of Central America 1898
Equatorial Guinea	226	GNQ	1969	2021	Independence from Spain 1968
Eritrea	232	ERI	1993	2021	Independence from Ethiopia 1993
Estonia	233	EST	1992	2021	Independence restored 1991
Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)	748	SWZ	1969	2021	Independence from British mandate 1968
Ethiopia (-1992)	230	ETH	1946	1992	Empire of Ethiopia 1137
Ethiopia (1993-)	231	ETH	1993	2021	Eritrean Independence 1993
Fiji	242	FJI	1971	2021	Independence from the UK 1970
Finland	246	FIN	1946	2021	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (-1962)	991	FRA	1946	1962	French Republic 1792
France (1963-)	250	FRA	1963	2021	Algeria Independence from France 1962
Gabon	266	GAB	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Gambia	270	GMB	1965	2021	Independence from the UK 1965
Georgia	268	GEO	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Germany	276	DEU	1991	2021	Reunification 1990
Germany, East	278	DDR	1950	1990	Established 1949
Germany, West	280	DEU	1949	1990	Established 1949
Ghana	288	GHA	1957	2021	Independence from the British Empire 1957
Greece	300	GRC	1946	2021	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Grenada	308	GRD	1974	2021	Independence from the UK 1974
Guatemala	320	GTM	1946	2021	Independence from the First Mexican Empire 1823
Guinea	324	GIN	1959	2021	Independence from France 1958
Guinea-Bissau	624	GNB	1975	2021	Independence from Portugal recognized 1974
Guyana	328	GUY	1966	2021	Independence from the UK 1966
Haiti	332	HTI	1946	2021	Independence recognized 1825
Honduras	340	HND	1946	2021	Independence declared as Honduras 1838
Hungary	348	HUN	1946	2021	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland	352	ISL	1946	2021	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
India	356	IND	1948	2021	Independence from the UK (Dominion) 1947
Indonesia	360	IDN	1950	2021	Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1949

QoG country name	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Iran	364	IRN	1946	2021	Safavid Empire 1501
Iraq	368	IRQ	1946	2021	Independence from the UK 1932
Ireland	372	IRL	1946	2021	The Anglo-lrish Treaty 1921
Israel	376	ISR	1948	2021	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy	380	ITA	1946	2021	Unification 1861
Jamaica	388	JAM	1963	2021	Independence from the UK 1962
Japan	392	JPN	1946	2021	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Jordan	400	JOR	1946	2021	League of Nation mandate ended 1946
Kazakhstan	398	KAZ	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Kenya	404	KEN	1964	2021	Independence from the UK 1963
Kiribati	296	KIR	1980	2021	Independence from the UK 1979
Korea, North	408	PRK	1949	2021	Division of Korea 1948
Korea, South	410	KOR	1948	2021	Division of Korea 1948
Kuwait	414	KWT	1961	2021	Independence from the UK 1961
Kyrgyzstan	417	KGZ	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Laos	418	LAO	1954	2021	Independence from France 1953
Latvia	428	LVA	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Lebanon	422	LBN	1946	2021	Independence from France 1943
Lesotho	426	LSO	1967	2021	Independence from the UK 1966
Liberia	430	LBR	1946	2021	Independence from the American Colonization Society 1847
Libya	434	LBY	1952	2021	Released from British and French oversight 1951
Liechtenstein	438	LIE	1946	2021	Independence from German Confederation 1866
Lithuania	440	LTU	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Luxembourg	442	LUX	1946	2021	End of Personal Union 1890
Madagascar	450	MDG	1960	2021	Independence from France 1960
Malawi	454	MWI	1965	2021	Independence from the UK 1964
Malaysia (-1965)	992	MYS	1964	1965	Federation of Malaya, N Bomeo, Sarawak, Singapore 1963
Malaysia (1966-)	458	MYS	1966	2021	Singapore separation from Malaysia 1965
Maldives	462	MDV	1966	2021	Independence from the UK 1965
Mali	466	MLI	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Malta	470	MLT	1965	2021	Independence from the UK 1964
Marshall Islands	584	MHL	1987	2021	Independence from Compact of Free Associaton 1986
Mauritania	478	MRT	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Mauritius	480	MUS	1968	2021	Independence from the UK 1968
Mexico	484	MEX	1946	2021	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Micronesia	583	FSM	1987	2021	Independence from Compact of Free Associaton 1986
Moldova	498	MDA	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Monaco	492	MCO	1946	2021	Franco-Monegasque Treaty 1861
Mongolia	496	MNG	1946	2021	Independence from the Qin Dynasty 1911
Montenegro	499	MNE	2006	2021	Independence from Serbia and Montenegro 2006
Morocco	504	MAR	1956	2021	Independence from France and Spain 1956
Mozambique	508	MOZ	1975	2021	Independence from the Portuguese Republic 1975
Myanmar	104	MMR	1948	2021	Independence from the UK 1948
Namibia	516	NAM	1990	2021	Independence from South Africa 1990
Nauru	520	NRU	1968	2021	Independence from UN Trusteeship 1968
Nepal	524	NPL	1946	2021	Kingdom declared 1768

QoG country name	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Netherlands	528	NLD	1946	2021	Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand	554	NZL	1948	2021	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947
Nicaragua	558	NIC	1946	2021	Independence from the Federal Republic of Central America 1838
Niger	562	NER	1961	2021	Independence from France 1960
Nigeria	566	NGA	1961	2021	Independence from the UK 1960
Norway	578	NOR	1946	2021	Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
North Macedonia	807	MKD	1993	2021	Independence from Yugolsavia recognized 1993
Oman	512	OMN	1946	2021	Imamate established 751
Pakistan (-1970)	997	PAK	1948	1970	Independence from the UK 1947
Pakistan (1971-)	586	PAK	1971	2021	Bangladesh independence from Pakistan 1971
Palau	585	PLW	1995	2021	Independence from Compact of Free Association with the US 1994
Panama	591	PAN	1946	2021	Independence from Colombia 1903
Papua New Guinea	598	PNG	1976	2021	Independence from Australia 1975
Paraguay	600	PRY	1946	2021	Independence from Spain 1811
Peru	604	PER	1946	2021	Independence from Span recognized 1824
Philippines	608	PHL	1947	2021	Independence from the United States 1946
Poland	616	POL	1946	2021	Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal	620	PRT	1946	2021	Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognized 1143
Qatar	634	QAT	1972	2021	Independence from the UK 1971
Romania	642	ROU	1946	2021	Independence from the Ottoman Empire 1878
Russia	643	RUS	1992	2021	Russian Federation 1991
Rwanda	646	RWA	1963	2021	Independence from Belgium 1962
Samoa	882	WSM	1962	2021	Independence from New Zealand 1962
San Marino	674	SMR	1946	2021	Independence from the Roman Empire 301
Sao Tome and Principe	678	STP	1976	2021	Independence from Portugal 1975
Saudi Arabia	682	SAU	1946	2021	Kingdom founded 1932
Senegal	686	SEN	1961	2021	Withdrawal from the Mali Federation 1960
Serbia	688	SRB	2006	2021	Independent republic 2006
Serbia and Montenegro	891	SCG	1992	2005	Established 1992, Dissolution 2006
Seychelles	690	SYC	1976	2021	Independence from the UK 1976
Sierra Leone	694	SLE	1961	2021	Independence from the UK 1961
Singapore	702	SGP	1966	2021	Separation from Malaysia 1965
Slovakia	703	SVK	1993	2021	Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia	705	SVN	1991	2021	Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Solomon Islands	90	SLB	1979	2021	Independence from the UK 1978
Somalia	706	SOM	1961	2021	Union, Independence and Constitution 1960
South Africa	710	ZAF	1946	2021	The Union of South Africa came into being 1910
South Sudan	728	SSD	2011	2021	Separation from Sudan in 2011
Spain	724	ESP	1946	2021	Nation State 1812
Sri Lanka	144	LKA	1948	2021	Independence from the UK(Dominion) 1948
St Kitts and Nevis	659	KNA	1984	2021	Independence from the UK 1983
St Lucia	662	LCA	1979	2021	Independence from the UK 1979

QoG country name	QoG ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	670	VCT	1980	2021	Independence from the UK 1979
Sudan (-2011)	736	SDN	1956	2011	Independence from the UK and Egypt 1956
Sudan (2012-)	729	SDN	2012	2021	South Sudanese independence 2011
Suriname	740	SUR	1976	2021	Independence from the Netherlands 1975
Sweden	752	SWE	1946	2021	Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland	756	CHE	1946	2021	Peace of Westphalia 1648
Syria	760	SYR	1946	2021	Independence from France 1946
Taiwan	158	TWN	1950	2021	Kuomintang retreat to Taiwan 1949
Tajikistan	762	TJK	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tanzania	834	TZA	1964	2021	Merger (Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba) 1964
Thailand	764	THA	1946	2021	Rattanakosin Kingdom 1782
Tibet	994	XTI	1946	1950	Independence from Qing Dynasty 1913
Timor-Leste	626	TLS	2002	2021	Independence from Indonesia 2002
Togo	768	TGO	1960	2021	Independence from France 1960
Tonga	776	TON	1970	2021	Independence from British protection 1970
Trinidad and Tobago	780	TTO	1963	2021	Independence from the UK 1962
Tunisia	788	TUN	1956	2021	Independence from France 1956
Turkey	792	TUR	1946	2021	Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
Turkmenistan	795	TKM	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tuvalu	798	TUV	1979	2021	Independence from the UK 1978
Uganda	800	UGA	1963	2021	Independence from the UK 1962
Ukraine	804	UKR	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
United Arab Emirates	784	ARE	1972	2021	UK treaties ended 1971
United Kingdom	826	GBR	1946	2021	Acts of Union 1707
United States	840	USA	1946	2021	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783
Uruguay	858	URY	1946	2021	Independence from the Empire of Brazil recognized 1828
USSR	810	SUN	1946	1991	Treaty of Creation 1922, Union dissolved 1991
Uzbekistan	860	UZB	1992	2021	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Vanuatu	548	VUT	1981	2021	Independence from France and the UK 1980
Venezuela	862	VEN	1946	2021	Independence from Gran Colombia recognized 1845
Vietnam	704	VNM	1977	2021	Reunification 1976
Vietnam, North	998	VNM	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the County, 1954
Vietnam, South	999	VDR	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the County, 1954
Yemen	887	YEM	1990	2021	Unification 1990
Yemen, North	886	YEM	1946	1989	Independence from the Ottoman Empire 1918
Yemen, South	720	YMD	1968	1989	Independence from the UK 1967
Yugoslavia	890	YUG	1946	1991	The union of the State of Slovenes, Croats, Serbs & Serbia est 1918
Zambia	894	ZMB	1965	2021	Independence from the UK 1964
Zimbabwe	716	ZWE	1966	2021	The Unilateral Declarator of Independence (UDI) of Rhodesia 1965