



THE QOG BASIC DATASET 2015

CODEBOOK

Scholars who wish to use this dataset in their research are kindly requested to cite both the original source (as stated in this codebook) and use the following citation:

Dahlberg, Stefan, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Felix Hartmann & Richard Svensson. 2015. The Quality of Government Basic Dataset, version Jan15. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, <http://www.qog.pol.gu.se>

<http://www.qog.pol.gu.se>
The QoG Institute
P.O. Box 711
405 30 Gothenburg
Sweden
infoqog@pol.gu.se



UNIVERSITY OF
GOTHENBURG

Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	A brief note on the 2014 updated QoG Basic datasets	3
1.2	Note to first time users	4
1.3	Time-Series	5
1.4	Cross-Section	6
1.5	Country and time coverage	7
2	Variable Categories	9
2.1	Structure	9
3	Identification Variables	27
4	Variables	28
4.1	Acemoglu, Johnson & Robinson	28
4.2	Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat & Wacziarg	28
4.3	Bueno de Mesquita, Smith, Siverson & Morrow	29
4.4	Barro & Lee	30
4.5	Bernhard, Nordstrom & Reenock	31
4.6	Bertelsmann Stiftung	31
4.7	Coppedge, Alvarez & Maldonado	36
4.8	Cheibub, Antonio, Gandhi & Vreeland	36
4.9	Cingranelli & Richards	37
4.10	World Bank	43
4.11	Axel Dreher	48
4.12	Global Footprint Network	49
4.13	Economist Intelligence Unit	49
4.14	William R. Easterly and Ross Eric Levine	50
4.15	Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators	50
4.16	Environmental Performance Index	51
4.17	Eurostat	51
4.18	Fearon	52
4.19	Fund for Peace	52
4.20	Freedom House	54
4.21	Fraser Institute	56
4.22	Transparency International	57
4.23	Gibney, Cornett & Wood	58
4.24	Global Integrity Report	59
4.25	Gleditsch	60
4.26	Bormann & Golder	61
4.27	Grimes	61
4.28	Henisz	62
4.29	Heritage Foundation	63
4.30	Hadenius & Teorell	65
4.31	Institutions and Elections Project	66
4.32	Rotberg & Gisselquist	68
4.33	International Country Risk Guide?The PRS Group	69
4.34	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	70
4.35	International Monetary Fund	70
4.36	Inter-Parliamentary Union	72
4.37	Johnson & Wallack	73
4.38	Kuncic	74
4.39	La Porta, López-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny	75
4.40	Angus Maddison	76
4.41	Monty G. Marshall and Keith Jagers	77
4.42	Teorell, Dahlström and Dahlberg	80
4.43	Michael L Ross	82
4.44	Reporters Sans Frontières	84

4.45	Lyle Scruggs	84
4.46	OECD	85
4.47	Transparency International	85
4.48	UCDP/PRIO	87
4.49	Daniel Pemstein, Stephen A. Meserve, James Melton	88
4.50	UNDP	89
4.51	UNESCO	90
4.52	UN Statistics	94
4.53	Vanhanen, Tatu	96
4.54	Jelle Visser	97
4.55	Worldbank	98
4.56	Worldbank	101
4.57	World Economic Forum	118
4.58	Welzel	120
4.59	World Values Survey	120
5	Bibliography	122

1 Introduction

If you are new to statistics in general or to the QoG datasets in particular, we are fairly certain that it is a good investment to read the Note to first time users. The time spent reading this note will save you lots of time when using the data.

1.1 A brief note on the 2014 updated QoG Basic datasets

It has been one year since we last launched an updated version of the QoG Basic dataset. We have made some changes to the datasets, the method used for updating it, and to the actual codebook, but if you have used the datasets before they will probably feel familiar. The codebook is now created automatically on the basis of meta-data that we extract from the QoG-Datasets. On this basis, we run mata-code in Stata and create the Latex-code, which we compile to the PDF that you can download.

Regarding the method used, we have as far as possible returned to the original source. This means that there might be changes made to the data, not only for the last years available for the update but to all previous years, as the original sources in quite a number of cases have corrected errors in their datasets. Also, we have used a more strict approach to the units of analysis. We no longer include data for some country-years for which we previously have provided data (e.g. we no longer have data for the united Germany before the reunification). You will find more information on the country-years we included in the section on Country and Time Coverage.

Due to the full update, we have lost some variables, as they are no longer provided by the original sources. However, for the Cross-Section dataset (not to be confused with the Time-Series dataset), most of the dropped variables are a result of us using a more narrow way to compose the cross-section dataset (in order to make it more suitable for contemporary analyses, the data included refers to the year 2010 with a span of +/-3 years), you will find information about this under the section on Cross-Section.

As for the codebook, we have included maps to show the coverage in the Cross-Section set and a bar graph to show the coverage in the time-series set. Hopefully, this will make it easier to find the variables best suited for your study. We have also abandoned the old heuristic in dividing the variables into the three categories of "what it is", "how to get it", and "what you get". Instead the variables in the current version are divided into sixteen thematic categories such as Quality of Government, Economy, Media, Environment, Political System etc. You will find more information about this under the section of Variable Categories. We hope that this new division will facilitate your search for variables.

Stefan Dahlberg, Ph.D.
Dataset Manager
stefan.dahlberg@pol.gu.se

1.2 Note to first time users

We have noticed that using a dataset for the first time has some challenges.

First, if you are reading this, you have already passed the first obstacle, namely finding and taking an interest in the codebook. In this codebook, we dare say that you will find answers to most of your questions about the datasets. If not, you will find information on how to get your questions answered. The codebook has information on all variables and on which dataset that includes which variables. Now you might ask: what do they mean by which dataset, are there more than one?

The answer is yes. The QoG Basic dataset is available in both time-series (TS) and cross-section (CS). In our TS dataset, the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1984, Sweden-1985 and so on). The CS dataset, unlike the TS dataset, does not include multiple years for a particular country and the unit of analysis is therefore countries. Many of the variables are available in both TS and CS, but some are not. If you cannot find the variable you want, the reason might be you are looking in the wrong dataset. Each variable entry in this codebook includes information on which dataset you will find the variable in. If you still cannot find the variable, please let us know and will do our best to help you.

The QoG datasets are available in four different file formats; .xls .sav .dta and .csv, making them usable in most statistical softwares as well as in Excel. Should you need a different format, please let us know and we will do our best to help you. It is somewhat important to understand what the QoG datasets are. Mainly they are a pool of variables gathered from other original or secondary sources.

The reason for pointing this out is that it will save you a lot of time if you do not want to spend too much of your time trying to write a paper from the entries in the codebook. Instead you will probably be better served by reading the original documentation (that you find in our reference list) and base your section on Data on that information. The codebook entries are merely a means for you to see which variables we provide, how they are constructed and coded and where we have taken them from, to enable you to make a preliminary judgment of whether they are suitable for your paper.

The main benefit of using the QoG Basic datasets is that you get a wide range of variables on Quality of Government and all things related neatly packed together and instantly usable. Also the basic structures of all QoG datasets are the same, which makes them easy to merge. Simply use the ccode (country-code) system to identify the individual observations (if you are using a TS dataset you will have to include the variable which denotes the years). If you have some other data that you want to merge with the QoG datasets, it is good to know that we use the ISO 3166-1 standard system for ccodes (with minor alterations), but also include the Correlates of War (COW) ccode system and the World Banks ccode system.

We hope that you will find the data useful. If you should run into any problems, please let us know.

1.3 Time-Series

The QoG Basic dataset is available in both a time-series (TS) version and a cross-section (CS) version. In the TS, set we have data from 1946 to 2014 and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1946, Sweden-1947 and so on).

Countries are not a static phenomenon, however, countries come and go and change shape. 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.

It should, however, be noted that when it comes to countries merging and splitting, variables are affected (or not) in two different ways, something that might have consequences for how you want to treat your data. Some variables, such as democracy, might not be affected at all by the fact that, for example, Eritrea splits from Ethiopia in 1993, and a democracy score for Ethiopia might be the same before and after the split. Other variables, such as GDP, might change as a result of the split. To avoid spurious correlations and whatnot in your analysis, we have therefore decided to split Ethiopia in two. If you, however, are looking at a correlation and do not include any variables that can be expected to change as a result of the split, you might want a time-series from 1970 to 1995. If this is the case, we suggest that you consider replacing the missing values of Ethiopia (-1992) with the existing values in the other unit of analysis Ethiopia (1993-).

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 countries and not, for example, semi-independent territories.

In each entry in this codebook there is a bar graph indicating the number of countries with data available each year from 1946 to 2014. If the variable is not included in the TS dataset there is a text simply stating that this is the case. These should not be confused for visualizations of the data itself, it is only visualizations of the data availability in the datasets.

1.4 Cross-Section

The QoG Basic dataset is available in both a time-series (TS) version and a cross-section (CS) version. In the CS dataset, we have data from and around 2010. Simply put, we have included data from 2010. If there was no data for that particular year on a variable, we have taken data from the year after and if there was no data for that year, we have taken data from the year before 2010, up to +/- 3 years.

This works fine for some variables and for some it does not. 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 when it comes to say bureaucratic structures, which some might argue are somewhat reluctant to change. We would therefore advice you to use your own judgment when using the CS dataset.

In each entry in this codebook, there is a map indicating the countries that have data for the 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 should not be confused as visualizations of the data itself, it is only visualizations of the data availability in the dataset.

1.5 Country and time coverage

There is no standard to decide which countries to include in a dataset and which countries not to include, in fact, of the matter is that it is hard to find any definition that is easily applicable to reality without being unreasonably harsh. To decide which countries to include in the datasets, we have relied on the following reasoning:

We have included current members of the United Nations as well as previous members of the UN, provided that their de facto sovereignty has not changed substantially since they were members; this has meant 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 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, but to determine which countries to include. All in all, this means that we have 193 countries included in the cross-sectional dataset.

Regarding the year from which we have picked the data in the cross-sectional dataset, our first choice has been 2010. If data for 2010 was not available, data for 2011 is used. If 2011 was not available, we use data for 2009, and if 2009 was lacking, 2012 is used and so forth.

In the time-series dataset, we include the same 193 nations, plus an addition of 18 historical countries that did not exist in 2010: 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); also varieties of Sudan make up another two cases, as it is only the old Sudan that is included in the CS set and the TS set also contains Sudan (2012-) and South Sudan. This makes a total of 211 nations. In the Appendix we have included the full list of countries and a short note on how we have reasoned for each country.

Unfortunately, there exists no established international standard for 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 thus formed could be considered as a continuation of one of the merging states. This rule applies to (1) Vietnam, which merged from North and South Vietnam in 1976, (2) Yemen, which merged from North and South Yemen in 1990, and (3) Germany, which merged from East and West Germany in 1990.

If a country has split up, the resulting new countries are considered new cases, even when one of the new states could be considered as a continuation of the state that split up. This rule applies to (1) Pakistan, which was split into Pakistan and Bangladesh in 1971, (2) the USSR, which was split into 15 Post-Soviet countries in 1991, (3) Yugoslavia, which was split into Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro (until 2001 continued to be called Yugoslavia) in 1991, (4) Czechoslovakia, which was split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993, (5) France which was split into France and Algeria in 1962, (6) Malaysia which was 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 was 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).

Due to the mentioned lack of international standards, most of our data sources treat these cases of country mergers and splits differently. We have thus rearranged data from sources that do not treat cases of split ups and mergers in accordance with our criteria above. Consequently, if a merger or a split has occurred and a data source does not treat the countries as different cases, we have moved the data for these countries so as to be consistent with our criteria.

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, regarding Cyprus (1974-), we let this denote 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. Users are urged to double check this with the original sources, if possible.

2 Variable Categories

2.1 Structure

One aim of the QoG Institute is to make comparative data on QoG and its correlates publicly available. To accomplish this objective we have compiled both a cross-sectional dataset with global coverage pertaining to the year 2010 (or the closest year available), and a time-series dataset with global coverage spanning the time period 1946–2014. The datasets draw on a number of freely available data sources, including aggregated individual-level data.

The current version of QoG-Data *does not* divide variables into groups of *What it is*, *How to get it*, and *What you get* like in the previous versions of the datasets. Instead, the data is alphabetically ordered and categorised into thematic categories that you find below for the matter of convenience for the user of the dataset. However, users of the data might still find it useful to think in the previous heuristic. Therefore, we provide it here:

WII (What It Is) variables, that is, variables pertaining to the core features of QoG (such as corruption, bureaucratic quality and rule of law).

HTG (How To Get it) variables, that is, variables posited to promote the development of QoG (such as electoral rules, forms of government, federalism, legal & colonial origin, religion and social fractionalization).

WYG (What You Get) variables, that is, variables pertaining to some of the posited consequences of QoG (such as economic and human development, international and domestic peace, environmental sustainability, gender equality, and satisfied, trusting and confident citizens).

The thematic categories below should be seen as a crude guideline rather than a definite classification. One can certainly argue that some variables can belong to different categories depending on the theoretical question and focus of a study. The description for each category includes brief overview as well as typical examples of variables.

Quality of Government Quality of Government narrowly defined can be perceived as impartial government institutions, that is, when public officials who implement policies do not take anything about the citizen/case into consideration that is not beforehand stipulated in the policy or the law. Therefore, this category includes variables core features of QoG (bureaucratic quality, corruption) as well as measures that are broader (rule of law).

Public Economy Economic indicators that reflect the involvement of the government in the economy (taxes, tariff rates), economic key figures of a state (GDP, dept, inflation, consumption), and indicators that characterize the state of the economy (unemployment, aid-flows).

Private Economy This category includes variables characterizing the private sector in a country, inter alia: regulation of the private sector, employment structure in different branches of the economy, imports and exports of different sectors of the economy.

Personal Economy Indicators that are concerned with economic characteristics of individuals or groups in a society. Variables include poverty, unemployment of certain groups of the society, household consumption, income share of certain groups of the society, and labor force participation of certain groups of the society.

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

Health Indicators describing the health of a population of 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) as well as key health indicators (life expectancy, mortality).

Welfare Human welfare generally covers indicators on government expenditure related to housing, and social welfare.

Judicial Judicial indicators generally cover legal rights granted by a state to its citizen as well as their compliance.

Political System Variables in this category describe the rules of the political system (presidential or parliamentary system), the chief executive (years in office), regime type, stability and checks and balances (age of present regime) as well as aspects of federalism.

Elections Variables describing various aspects of the legislature and parties in the legislature (number of seats) as well as variables related to the election for executive. Variables focused on the outcomes of elections.

Environment Indicators in this category describe the state of the environment, ecosystems and materials, the impact of human beings on the environment as well as environmental protection.

Energy and Infrastructure Indicators that cover natural resources, transport, the provision of water and sanitation as well as information and communication technologies.

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

Civil Society/Population/Culture A very broad categorization spanning from indicators capturing social capital, religion and personal beliefs, ethnic fractionalization to gender.

Media 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.

Migration This category covers indicators related to migrants and refugees.

Quality of Government

bti_acp	Anti-Corruption Policy	32
bti_ba	Basic Administration	32
bti_rol	Rule of Law	35
ffp_fsi	Failed States Index	53
fh_fog	Functioning of Government	54
gcb_bed	Paid Bribe: Education System	57
gcb_bl	Paid Bribe: Legal System	57
gcb_bpol	Paid Bribe: Police	57
gcb_ped	Corruption Perception: Education	58
gcb_pj	Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System	58
gcb_ppol	Corruption Perception: Police	58
hf_corrupt	Freedom from Corruption	63
hf_prights	Property Rights	64
iag_iag	Index of African Governance	68
iag_rltc	Rule of Law, Transparency and Corruption	68
icrg_qog	ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government	69
qs_closed	Closed Public Administration	80
qs_closed_cih	Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)	80
qs_closed_cil	Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)	81
qs_impar	Impartial Public Administration	81
qs_impar_cih	Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)	81
qs_impar_cil	Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)	81
qs_proff	Professional Public Administration	82
qs_proff_cih	Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)	82
qs_proff_cil	Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)	82
ti_cpi	Corruption Perceptions Index	86
ti_cpi_max	Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range	86
ti_cpi_min	Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range	86
ti_cpi_sd	Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation	86
undp_hdi	Human Development Index	90
wbgi_cce	Control of Corruption - Estimate	98
wbgi_ccs	Control of Corruption - Standard Errors	98
wbgi_gee	Government Effectiveness - Estimate	99
wbgi_ges	Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors	99
wbgi_rle	Rule of Law - Estimate	100
wbgi_rls	Rule of Law - Standard Errors	100

Public Economy

dr_eg Economic Globalization	48
dr_ig Index of Globalization	48
gle_cgdpc GDP per Capita (Current Prices)	60
gle_rgdpc Real GDP per Capita (2005)	60
hf_trade Trade Freedom	65
imf_exp Government expenditure	71
imf_gd Government gross debt	71
imf_gdp GDP	71
imf_gdpgr GDP Growth (%)	71
imf_infl Inflation	72
imf_rev Government revenue	72
imf_ue Unemployment rate	72
mad_gdp GDP levels (million)	76
mad_gdppc GDP per Capita	77
ross_gas_netexpc Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar	83
ross_oil_netexpc Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar	83
une_pov Poverty rate	93
unna_ahff GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing	94
unna_con GDP: Construction	94
unna_gdp Gross Domestic Product	94
unna_gse GDP: Goods and Services - Export	95
unna_gsi GDP: Goods and Services - Import	95
unna_man GDP: Manufacturing	95
unna_mmu GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities	95
unna_tsc GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication	96
unna_wrrh GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	96
wdi_emp Employers, total (% of employment)	105
wdi_expfuel Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)	107
wdi_expom Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)	107
wdi_gdpgr GDP growth (annual %)	108
wdi_gini GINI index	108
wdi_servagdp Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	114
wdi_taxrev Tax revenue (% of GDP)	115
wdi_trade Trade (% of GDP)	116

Private Economy

fi_index	Economic Freedom of the World Index (current)	56
fi_index_cl	Economic Freedom of the World Index (chain-linked)	56
hf_efiscore	Economic Freedom Index	63
hf_govt	Freedom from Government	64
hf_labor	Labor Freedom	64
wbgi_rqe	Regulatory Quality - Estimate	100
wbgi_rqs	Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors	100
wdi_agrvagdp	Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	102
wdi_chemp	Children in employment, total (% of children ages 7-14)	103
wdi_empagr	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	105
wdi_empind	Employment in industry (% of total employment)	105
wdi_empser	Employment in services (% of total employment)	105
wdi_eodb	Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations)	106
wdi_indvagdp	Industry, value added (% of GDP)	109

Personal Economy

wdi_incs10_h	Income share held by highest 10%	109
wdi_incs10_l	Income share held by lowest 10%	109
wdi_unempfilo	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	117
wdi_unempilo	Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	117
wdi_unempmilo	Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	117
wdi_unempyfilo	Unemployment, youth female (% fem 15-24) ILO	117
wdi_unempyilo	Unemployment, youth total (% of labor force ages 15-24) (ILO)	118
wdi_unempymilo	Unemployment, youth male (% fem 15-24)	118

Education

bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)	30
bl_asy25mf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+)	30
une_durce Duration, compulsory education	90
une_durp Duration, primary	90
une_durpp Duration, pre-primary	90
une_durs Duration, secondary	91
une_gerppt Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, total	91
une_gerpt Gross enrollment ratio, primary, total	91
une_gerst Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, total	91
une_litat Literacy Rate, Adult, Total	92
wdi_scitecjournal Scientific and technical journal articles	114

Health

ajr_settmort	Log. Settler Mortality Est	28
ihme_mmaf	Mean Death Age, Female	70
ihme_mmam	Mean Death Age, Male	70
une_hiv	HIV rate in adults (15-49 years)	92
une_imr	Infant mortality rate	92
une_leb	Life expectancy at birth	92
une_tfr	Total fertility rate	93
wdi_dofdc	Depth of the food deficit (kilocalories per person per day)	104
wdi_hetot	Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)	108
wdi_iws	Improved water source (% of population with access)	110
wdi_mortuf	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	111

Welfare

bti_ssn Social Safety Nets	35
eu_spr_exp_pens_TOTAL Pensions-Percentage of total population	51
sc_pcov Pension coverage	85
socx_socexp Net social expenditure	85
vi_umpub Union Membership (Public Sector)	98
wdi_splpc Program participation (%) - All Social Protection	115
wdi_splpg Generosity of All Social Protection (%)	115
wvs_e037 Government more responsibility	120

Judicial

bti_aar	Associational/Assembly Rights	31
bti_cr	Civil Rights	33
bti_foe	Freedom of Expression	34
ciri_assn	Freedom of Assembly and Association	37
ciri_disap	Disappearance	38
ciri_dommov	Freedom of Domestic Movement	38
ciri_empinx_new	Empowerment Rights Index (New)	38
ciri_empinx_old	Empowerment Rights Index (Old)	39
ciri_formov	Freedom of Foreign Movement	39
ciri_injud	Independence of the Judiciary	39
ciri_move_old	Freedom of Movement (Old)	40
ciri_physint	Physical Integrity Rights Index	40
ciri_polpris	Political Imprisonment	40
ciri_relfre_new	Freedom of Religion (New)	41
ciri_speech	Freedom of Speech	41
ciri_tort	Torture	41
ciri_wecon	Women's Economic Rights	42
ciri_wopol	Women's Political Rights	42
ciri_worker	Workers Rights	42
ciri_wosoc	Women's Social Rights	43
fh_cl	Civil Liberties	54
fh_pr	Political Rights	55
h_j	Independent Judiciary	62
kun_legabs	Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)	74
lp_legor	Legal origin	75
wdi_homicide	Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)	109

Political System

bnr_dem Democratic Breakdown	31
bti_cdi Commitment to Democratic Institutions	32
bti_ffe Free and Fair Elections	34
cam_contest Contestation (standardized version)	36
cam_inclusive Inclusiveness (standardized version)	36
chga_demo Democracy	37
dpi_cemo Is Chief Executive a Military Officer?	43
dpi_checks Checks and Balances	44
dpi_system Political System	47
dr_pg Political Globalization	48
eiu_iod Index of Democracy	50
fh_ipolity2 Freedom House/Imputed Polity	55
fh_polity2 Freedom House/Polity	55
fh_status Status	56
h_polcon3 Political Constraints Index III	62
ht_regtype Regime Type	66
iaep_bp Banned Parties	67
iaep_evp Executive Veto Power	67
iaep_lvp Legislature Veto Power	67
iaep_npa No Parties Allowed	67
iaep_osp Official State Party	68
kun_polabs Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)	74
p_autoc Institutionalized Autocracy	77
p_democ Institutionalized Democracy	78
p_durable Regime Durability	78
p_polity Combined Polity Score	79
p_polity2 Revised Combined Polity Score	79
uds_mean Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean)	88
uds_median Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median)	88
uds_pct025 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile)	89
uds_pct975 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile)	89
uds_sd Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.)	89
van_index Index of Democratization	97
wbgi_vae Voice and Accountability - Estimate	101
wbgi_vas Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors	101

Elections

bdm_s	Selectorate Size	29
bdm_w	Winning Coalition Size	29
bdm_w_s	Winning Coalition rel. Selectorate	30
chga_hinst	Regime Institutions	37
dpi_fraud	Vote Fraud	44
dpi_gprlc1	Largest Government Party Orientation	44
dpi_gps1	Number of Seats of Largest Government Party	45
dpi_gs	Number of Government Seats	45
dpi_housesys	Electoral Rule House	45
dpi_lipc	Legislative Electoral Competitiveness	45
dpi_plurality	Plurality	46
dpi_polariz	Polarization	46
dpi_seats	Total Seats in Legislature	46
dpi_yio	Chief Executive Years in Office	47
gol_est_spec	Electoral System Type-11 classes	61
ht_partsz	Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions)	66
ipu_l_s	Number of Seats (Lower House)	73
ipu_l_sw	Share of Women (Lower House)	73
ipu_l_w	Number of Women (Lower House)	73
jw_domr	Dominant or Populous Tier	74
p_fragment	Polity Fragmentation	79
van_comp	Competition	96
van_part	Participation	97

Environment

ef_ef Ecofootprint, Total	49
env_treaty Number of environmental agreements total	51
epi_epi Environmental Performance Index	51
wdi_co2mtpc CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	104
wdi_forestarea Forest area (% of land area)	107
wdi_landagr Agricultural land (% of land area)	110
wdi_landarea Land area (sq. km)	111
wdi_thrbird Bird species, threatened	115
wdi_thrfish Fish species, threatened	116
wdi_thrmmam Mammal species, threatened	116
wdi_thrplant Plant species (higher), threatened	116

Energy and Infrastructure

ross_gas_prod	Gas production, million barrels oil equiv	83
ross_gas_value	Gas production value in 2009 dollars	83
ross_oil_prod	Oil production in metric tons	83
ross_oil_value	Oil production value in 2009 dollars	84
wdi_accelectr	Access to electricity (% of population)	101
wdi_altnucen	Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)	102
wdi_broadband	Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)	103
wdi_elpowconpc	Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)	104
wdi_energyimp	Energy imports, net (% of energy use)	106
wdi_enusektoepc	Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)	106
wdi_internetuse	Internet users (per 100 people)	110
wdi_mobile	Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	111
wdi_roaddens	Road density (km of road per 100 sq. km of land area)	114
wef_elec	Quality of electricity supply	118
wef_ias	Internet access in schools	119
wef_mobile	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop	119

Conflict

bti_ci	Conflict Intensity	33
bti_muf	Monopoly on the use of Force	34
ciri_kill	Extrajudicial Killing	39
gd_ptsa	Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International	59
gd_ptss	Political Terror Scale - US State Department	59
ucdp_type1	Extrasystemic armed conflict	87
ucdp_type2	Interstate armed conflict	87
ucdp_type3	Internal armed conflict	87
ucdp_type4	Internationalized internal armed conflict	88
wbgi_pse	Political Stability - Estimate	99
wbgi_pss	Political Stability - Standard Errors	99
wdi_armedf	Armed forces personnel, total	102
wdi_armedfper	Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)	103
wdi_battd	Battle-related deaths (number of people)	103
wdi_expmilgdp	Military expenditure (% of GDP)	107

Population, Civil Society and Culture

al_ethnic	Ethnic fractionalization	28
al_language	Linguistic fractionalization	28
al_religion	Religious fractionalization	29
bti_cst	Civil Society Traditions	33
bti_nird	No Interference of Religious Dogmas	35
dr_sg	Social Globalization	49
el_avef	Average Value of Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization	50
fe_etfra	Ethnic Fractionalization	52
gr_cso	Development Civil Society Organizations	61
gr_csopop	CSOs per Population	62
ht_colonial	Colonial Origin	65
imf_pop	Population	72
lp_catho80	Religion: Catholic	75
lp_muslim80	Religion: Muslim	75
lp_no_cpm80	Religion: Other Denomination	76
lp_protmg80	Religion: Protestant	76
mad_pop	Population (thousand)	77
une_popgr	Annual population growth rate	93
une_rp	Rural population (%)	93
unna_pop	Population	95
wdi_pop014	Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	112
wdi_pop1564	Population ages 15-64 (% of total)	112
wdi_pop65	Population ages 65 and above (% of total)	112
wdi_poprurper	Rural population (% of total population)	112
wdi_popurbper	Urban population (% of total)	113
wef_gend	Gender Gap Index Score	119
wef_ptp	Public trust in politicians	119

Media

fh_fotpsc5 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2012)	54
gir_csmai Civil Society, Media, Access to Information	60
rsf_pfi Press Freedom Index	84
wel_ic Informational Connectedness	120
wvs_e069_04 Confidence: the press	121
wvs_e069_10 Confidence: television	121

Migration

ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain	53
ffp_ref Refugees and IDPs	53
wdi_mignet Net migration	111
wdi_refasylum Refugee population by country or territory of asylum	113
wdi_reforigin Refugee population by country or territory of origin	113

3 Identification Variables

3.0.1 ccode Country Code Numeric

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 ccodealp 3-letter Country Code

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

3.0.3 ccodealp_year 3-letter Country Code and Year

3-letter country code and year.

3.0.4 ccodecow CCode

Country code from the Correlates of War.

3.0.5 ccodewb Country Code World Bank

Country code from the World Bank.

3.0.6 cname Country Name

The name of the countries.

3.0.7 cname_year Country Name and Year

Country name and year.

3.0.8 ht_region The Region of the Country

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).

3.0.9 lp_lat_abst Latitude

Latitude: The absolute value of the latitude of the capital city, divided by 90 (to take values between 0 and 1).

3.0.10 version Version of the Dataset

Version of the QoG dataset.

4 Variables

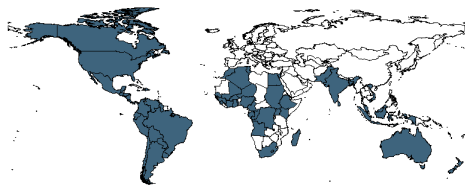
4.1 Acemoglu, Johnson & Robinson

<http://economics.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/data/ajr2001>
(Acemoglu et al., 2000)(2013-04-10)

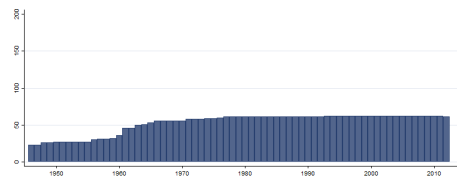
Settler Mortality Data used in the article The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation.

4.1.1 ajr_settmort Log. Settler Mortality Est.

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 62



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 62 n: 3513 \bar{N} : 52 \bar{T} : 57

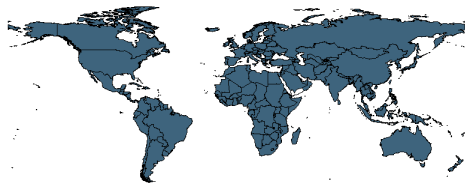
4.2 Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat & Wacziarg

http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/faculty_pages/romain.wacziarg/papersum.html
(Alesina et al., 2003)(2013-01-31)

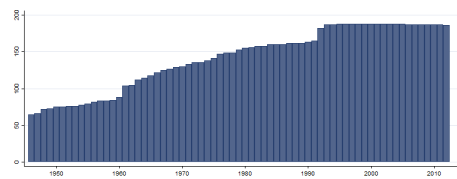
Fractionalisation The variables reflect the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not share a certain characteristic, the higher the number the less probability of the two sharing that characteristic.

4.2.1 al_ethnic Ethnic fractionalization

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 ex-ample Latin America, where people of many races speak the same language.



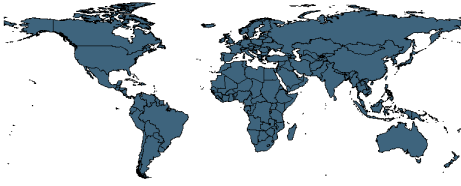
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 187



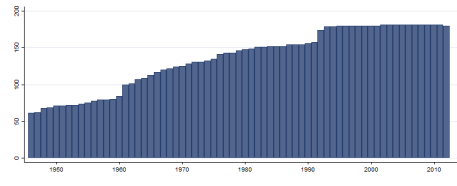
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 189 n: 9476 \bar{N} : 141 \bar{T} : 50

4.2.2 al_language Linguistic fractionalization

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:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 181



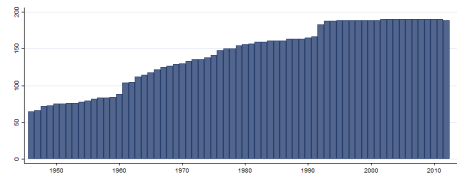
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 182 n: 9076 \bar{N} : 135 \bar{T} : 50

4.2.3 al_religion Religious fractionalization

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:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 190



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 191 n: 9533 \bar{N} : 142 \bar{T} : 50

4.3 Bueno de Mesquita, Smith, Siverson & Morrow

<http://www.nyu.edu/gsas/dept/politics/data/bdm2s2/Logic.htm>
(Bueno De Mesquita et al., 2005)(2013-01-22)

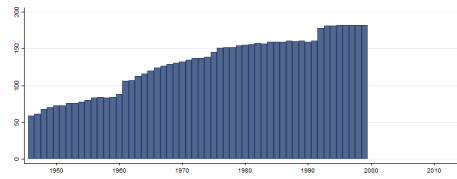
The Logic of Political Survival Data Source We used the "bdm2s2_nation_year_data.dta" dataset. The unit of observation is nation-year.

4.3.1 bdm_s Selectorate Size

Selectorate Size

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



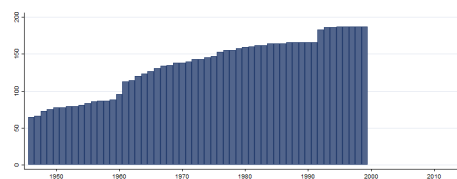
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 1999
N: 194 n: 6998 \bar{N} : 130 \bar{T} : 36

4.3.2 bdm_w Winning Coalition Size

Winning Coalition size

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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

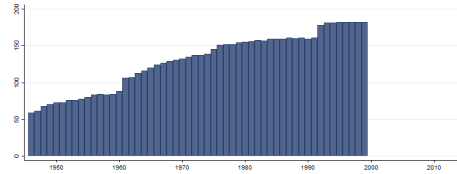


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 1999
N: 199 n: 7268 \bar{N} : 135 \bar{T} : 37

4.3.3 bdm_w_s Winning Coalition rel. Selectorate

Winning Coalition rel. Selectorate

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



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

Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 1999
N: 194 n: 6998 \bar{N} : 130 \bar{T} : 36

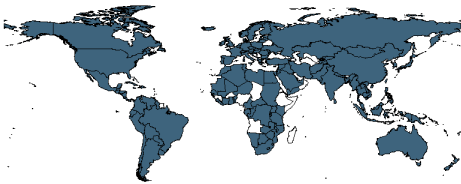
4.4 Barro & Lee

<http://www.barrolee.com/>
(Barro and Lee, 2013)(2014-01-13)

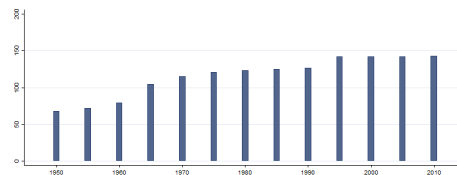
Educational Attainment Dataset The Barro-Lee Data set provide data disaggregated by sex and and by 5-year age intervals. It provides educational attainment data for 146 countries in 5-year intervals from 1950 to 2010. It also provides information about the distribution of educational attainment of the 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. Aside from updating and expanding our previous estimates (1993, 1996, and 2001), we improve the accuracy of estimation in the current version by using more information and better methodology. To reduce measurement error, the new estimates are constructed using recently available census/survey observations from consistent census data, disaggregated by age group, and new estimates of mortality rate and completion rate by age and by education.

4.4.1 bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)



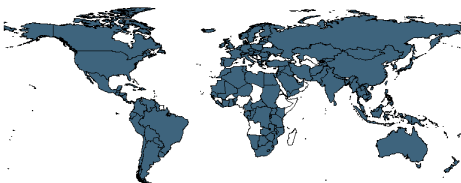
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 143



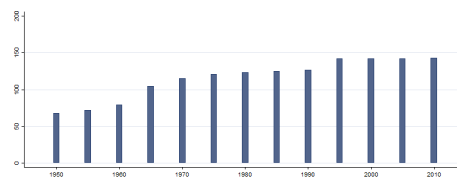
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 147 n: 1504 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 10

4.4.2 bl_asy25mf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+)



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 143



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 147 n: 1504 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 10

4.5 Bernhard, Nordstrom & Reenock

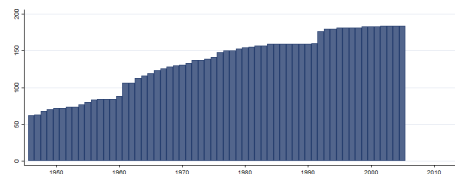
<http://www.clas.ufl.edu/users/bernhard/content/data/data.htm>
(Bernhard et al., 2001)(2013-03-07)

Event History Coding of Democratic Breakdowns The BNR_event variable is a binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 prepared for use in event history analysis.

4.5.1 bnr_dem Democratic Breakdown

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: Like Przeworski et al. we include countries that hold elections for both the executive and legislature, and in which more than one party contests the elections. 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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



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

Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2005
N: 196 n: 8060 \bar{N} : 134 \bar{T} : 41

4.6 Bertelsmann Stiftung

<http://www.bti-project.org/index/>
(Not-Available, 2014a)(2014-01-16)

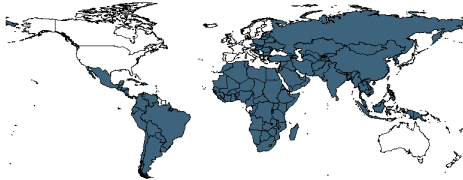
Bertelsmann Transformation Index The Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) analyzes and evaluates the quality of democracy, a market economy and political management in 129 developing and transition countries. It measures successes and setbacks on the path toward a democracy based on the 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.

4.6.1 bti_aar Associational/Assembly Rights

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.



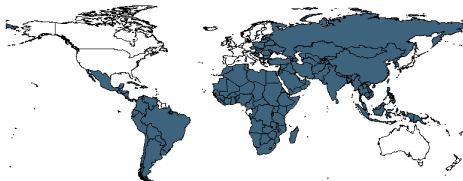
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 127

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.6.2 bti_acp Anti-Corruption Policy

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.



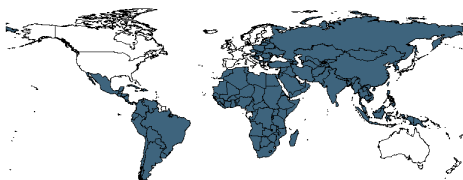
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 127

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.6.3 bti_ba Basic Administration

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: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 127

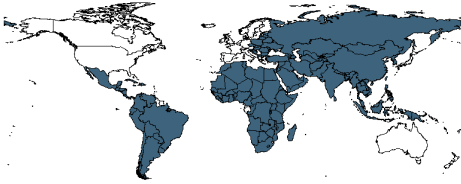
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.6.4 bti_cdi Commitment to Democratic Institutions

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.



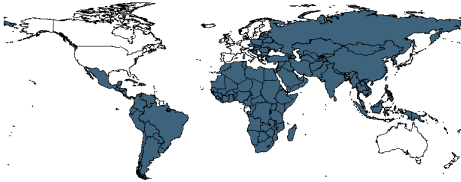
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 127

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.6.5 bti_ci Conflict Intensity

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.



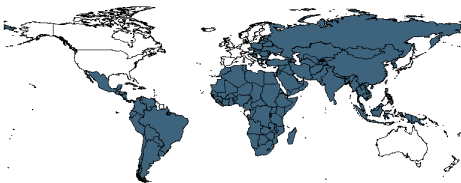
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 127

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.6.6 bti_cr Civil Rights

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.



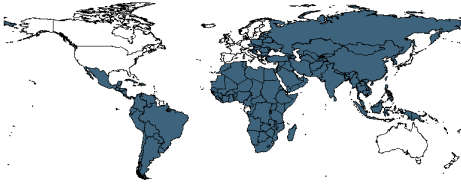
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 127

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.6.7 bti_cst Civil Society Traditions

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.



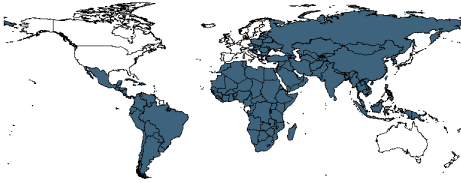
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 127

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.6.8 bti_ffe Free and Fair Elections

To what extent are political representatives determined by general, free and fair elections? 1-10. 1. There are no elections at the national level. 4. 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. 7. 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. 10. There are no constraints on free and fair elections.



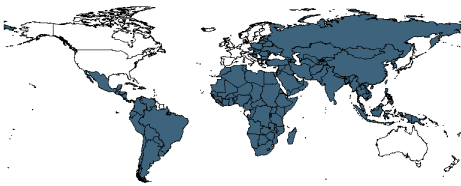
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 127

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.6.9 bti_foe Freedom of Expression

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 severely limited. Public debate is vulnerable to distortion and manipulation through strong intervention. 7. Freedom of expression is partially limited, but generally there are no outright prohibitions on the press. 10. Freedom of expression is unrestricted for citizens, groups and the press within the basic democratic order.



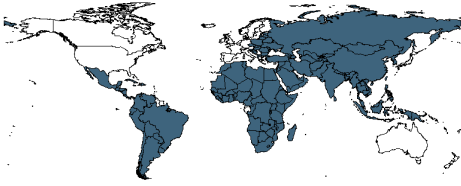
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 127

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.6.10 bti_muf Monopoly on the use of Force

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.



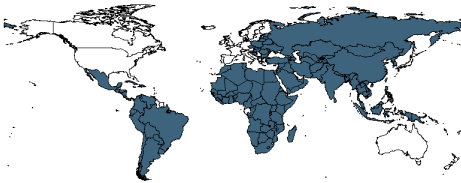
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 127

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.6.11 bti_nird No Interference of Religious Dogmas

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.



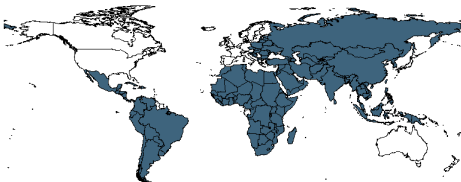
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 127

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.6.12 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?"



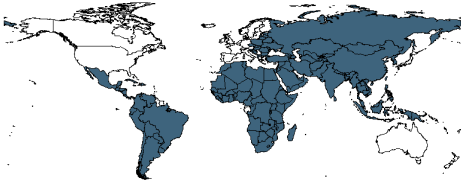
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 127

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.6.13 bti_ssn Social Safety Nets

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: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 127

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.7 Coppedge, Alvarez & Maldonado

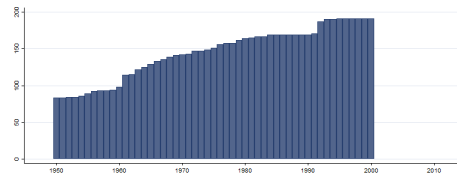
<http://www3.nd.edu/~mcoppedg/crd/datacrd.htm>
(Coppedge et al., 2008) (20-01-2014)

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), Angel Alvarez, Claudia Maldonado, and I 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. We recommend that scholars use the standardized versions of these components (CONTESTstd and INCLUSstd), which have been adjusted to be comparable from year to year.

4.7.1 cam_contest Contestation (standardized version)

Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



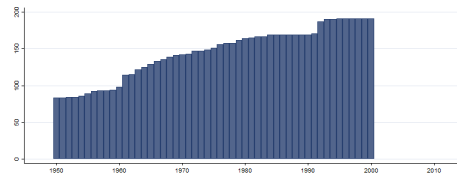
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2000
N: 205 n: 7376 \bar{N} : 145 \bar{T} : 36

4.7.2 cam_inclusive Inclusiveness (standardized version)

Inclusiveness standardized to be comparable across years.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



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

Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2000
N: 205 n: 7376 \bar{N} : 145 \bar{T} : 36

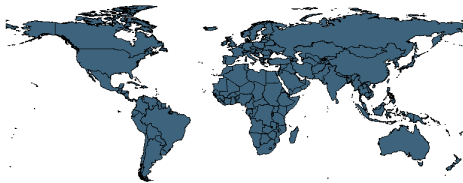
4.8 Cheibub, Antonio, Gandhi & Vreeland

<https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets/democracy-and-dictatorship-revisited>
(Cheibub et al., 2010) (2014-01-13)

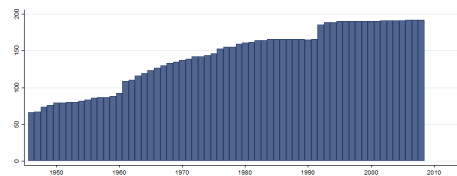
Classification of Political Regimes Classification of political regimes as democracy and dictatorship. Classification of democracies as parliamentary, semi-presidential (mixed) and presidential. Classification of dictatorships as military, civilian and royal. Coverage: 202 countries, from 1946 or year of independence to 2008.

4.8.1 chga_demo Democracy

Coded 1 if democracy, 0 otherwise. 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.



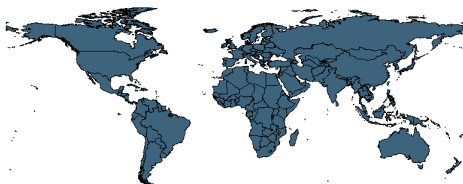
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 192



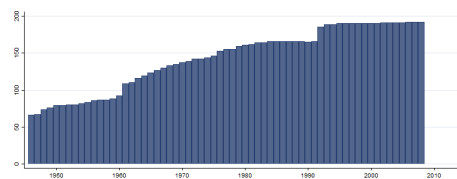
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2008
N: 205 n: 8991 \bar{N} : 143 \bar{T} : 44

4.8.2 chga_hinst Regime Institutions

Six-fold classification of political regimes, coded: 0. Parliamentary Democracy. 1. Mixed (semi-presidential) democracy. 2. Presidential democracy. 3. Civilian dictatorship. 4. Military dictatorship. 5. Royal dictatorship.



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 192



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2008
N: 205 n: 8991 \bar{N} : 143 \bar{T} : 44

4.9 Cingranelli & Richards

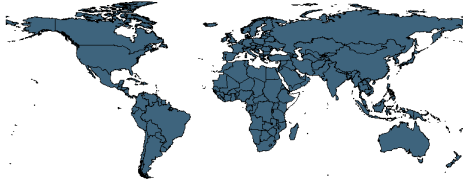
<http://www.humanrightsdata.org/>
(Cingranelli and Richards, 2010)(2014-01-13)

The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset 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. 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.

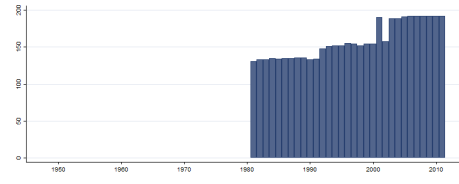
4.9.1 ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association

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.



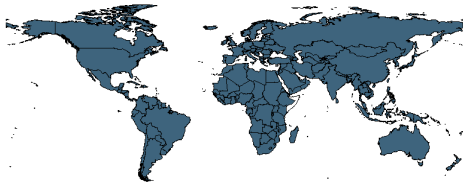
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



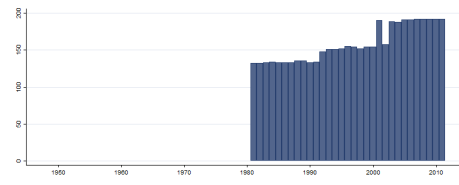
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 4916 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 25

4.9.2 ciri_disap Disappearance

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.



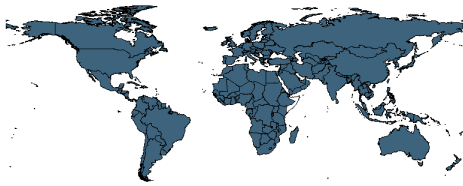
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



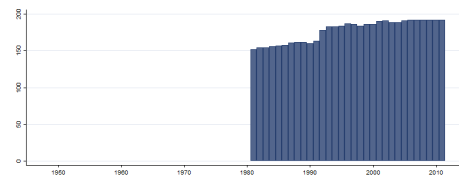
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 4907 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 25

4.9.3 ciri_dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement

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.



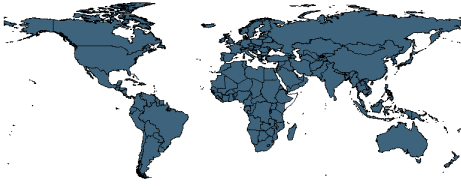
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



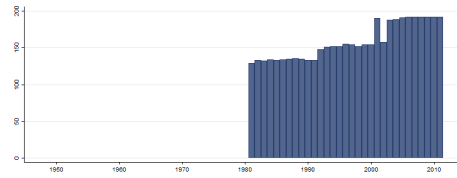
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 5498 \bar{N} : 177 \bar{T} : 28

4.9.4 ciri_empinx_new Empowerment Rights Index (New)

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).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



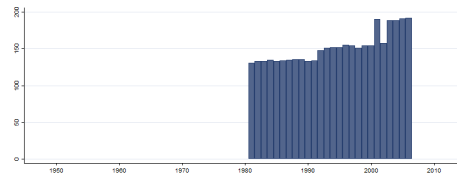
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 4907 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 25

4.9.5 `ciri_empinx_old` Empowerment Rights Index (Old)

This is an additive index constructed from the Freedom of Movement, Freedom of Speech, Workers' Rights, Political Participation, and Freedom of Religion indicators. It ranges from 0 (no government respect for these five rights) to 10 (full government respect for these five rights). Note: Starting with the 2007 coding, this variable was retired in favor of the newer index `ciri_empinx_new`.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

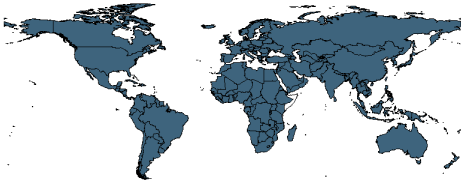
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



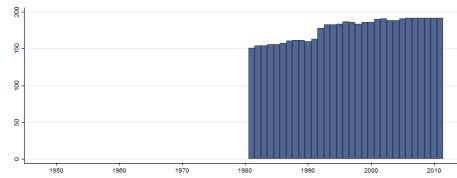
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2006
N: 199 n: 3953 \bar{N} : 152 \bar{T} : 20

4.9.6 `ciri_formov` Freedom of Foreign Movement

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.



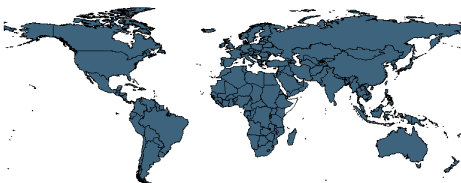
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



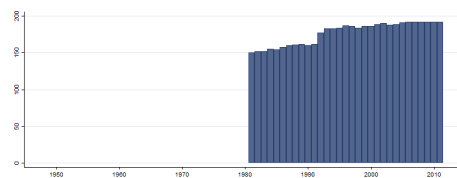
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 5496 \bar{N} : 177 \bar{T} : 28

4.9.7 `ciri_injud` Independence of the Judiciary

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".



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192

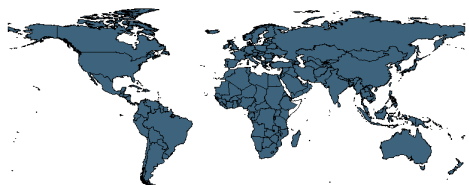


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 5481 \bar{N} : 177 \bar{T} : 28

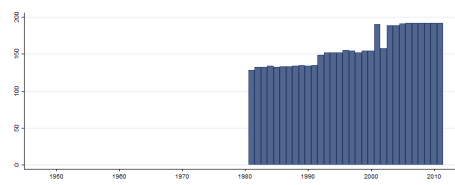
4.9.8 `ciri_kill` Extrajudicial Killing

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 extrajudicial 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.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



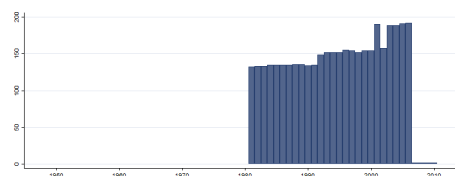
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 4905 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 25

4.9.9 `ciri_move_old` Freedom of Movement (Old)

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country and to leave and return to that country. A score of 0 indicates that domestic and foreign travel was restricted in a given year, while a score of 1 indicates that such travel was generally unrestricted. Note: Starting with the 2007 coding, this variable was retired and became two separate variables, `ciri_dommov` Freedom of Domestic Movement and `ciri_formov` Freedom of International Movement.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

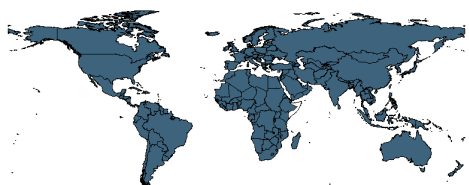
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



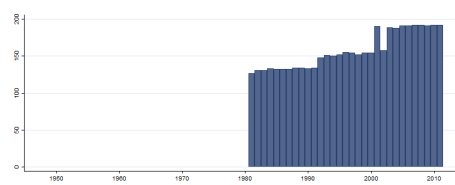
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2010
N: 199 n: 3970 \bar{N} : 132 \bar{T} : 20

4.9.10 `ciri_physint` Physical Integrity Rights Index

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).



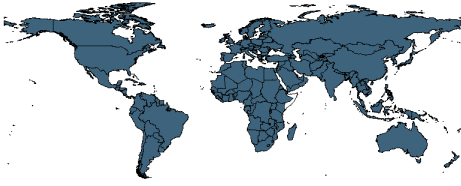
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



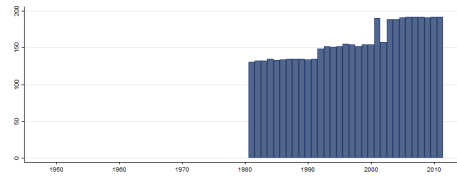
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 4889 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 25

4.9.11 `ciri_polpris` Political Imprisonment

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 1 indicates 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.



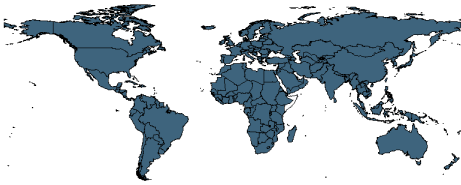
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



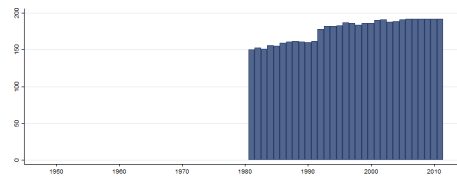
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 4912 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 25

4.9.12 ciri_relfre_new Freedom of Religion (New)

This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice their religious 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 2 indicates such practices are practically absent.



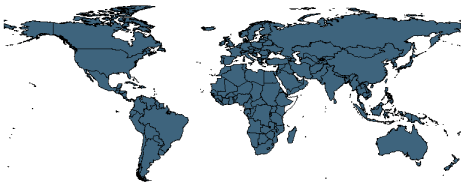
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



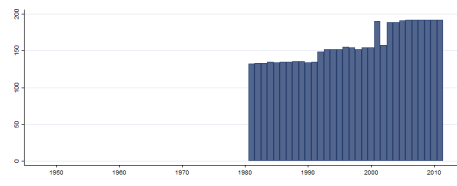
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 5485 \bar{N} : 177 \bar{T} : 28

4.9.13 ciri_speech Freedom of 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.



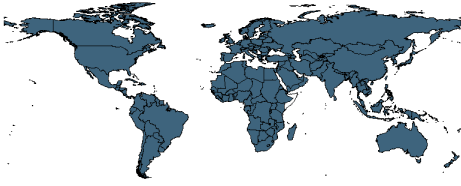
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



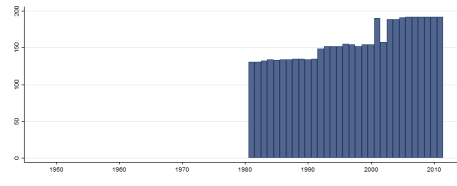
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 4921 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 25

4.9.14 ciri_tort Torture

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.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



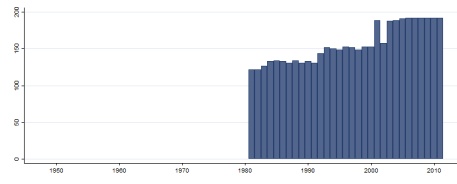
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 4911 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 25

4.9.15 ciri_wecon Women's Economic Rights

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.



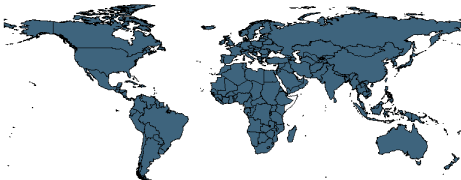
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



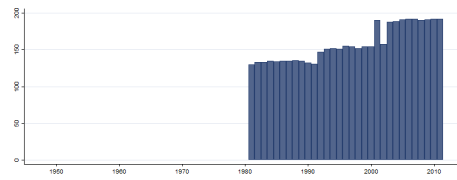
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 4853 \bar{N} : 157 \bar{T} : 24

4.9.16 ciri_wopol Women's Political Rights

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.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192

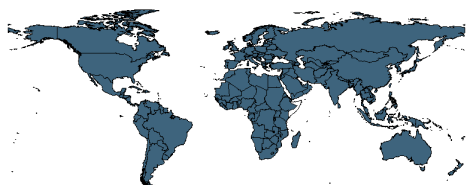


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 4904 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 25

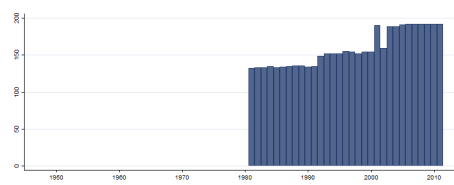
4.9.17 ciri_worker Workers Rights

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.



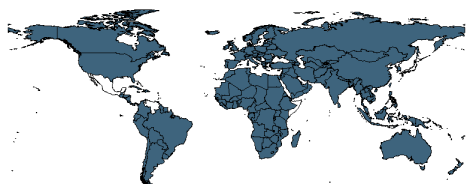
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



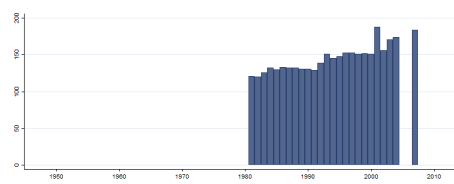
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 4920 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 25

4.9.18 ciri_wosoc Women's Social Rights

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 2 indicates 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. Note: This Variable was retired as of 2005.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2007
N: 184



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2007
N: 199 n: 3633 \bar{N} : 135 \bar{T} : 18

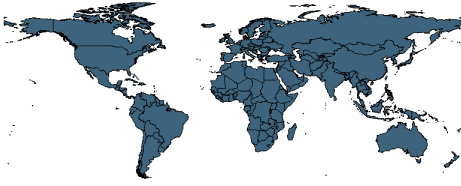
4.10 World Bank

<http://go.worldbank.org/2EAGGLRZ40>
(Beck et al., 2001)(13-01-2014)

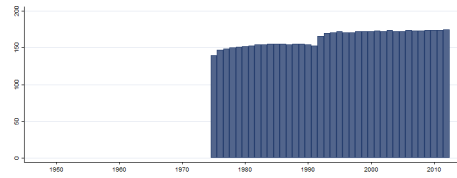
Database of Political Institutions The Database of Political Institutions (DPI) was compiled by the Development Research Group of the World Bank for research in comparative political economy and comparative political institutions.

4.10.1 dpi_cemo Is Chief Executive a Military Officer?

Is Chief Executive a military officer? "1" if the source (Europa or Banks) includes a rank in their title, 0 otherwise. If chief executives were described as officers with no indication of formal retirement when they assumed office, they are always listed as officers for the duration of their term. If chief executives were formally retired military officers upon taking office, then this variable gets a 0.



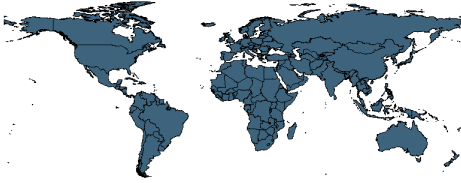
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 174



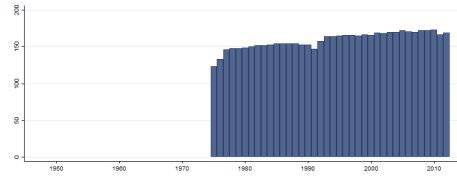
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6203 \bar{N} : 163 \bar{T} : 34

4.10.2 dpi_checks Checks and Balances

Checks and Balances



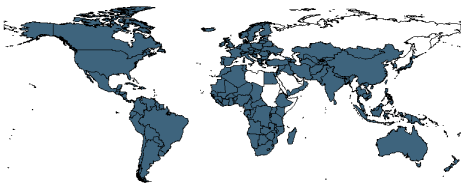
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 174



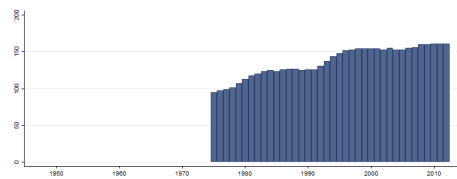
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6047 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 33

4.10.3 dpi_fraud Vote Fraud

Were vote fraud or candidate intimidation serious enough to affect the outcome of elections? This variable captures extra-constitutional irregularities, which are recorded only if mentioned in sources. 0 reported for countries where, for example, opposition parties are officially and constitutionally banned or where irregularities are not mentioned (although may still exist); "1" when opposition is officially legal but suppressed anyway. If not an election year, or if elected government has been deposed, refers to most recent election (i.e. the only way to get rid of a "1" is to hold a fair election). Recording is irrespective of whether only opposition claims that fraudulent elections have occurred or whether allegations are backed by independent international observers. Recorded also are any forms of boycotts carried out by important parties before or after parliamentary elections. In the cases where irregularities are mentioned in the text of the sources, they were recorded. However, there may have been instances of fraud/violence that were not reported, thus resulting in false negatives.



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 162



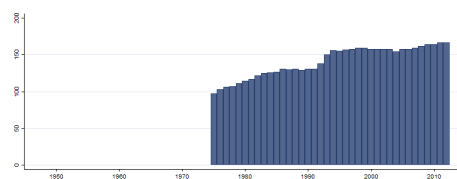
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 175 n: 5187 \bar{N} : 137 \bar{T} : 30

4.10.4 dpi_gprlc1 Largest Government Party Orientation

Largest Government Party Orientation



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 168



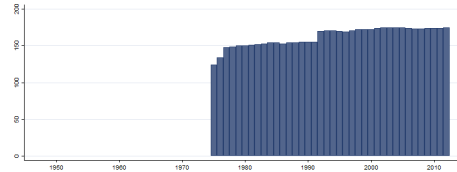
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 181 n: 5355 \bar{N} : 141 \bar{T} : 30

4.10.5 dpi_gps1 Number of Seats of Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of Largest Government Party



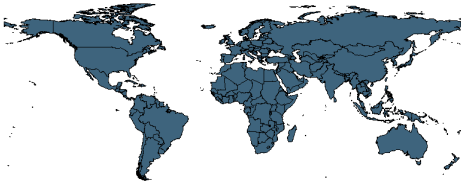
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 174



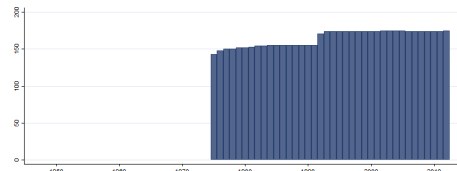
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6174 \bar{N} : 162 \bar{T} : 33

4.10.6 dpi_gs Number of Government Seats

Number of Government Seats. Records the total number of seats held by all government parties. See below for classification of parties into government and opposition. Because other variables are generated by formulas that reference this cell, a real number must always be reported.



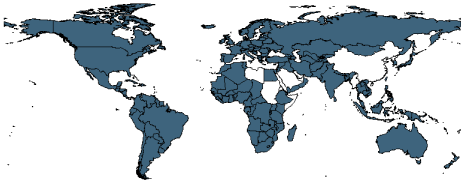
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 174



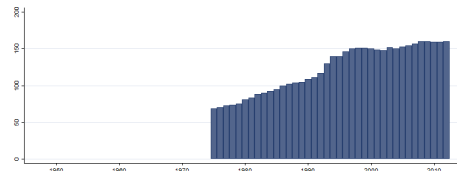
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6252 \bar{N} : 165 \bar{T} : 34

4.10.7 dpi_housesys Electoral Rule House

Which electoral rule (proportional representation or plurality) governs the election of the majority of House seats? This is coded 1 if most seats are Plurality, zero if most seats are Proportional. In cases where the majority of legislators are appointed or indirectly elected, the variable is coded Indirect.



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 161

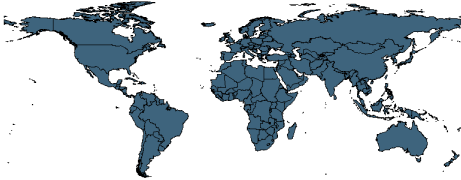


Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 171 n: 4657 \bar{N} : 123 \bar{T} : 27

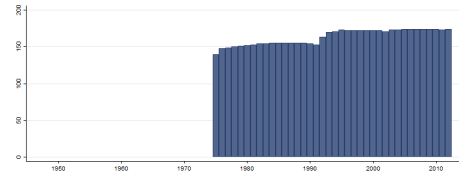
4.10.8 dpi_lipc Legislative Electoral Competitiveness

Scale: 1. No legislature. 2. Unelected legislature. 3. Elected, 1 candidate. 4. 1 party, multiple candidates. 5. Multiple parties are legal but only one party won seats. 6. Multiple parties DID win seats but the largest party received more than 75% of the seats. 7. Largest party got less than 75%. In the case of "Front" parties (as in many Communist nations), the same criteria as in the legislature is used to separate single from multiple parties. Voting irregularities are picked up elsewhere, and are ignored here. If an elected legislature exists but parties are banned (i.e. a legislature made up of independents), the legislature gets a 4. Constituent assemblies, if convened for the sole purpose of drafting a constitution, are not counted as legislatures (i.e. system gets a 1 if there are no other assemblies). Appointed advisory councils (frequently used in the Middle East and North Africa) are given a 2, but only if they have legislative power. If it is unclear whether there is competition among elected legislators in a single-party system, a "3.5" is recorded. If multiple parties won seats but it is unclear how many the largest party got, a "6.5" is recorded. If it is not clear whether multiple parties ran and only one party won or multiple parties ran and won more than 75% of the seats, a "5.5" is recorded Assemblies that are elected with indefinite (or life-long) terms are scored based on their

competitiveness, then marked down by one. Assemblies that are elected by other groups are scored based on the competitiveness of those groups. If an assembly is partly elected and party appointed, we score based on how the majority is decided. Assemblies operating under conditions of civil war or where there are power struggles within a country, with the result that its institutions do not control most of the territory or the most important parts of the territory, are scored as 1. This is irrespective of how competitively the assembly has been elected and its formal powers. Even if the right to vote or the right to run for office is restricted to a small sub-group of the population, we still score according to the normal system and make a note.



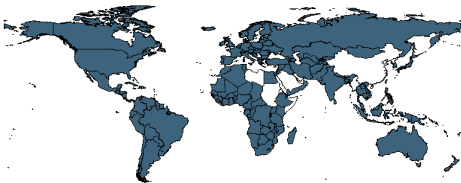
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 174



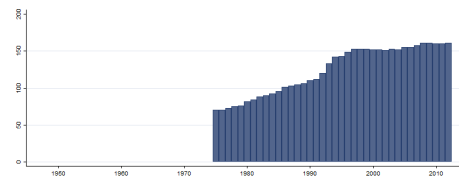
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6205 \bar{N} : 163 \bar{T} : 34

4.10.9 dpi_plurality Plurality

In "plurality" systems, legislators are elected using a winner-take-all / first past the post rule. "1" if this system is used, 0 if it isn't. "1" if there is competition for the seats in a one-party state, blank if it is unclear whether there is competition for seats in a one-party state and missing if there is no competition for seats in a one-party state or if legislators are appointed.



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 162



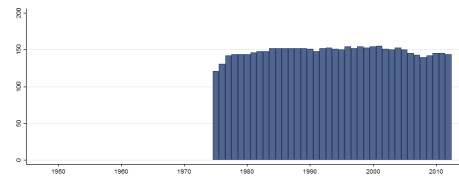
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 171 n: 4710 \bar{N} : 124 \bar{T} : 28

4.10.10 dpi_polariz Polarization

Maximum polarization between the executive party and the four principle parties of the legislature.



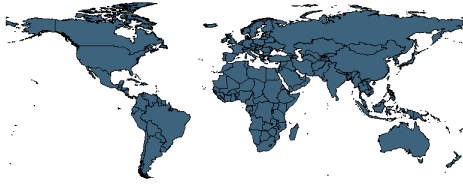
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 155



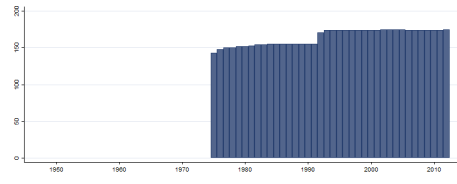
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 183 n: 5615 \bar{N} : 148 \bar{T} : 31

4.10.11 dpi_seats Total Seats in Legislature

Total seats in the legislature, or in the case of bicameral legislatures, the total seats in the lower house. This variable includes appointed and elected seats and is recorded directly from the sources. In cases where total seats are not available in the sources, it is calculated by adding the values for all the seat share variables (gov1seat, gov2seat, gov3seat, opp1seat, opp2seat, opp3seat, govthst, oppthst, numul). Total seats is NA (-999) when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved.



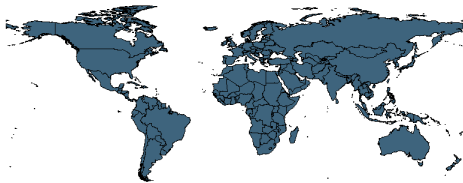
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 174



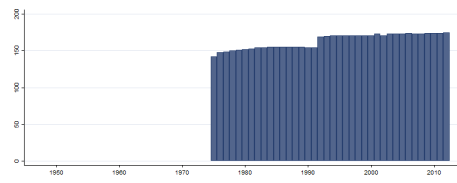
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6252 \bar{N} : 165 \bar{T} : 34

4.10.12 dpi_system Political System

0. Presidential. 1. Assembly-elected President. 2. Parliamentary. Systems with unelected executives (those scoring a 2 or 3 on the Executive Index of Political Competitiveness - to be defined below) get a 0. Systems with presidents who are elected directly or by an electoral college (whose only function is to elect the president), in cases where there is no prime minister, also receive a 0. In systems with both a prime minister and a president, we consider the following factors to categorize the system: a) Veto power: president can veto legislation and the parliament needs a supermajority to override the veto. b) Appoint prime minister: president can appoint and dismiss prime minister and / or other ministers. c) Dissolve parliament: president can dissolve parliament and call for new elections. d) Mentioning in sources: If the sources mention the president more often than the PM then this serves as an additional indicator to call the system presidential (Romania, Kyrgyzstan, Estonia, Yugoslavia). The system is presidential if (a) is true, or if (b) and (c) are true. If no information or ambiguous information on (a), (b), (c), then (d). Consult Appendix for specific country examples. Countries in which the legislature elects the chief executive are parliamentary (2), with the following exception: if that assembly or group cannot easily recall him (if they need a 2/3 vote to impeach, or must dissolve themselves while forcing him out) then the system gets a 1.



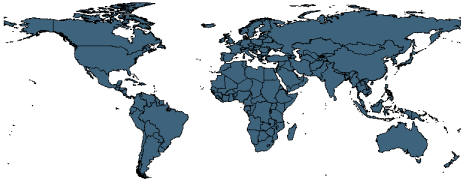
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 174



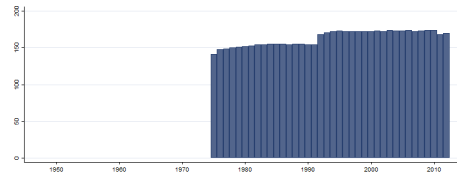
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6207 \bar{N} : 163 \bar{T} : 34

4.10.13 dpi_yio Chief Executive Years in Office

How many years has the chief executive been in office? Some decision rule is needed to deal with partial years. We use the following: years are counted in which the executive was in power as of January 1 or was elected but hadn't taken office as of January 1. Thus, a "1" is recorded in the year following his/her election. Example: Bush was president as of January 1, 1992, so although he lost the election in November 1992, this variable is recorded as a 4 in 1992, marking Bush's fourth year in office. Although Clinton was elected in November of 1992 and took office in January 1993, since he was president-elect on January 1 1993, this variable is recorded as "1" for 1993. If a country made a transition from colony to independence, we date a chief executive's tenure to the start of independence, not the granting of internal self-government (e.g., Timor-Leste for 2003). Republics of the Soviet Union do not fall into this category - they are tracked from full independence. The executive who formally (de jure) holds power is counted. However, the executive must actually be in the country to be counted. If an executive is deposed by a coup and returns to power within the same calendar year, the coup is counted as "failed" and the executive's rule is considered unbroken. On the other hand, if a parliamentary government resigns and then is re-appointed, this is counted as a new government. See Appendix for examples of ambiguous cases. In the case of Communist nations, we track the general secretary of the Communist party, regardless of who is president/premier. See documentation for original data source for ambiguous cases.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 174



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6203 \bar{N} : 163 \bar{T} : 34

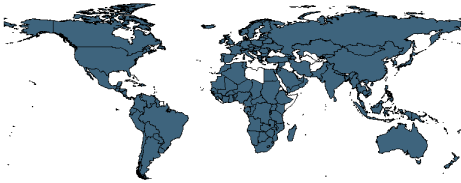
4.11 Axel Dreher

<http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/>
(Dreher, 2006)(07/03/2013)

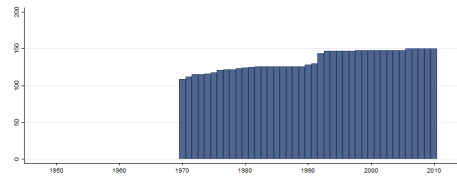
KOF Index of Globalization KOF Index of Globalization. All indexes below range between 0 and 100, where higher values indicate a higher degree of globalization.

4.11.1 dr_eg Economic Globalization

Economic globalization is here defined as the long distance flows of goods, capital and services as well as information and perceptions that accompany market exchanges. It is measured by actual flows of trade and investments, and by restrictions on trade and capital such as tariff rates.



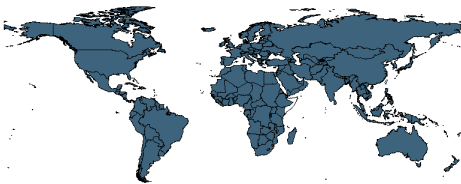
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 150



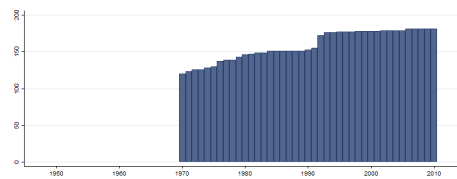
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 153 n: 5501 \bar{N} : 134 \bar{T} : 36

4.11.2 dr_ig Index of Globalization

The overall index of globalization 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.



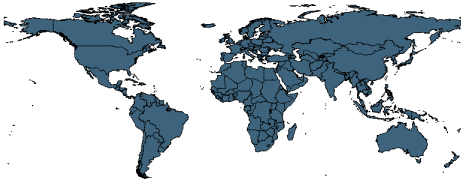
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 181



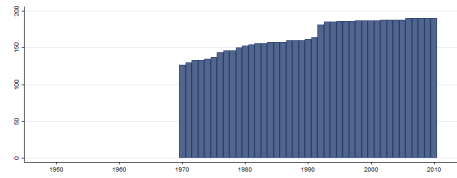
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 184 n: 6504 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.3 dr_pg Political Globalization

Political globalization is measured by the number of embassies and high commissions in a country, the number of international organizations of which the country is a member, the number of UN peace missions the country has participated in, and the number of international treaties that the country has signed since 1945.



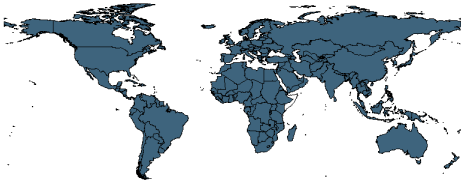
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 190



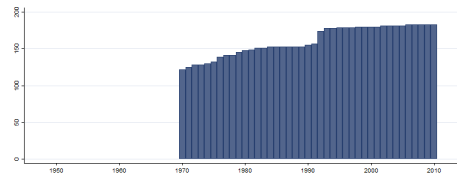
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193 n: 6839 \bar{N} : 167 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.4 dr_sg Social Globalization

Social globalization is measured by three categories of indicators. The first is personal contacts, such as telephone traffic and tourism. The second is information flows, e.g. number of Internet users. The third is cultural proximity, e.g. trade in books and number of Ikea warehouses per capita.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 183



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 186 n: 6586 \bar{N} : 161 \bar{T} : 35

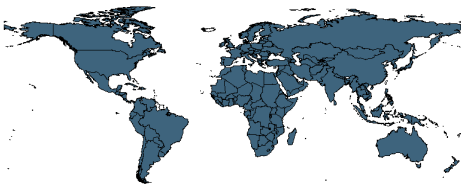
4.12 Global Footprint Network

<http://www.footprintnetwork.org>
(Not-Available, 2014b)(2013-09-06)

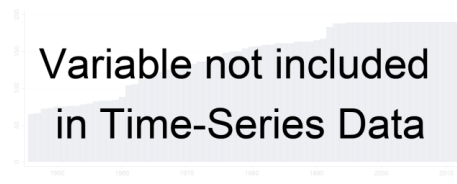
Global Footprint Data Global Footprint Network is an international think tank working to advance sustainability through use of the Ecological Footprint, a resource accounting tool that measures how much nature we have, and how much we use. This tool is unique in making overshoot measurable - through detailed resource accounts for nations, cities and individuals.

4.12.1 ef_ef Ecofootprint, Total

Ecofootprint, Total



Min. Year:. Max. Year: .
N: 151



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

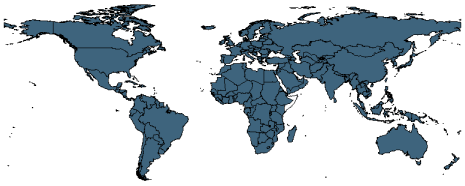
4.13 Economist Intelligence Unit

http://www.economist.com/media/pdf/DEMOCRACY_INDEX_2007_v3.pdf
(Not-Available, 2014c)(2013-01-28)

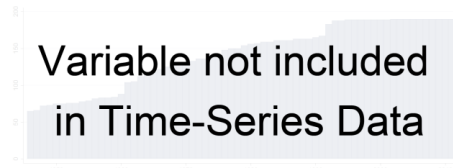
The Economist Intelligence Unit's index of democracy The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) is an independent business within The Economist Group providing forecasting and advisory services through research and analysis, such as monthly country reports, five-year country economic forecasts, country risk service reports, and industry reports.

4.13.1 eiu_iod Index of Democracy

The Economist Intelligence Unit's index of democracy, on a 0 to 10 scale, is based on the ratings for 60 indicators grouped in five categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture. Each category has a rating on a 0 to 10 scale, and the overall index of democracy is the simple average of the five category indexes. The category indexes are based on the sum of the indicator scores in the category, converted to a scale of 0 to 10. Adjustments to the category scores are made if countries do not score a 1 in the following critical areas for democracy: 1. Whether national elections are free and fair; 2. The security of voters; 3. The influence of foreign powers on government; 4. The capability of the civil service to implement policies. If the scores for the first three questions are 0 (or 0.5), one point (0.5 point) is deducted from the index in the relevant category (either the electoral process and pluralism or the functioning of government). If the score for 4 is 0, one point is deducted from the functioning of government category index.



Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2007
N: 165



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

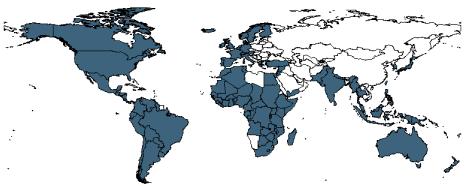
4.14 William R. Easterly and Ross Eric Levine

<http://go.worldbank.org/K7WY0CA8T0>
(Easterly and Levine, 1997)(07-05-2014)

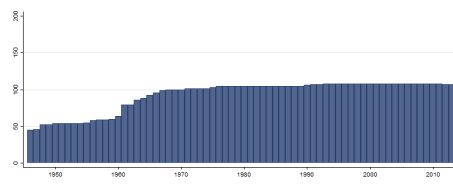
Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions Dataset Note: GUNN variablerna el_gunn1 + el_gunn2 har givits år efter det år då källan släpptes alltså 1991 då det saknas års angivelse i andrahands källan varifrån data tagits.

4.14.1 el_avelf Average Value of Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization

Index of ethnolinguistic fractionalization, 1960. Measures probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group.



Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 108



Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 108 n: 6409 \bar{N} : 93 \bar{T} : 59

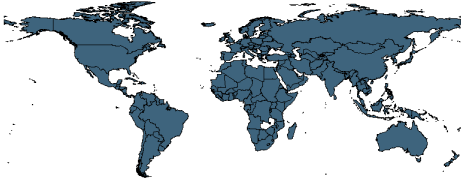
4.15 Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators

<http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/entri/>
(Not-Available, 2014d)(2013-09-06)

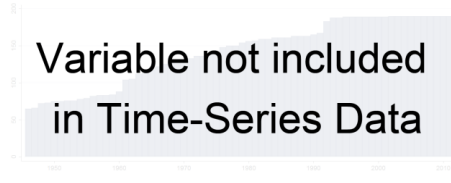
Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators contains data for more than 200 countries regarding which treaties a country have signed or which treaties a country have ratified.

4.15.1 env_treaty Number of environmental agreements total

Number of environmental agreements total



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 189



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.16 Environmental Performance Index

<http://epi.yale.edu/downloads>
(Esty et al., 2008)(20-01-2014)

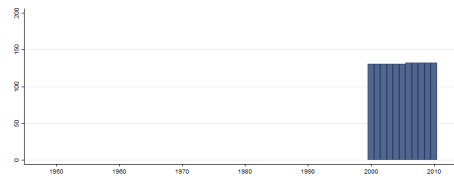
Environmental Performance Data Note: In many cases the EPI variables lack actual observations and rely on imputation. Please refer to the original documentation on more information about this.

4.16.1 epi_epi Environmental Performance Index

The Environmental Performance Index is a composite index that measures how well countries succeed in reducing environmental stresses on human health and promoting ecosystem vitality and sound natural resource management. It is built on the 22 variables below. The index ranges theoretically between 0 and 100, where higher values indicate a better environmental performance.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 132



Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 132 n: 1446 \bar{N} : 131 \bar{T} : 11

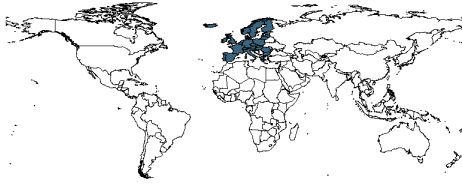
4.17 Eurostat

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>
(Not-Available, 2014e)(2014-07-29)

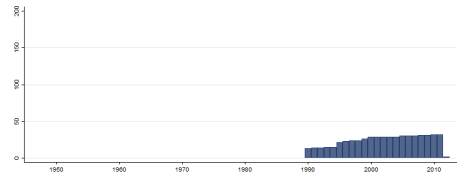
Eurostat Datasets EUROSTAT DESCRIPTION: Be extremely careful and examine the original Eurostat Data. Potential problems are: (1) break in time series, (2) definition differs, see metadata (3) low reliability. The data was downloaded via R. In order to provide transparency, we tried to keep the variable name as close as possible to the original data found at the Eurostat Database. For example, the variable "eu_gov_a_main_P1" can be found in the original data under "gov_a_main" with the restriction unit "P1" which is "General Government".

4.17.1 eu_spr_exp_pens_TOTAL Pensions-Percentage of total population

Pensions-Percentage of total population



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 552 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 17

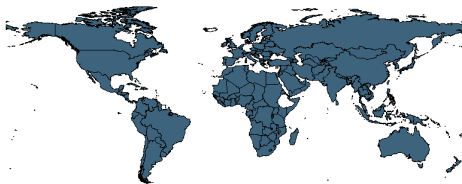
4.18 Fearon

<http://www.stanford.edu/~jfearon/>
(Fearon, 2003)(28-01-2013)

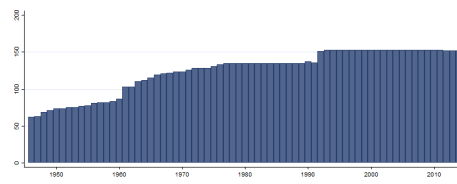
Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country Used in the article Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country published in Journal of Economic Growth, containing data on 822 ethnic groups in 160 countries that made up at least 1 percent of the country population in the early 1990s.

4.18.1 fe_etfra Ethnic Fractionalization

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).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 153



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 159 n: 8600 \bar{N} : 125 \bar{T} : 54

4.19 Fund for Peace

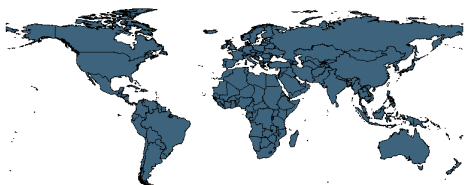
<http://ffp.statesindex.org/>
(Not-Available, 2014f)(2014-02-21)

Failed States Index The Failed States Index (FSI), produced by The Fund for Peace, is a critical tool in highlighting not only the normal pressures that all states experience, but also in identifying when those pressures are pushing a state towards the brink of failure. By highlighting pertinent issues in weak and failing states, the FSI - and the social science framework and software application upon which it is built - makes political risk assessment and early warning of conflict accessible to policy-makers and the public at large. The strength of the FSI is its ability to distill millions of pieces of information into a form that is relevant as well as easily digestible and informative. Daily, The Fund for Peace collects thousands of reports and information from around the world, detailing the existing social, economic and political pressures faced by each of the 178 countries that we analyze. The FSI is based on The Fund for Peace's proprietary Conflict Assessment Software Tool (CAST) analytical platform. Based on comprehensive social science methodology, data from three primary sources is triangulated and subjected to critical review to obtain final scores for the FSI. Millions of documents are analyzed every year. By applying highly specialized search parameters, scores are apportioned for every country based on twelve key political, social and economic indicators (which in turn include over 100 sub-indicators) that are the result of years of painstaking expert social science research. The Fund for Peace's software performs content analysis on this collected information. Through sophisticated search parameters and algorithms, the CAST software separates the relevant data from

the irrelevant. Guided by twelve primary social, economic and political indicators (each split into an average of 14 sub-indicators), the CAST software analyzes the collected information using specialized search terms that flag relevant items. Using various algorithms, this analysis is then converted into a score representing the significance of each of the various pressures for a given country. The content analysis is further triangulated with two other key aspects of the overall assessment process: quantitative analysis and qualitative inputs based on major events in the countries examined. The scores produced by The Fund for Peace’s software are then compared with a comprehensive set of vital statistics-as well as human analysis-to ensure that the software has not misinterpreted the raw data. Though the basic data underpinning the Failed States Index is already freely and widely available electronically, the strength of the analysis is in the methodological rigor and the systematic integration of a wide range of data sources.

4.19.1 ffp_fsi Failed States Index

The Failed States Index includes an examination of the pressures on states, their vulnerability to internal conflict and societal deterioration. The country ratings are based on the total scores of 12 indicators: Social Indicators - (1) Mounting Demographic Pressures; (2) Massive Movement of Refugees or Internally Displaced Persons creating Complex Humanitarian Emergencies; (3) Legacy of Vengeance-Seeking Group Grievance or Group Paranoia; and (4) Chronic and Sustained Human Flight. Economic Indicators - (5) Uneven Economic Development along Group Lines; and (6) Sharp and/or Severe Economic Decline. Political Indicators - (7) Criminalization and/or Delegitimization of the State; (8) Progressive Deterioration of Public Services; (9) Suspension or Arbitrary Application of the Rule of Law and Widespread Violation of Human Rights; (10) Security Apparatus Operates as a "State Within a State" (11) Rise of Factionalized Elites; and (12) Intervention of Other States or External Political Actors. For each indicator, the ratings are placed on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being the lowest intensity (most stable) and 10 being the highest intensity (least stable). The total score is the sum of the 12 indicators and is on a scale of 0-120. Note: We have treated Israel/West Bank as missing.



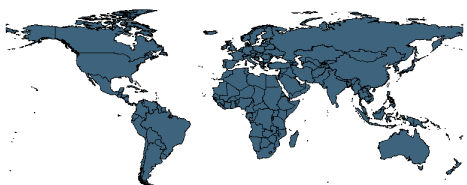
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 177

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.19.2 ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain

When there is little opportunity, people migrate, leaving a vacuum of human capital. Those with resources also often leave before, or just as, conflicts erupts. Includes pressures and measures related to migration per capita, human capital, emigration of educated population.



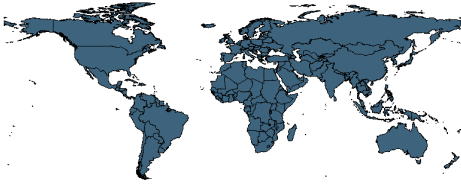
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 177

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.19.3 ffp_ref Refugees and IDPs

Pressures associated with population displacement. This strains public services and has the potential to pose a security threat. Includes pressures and measures related to displacement, refugee camps, IDP camps, disease related to displacement, refugees per capita, IDPs per capita, absorption capacity.



Min. Year: 2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 177

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

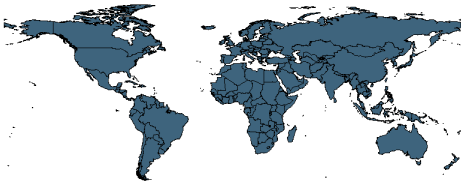
4.20 Freedom House

<http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world-aggregate-and-subcategory-scores>
(Not-Available, 2014g)(2014-01-13)

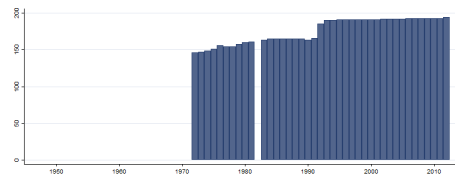
Freedom of the World Note: The 1982 edition of Freedom in the World covers the period Jan 1981- Aug 1982 (=1981 in our dataset). The 1983-84 edition covers the period Aug 1982 - Nov 1983 (=1983 in our dataset). This leaves 1982 empty. For 1972, South Africa was in the original data rated as "White" (fh_cl: 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.

4.20.1 fh_cl Civil Liberties

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).



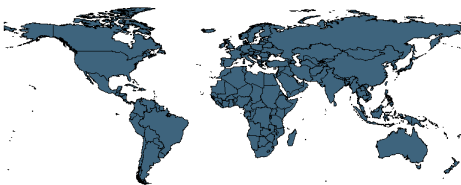
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193



Min. Year: 1972 Max. Year: 2012
N: 207 n: 7040 \bar{N} : 172 \bar{T} : 34

4.20.2 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).



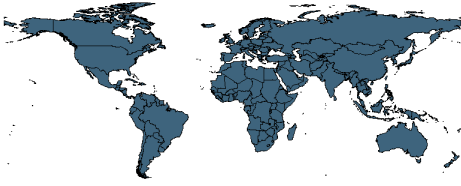
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

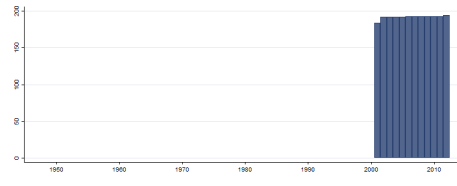
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.20.3 fh_fotpsc5 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2012)

The press freedom index is computed by adding three component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls and Economic Influences. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).



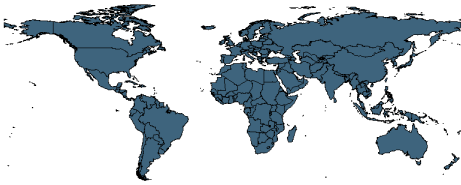
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193



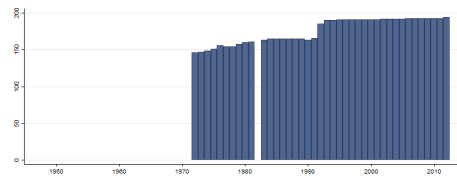
Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2012
N: 196 n: 2304 \bar{N} : 192 \bar{T} : 12

4.20.4 fh_ipolity2 Freedom House/Imputed Polity

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_ipolity2. 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.



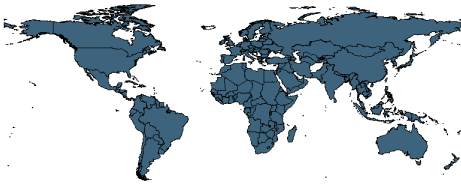
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193



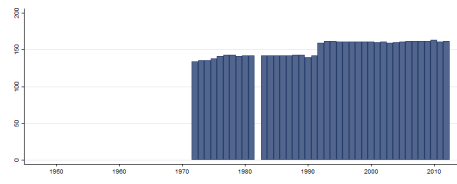
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2012
N: 207 n: 7040 \bar{N} : 172 \bar{T} : 34

4.20.5 fh_polity2 Freedom House/Polity

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2.



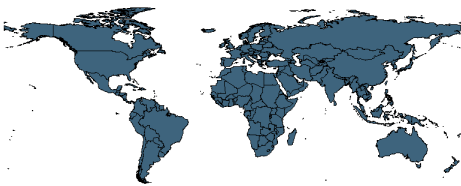
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 163



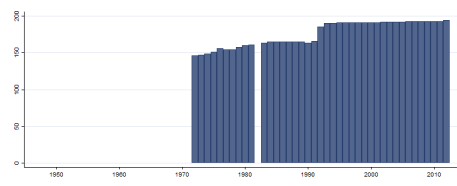
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2012
N: 179 n: 6058 \bar{N} : 148 \bar{T} : 34

4.20.6 fh_pr Political Rights

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:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193



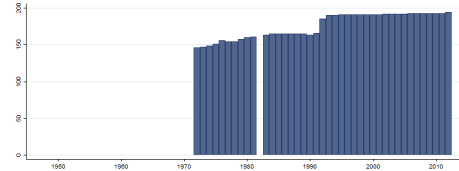
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2012
N: 207 n: 7040 \bar{N} : 172 \bar{T} : 34

4.20.7 fh_status 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:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2012
N: 207 n: 7040 \bar{N} : 172 \bar{T} : 34

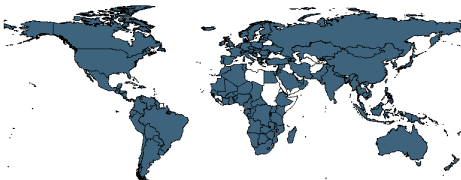
4.21 Fraser Institute

http://www.freetheworld.com/datasets_efw.html
(Gwartney et al., 2012)(2014-01-13)

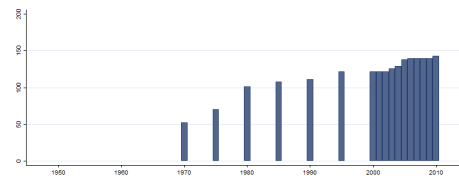
Economic Freedom of the World Dataset

4.21.1 fi_index Economic Freedom of the World Index (current)

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_fttradeint), 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.



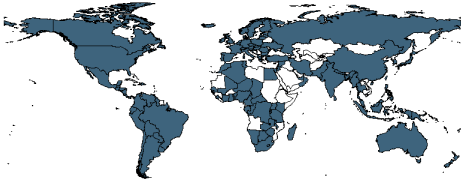
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 143



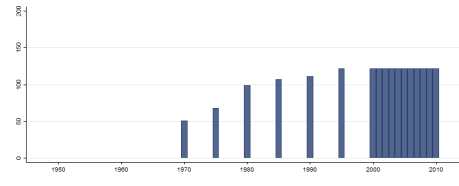
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 144 n: 2026 \bar{N} : 49 \bar{T} : 14

4.21.2 fi_index_cl Economic Freedom of the World Index (chain-linked)

One problem with the version of the index of economic freedom (fi_index) is that the underlying data is more complete in recent years than in earlier years. As a result, changes in the index ratings over time may reflect the fact that some components are missing in some years but not in others. The problem of missing components threatens the comparability of the index ratings over time. In order to correct for this problem, the Fraser Institute has constructed a chain-linked summary index of economic freedom that is based on the 2000 rating as a base year. Changes to the index going backward (and forward) in time are then based only on changes in components that were present in adjacent years. The chain-linked methodology means that a country's rating will change across time periods only when there is a change in ratings for components present during both of the overlapping years. This is precisely what one would want when making comparisons across time periods.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 122



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 123 n: 1900 \bar{N} : 46 \bar{T} : 15

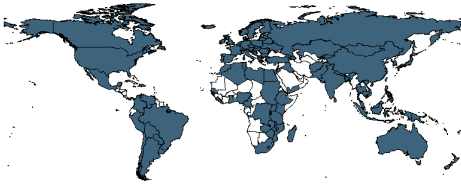
4.22 Transparency International

<http://www.transparency.org/research/gcb/overview>
(Not-Available, 2014h) (2014-03-28)

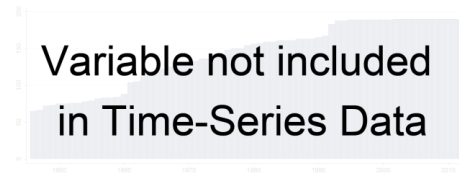
Global Corruption Barometer Since its debut in 2003, the global corruption barometer has surveyed the experiences of everyday people confronting corruption around the world. Note: Only valid answers are used when calculating the averages, not "Unknown", "Don't know" etc.

4.22.1 gcb_bed Paid Bribe: Education System

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.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 117

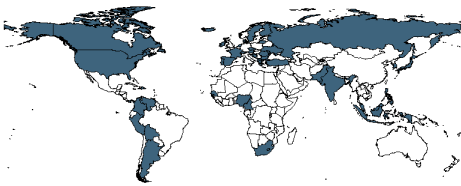


Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

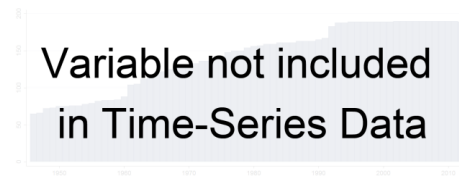
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.22.2 gcb_bl Paid Bribe: Legal System

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? Legal system. Share of population answering Yes.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2007
N: 46

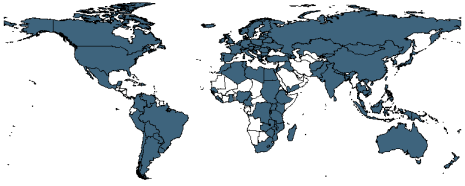


Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.22.3 gcb_bpol Paid Bribe: Police

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.



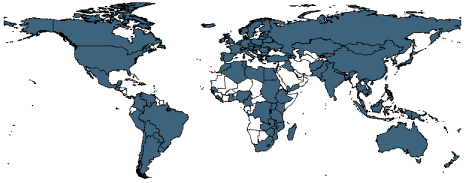
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 117

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.22.4 gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education

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).



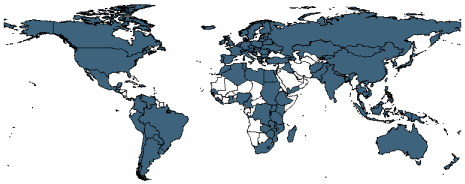
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 115

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.22.5 gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System

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).



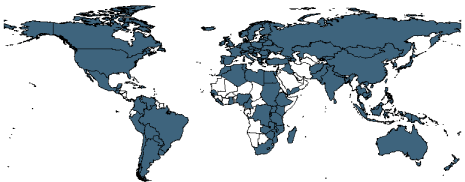
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 117

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.22.6 gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police

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).



Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 115

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

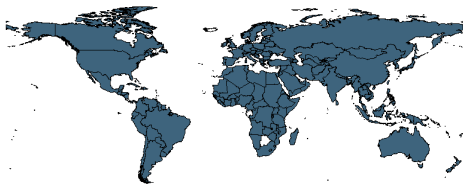
4.23 Gibney, Cornett & Wood

<http://www.politicalterroryscale.org/download.php>
(Gibney et al., 2013)(2014-02-24)

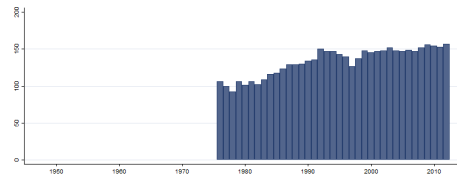
Political Terror Scale The PTS was first developed in the early 1980s, well before "terrorism" took on much of its present meaning. The "terror" in the PTS refers to state-sanctioned killings, torture, disappearances and political imprisonment that the Political Terror Scale measures. The PTS is computed annually by Mark Gibney, Reed Wood and a group of volunteers well versed in human rights practices. The "data" for the PTS is provided by the annual reports on human rights practices that are published by Amnesty International (A) and the U.S. State Department (S).

4.23.1 gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International

Political Terror Scale Levels: 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.



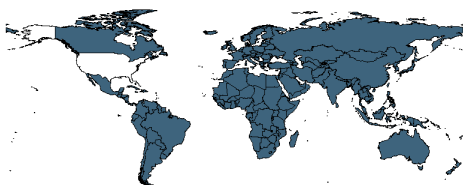
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 161



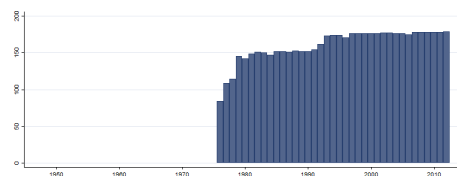
Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2012
N: 188 n: 4931 \bar{N} : 133 \bar{T} : 26

4.23.2 gd_ptss Political Terror Scale - US State Department

Political Terror Scale Levels: 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 178



Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2012
N: 189 n: 5941 \bar{N} : 161 \bar{T} : 31

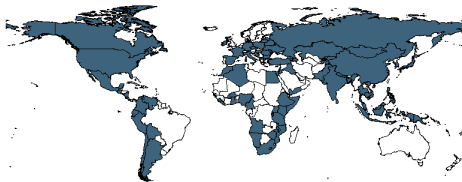
4.24 Global Integrity Report

<http://www.globalintegrity.org>
(Not-Available, 2014i)(2014-02-24)

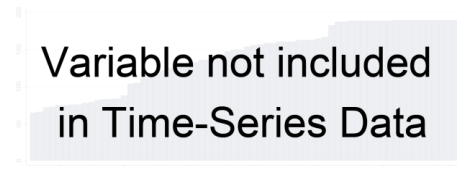
Global Integrity Report - Data The Global Integrity Report is an essential guide to anti-corruption institutions and mechanisms around the world, intended to help policymakers, advocates, journalists and citizens identify and anticipate the areas where corruption is more likely to occur within the public sector. The Report evaluates both anticorruption legal frameworks and the practical implementation and enforcement of those frameworks, and takes a close look at whether citizen can effectively access and use anti-corruption safeguards. Each country assessment contained in the Global Integrity Report comprises two core elements: a qualitative Reporter’s Notebook and a quantitative Integrity Indicators scorecard. An Integrity Indicators scorecard assesses the existence, effectiveness, and citizen access to key governance and anti-corruption mechanisms through more than 300 actionable indicators. They are scored by a lead in-country researcher and blindly reviewed by a panel of peer reviewers, a mix of other in-country experts as well as outside experts. Reporter’s Notebooks are reported and written by in-country journalists and blindly reviewed by the same peer review panel.

4.24.1 gir_csmi Civil Society, Media, Access to Information

This category examines civil society organizations working on anti-corruption issues, the media’s effectiveness in reporting on corruption (including licensing requirements), and public access to information.



Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 85



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.25 Gleditsch

<http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/exptradegdp.html>
(Gleditsch, 2002)(27-01-2013)

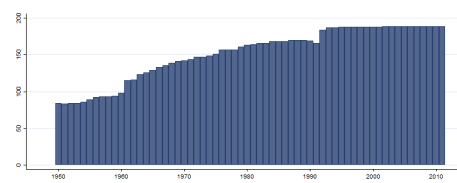
Expanded Trade and GDP Data These data provide estimates of trade flows between independent states (1948-2000) and GDP per capita of independent states (1950-2011). Version 6.

4.25.1 gle_cgdpc GDP per Capita (Current Prices)

GDP per capita (Current prices).



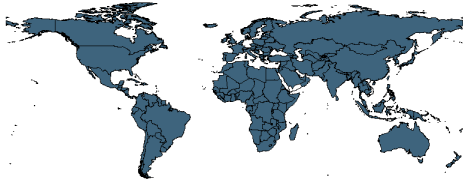
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 189



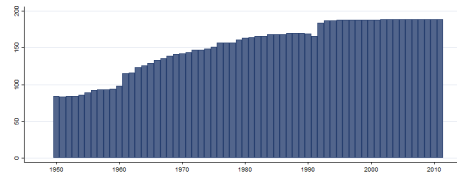
Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 205 n: 9420 \bar{N} : 152 \bar{T} : 46

4.25.2 gle_rgdpc Real GDP per Capita (2005)

This is the estimate of real GDP per Capita in constant US dollars at base year 2000, based on the imputation technique described above.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 189



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 205 n: 9420 \bar{N} : 152 \bar{T} : 46

4.26 Bormann & Golder

<https://files.nyu.edu/mrg217/public/elections.html>
(Bormann and Golder, 2013)(2013-02-01)

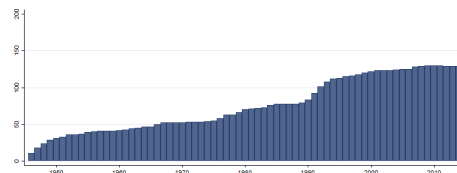
Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946-2011 The data focus on national-level (lower house) legislative and presidential elections in democratic regimes. A regime is classified as a democracy at the time of an election if (i) the chief executive is elected, (ii) the legislature is elected, (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).

4.26.1 gol_est_spec Electoral System Type-11 classes

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:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 130



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 134 n: 5231 \bar{N} : 76 \bar{T} : 39

4.27 Grimes

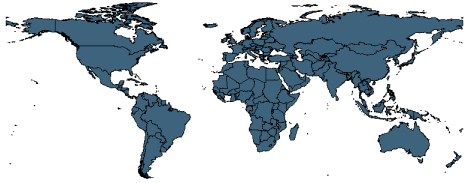
http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/working_papers/2008_8_Grimes.pdf
(Grimes, 2008)(2013-02-01)

Civil Society Organizations Grimes has collected the data on the number of civil society organizations from CIVICUS, a global network of civil society organizations active in the area of social and economic development. The directory is compiled for the development community and does not purport to be an exhaustive register of all organizations.

4.27.1 gr_cso Development Civil Society Organizations

Grimes has tried to validate the data by comparing it to the results of a comprehensive analysis conducted at the Johns Hopkins University Center for Civil Society Studies of a much smaller subset

of countries (Salamon, Sokolowski and List 2003). Though the latter employs a broader definition of civil society and measures civil society as the proportion of a country's workforce active in civil society, the Johns Hopkins and CIVICUS measures correlate respectably (Pearson's $r=0.63$, $p<0.001$, $N=35$).



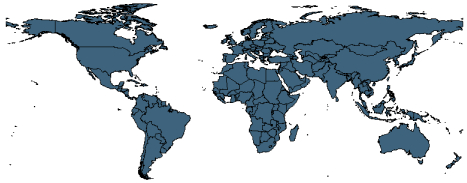
Min. Year: 2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 190

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.27.2 gr_csopop CSOs per Population

Number of civil society organizations per million inhabitants. Population data was taken from Gleditsch. For more information on the construction of the variable, see gr_cso above.



Min. Year: 2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 169

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

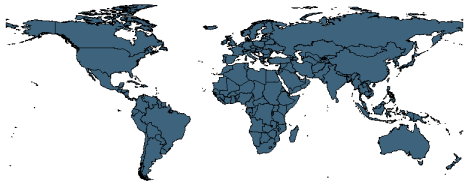
4.28 Henisz

<http://mgmt5.wharton.upenn.edu/henisz/POLCON/ContactInfo.html>
(Henisz, 2000) (2014-02-24)

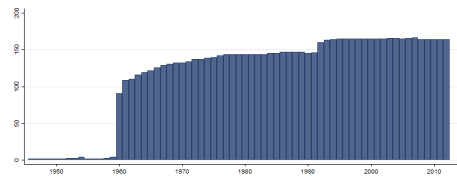
The Political Constraints Data Measures political risk focusing on political constraints.

4.28.1 h_j Independent Judiciary

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: 2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 168

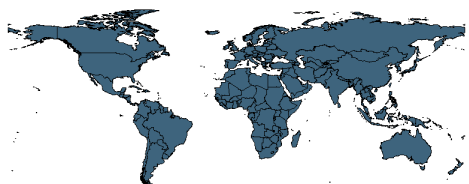


Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 7815 \bar{N} : 117 \bar{T} : 42

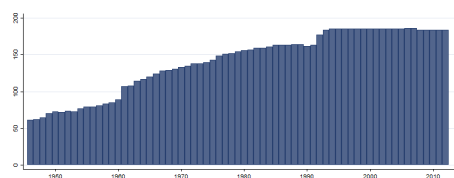
4.28.2 h_polcon3 Political Constraints Index III

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:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 186



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 201 n: 9441 \bar{N} : 141 \bar{T} : 47

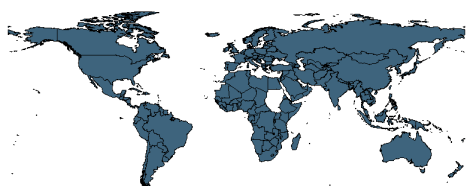
4.29 Heritage Foundation

<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>
(Not-Available, 2014j)(2014-02-24)

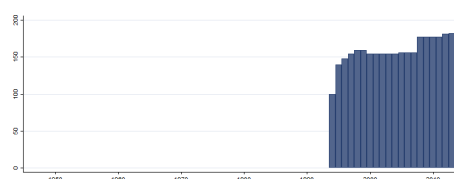
Index of Economic Freedom The Index of Economic Freedom covers 10 freedoms - from property rights to entrepreneurship - in 186 countries.

4.29.1 hf_corrupt Freedom from Corruption

This factor relies on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), which measures the level of corruption in 152 countries, to determine the freedom from corruption scores of countries that are also listed in the Index of Economic Freedom. The CPI is based on a 10-point scale in which a score of 10 indicates very little corruption and a score of 0 indicates a very corrupt government. In scoring freedom from corruption, the authors convert each of these raw CPI data to a 0-100 scale by multiplying the CPI scores by 10.



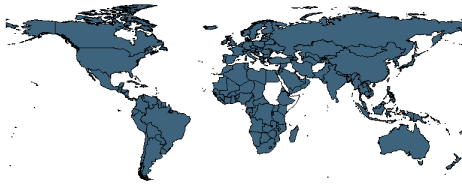
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 181



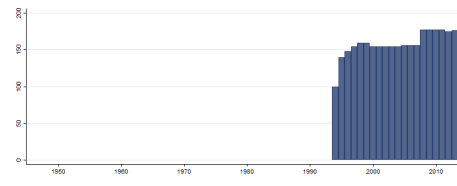
Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 183 n: 3169 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 17

4.29.2 hf_efscore Economic Freedom Index

The Economic Freedom index uses 10 specific freedoms, some as composites of even further detailed and quantifiable components: Business freedom (hf_business), Trade freedom (hf_trade), Fiscal freedom (hf_fiscal), Freedom from government (hf_govt), Monetary freedom (hf_monetary), Investment freedom (hf_invest), Financial freedom (hf_financ), Property rights (hf_prights), Freedom from corruption (hf_corrupt), Labor freedom (hf_labor). Each of these freedoms is weighted equally and turned into an index ranging from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum economic freedom. Although changes in methodology have been undertaken throughout the measurement period, continuous backtracking has been used to maximize comparability over time.



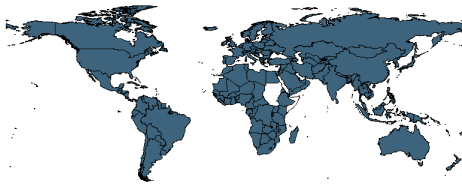
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 178



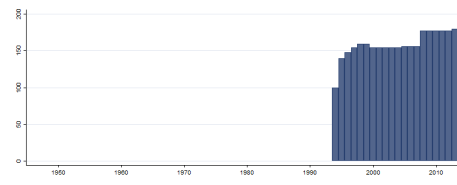
Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 180 n: 3157 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 18

4.29.3 hf_govt Freedom from Government

Scoring of the freedom from government factor is based on two components: Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP, Revenues generated by state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and property as a percentage of total government revenue. Government expenditure as a percentage of GDP is weighted as two-thirds of the freedom from government factor score, and revenue from SOEs is weighted as one-third. In cases where SOE data does not exist, the data is excluded from the factor score. The country's freedom from government ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of freedom from government.



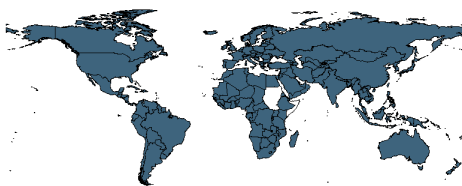
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 180



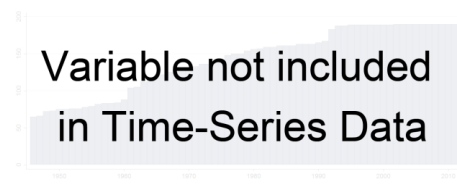
Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 182 n: 3163 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 17

4.29.4 hf_labor Labor Freedom

The new labor freedom factor is a quantitative factor based on objective data from the World Bank's Doing Business study. It provides reliable cross-country data on regulations concerning minimum wages, laws inhibiting layoffs, severance requirements, and measurable regulatory burdens on hiring, hours, and so on. Specifically, four quantitative components are equally weighted as 25 percent of the labor freedom factor: Minimum wage, Rigidity of hours, Difficulty of firing redundant employees, Cost of firing redundant employees. The country's labor freedom score ranges from 0 to 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of labor freedom.



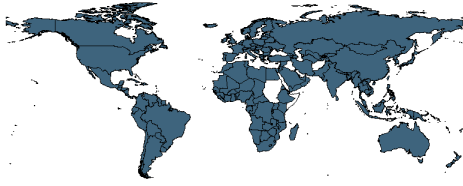
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 180



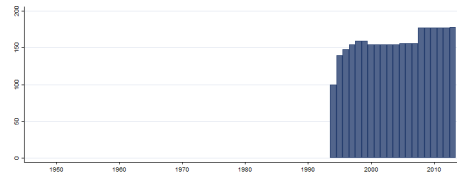
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.29.5 hf_prights Property Rights

This factor scores the degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the degree to which its government enforces those laws. It also accounts for the possibility that private property will be expropriated. In addition, it analyzes the independence of the judiciary, the existence of corruption within the judiciary, and the ability of individuals and businesses to enforce contracts. The less certain the legal protection of property is and the greater the chances of government expropriation of property are, the higher a country's score is. The country's property rights score ranges from 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of protection of property rights.



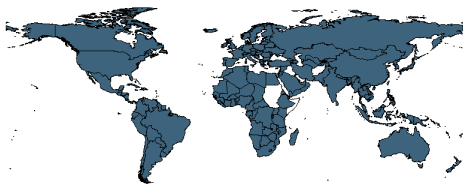
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 178



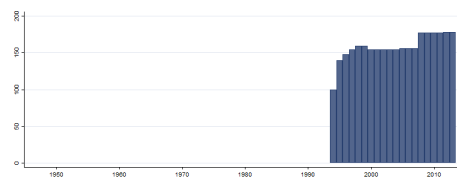
Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 180 n: 3161 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 18

4.29.6 hf_trade Trade Freedom

The trade freedom score is based on two inputs: The trade-weighted average tariff rate, Non-tariff barriers (NTBs). Weighted average tariffs is a purely quantitative measure and accounts for the basic calculation of the score. The presence of NTBs in a country affects its trade freedom score by incurring a penalty of up to 20 percentage points, or one-fifth of the maximum score. The country's trade freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of trade freedom.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 179



Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 182 n: 3162 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 17

4.30 Hadenius & Teorell

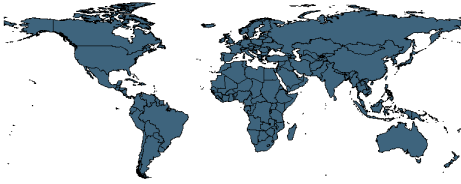
<http://www.svet.lu.se/ARD/>
(Hadenius and Teorell, 2007)(2014-02-24)

The Authoritarian Regime Dataset The Authoritarian Regimes Dataset is a comprehensive dataset on authoritarian regimes in the world between 1972-2010. The dataset enables researchers and practitioners to distinguish between different authoritarian regime types, follow global trends in authoritarianism and study the specific institutional trajectories of a particular country or set of countries.

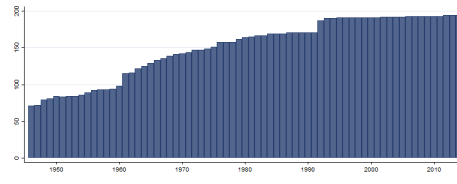
4.30.1 ht_colonial Colonial Origin

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:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193



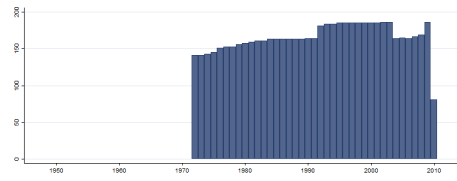
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 211 n: 10392 \bar{N} : 151 \bar{T} : 49

4.30.2 ht_partsz Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions)

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.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 186



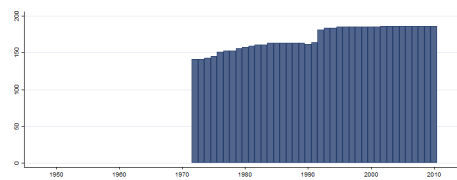
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2010
N: 197 n: 6440 \bar{N} : 165 \bar{T} : 33

4.30.3 ht_regtype Regime Type

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.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 186



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2010
N: 197 n: 6644 \bar{N} : 170 \bar{T} : 34

4.31 Institutions and Elections Project

<http://www2.binghamton.edu/political-science/institutions-and-elections-project.html>
(Regan and Clark, 2010)(2014-02-24)

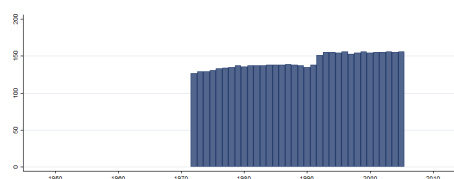
Institutions and Elections Project Data The objective of the data from the Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) is to describe the formal institutions that are in place, even if practice does not comport with those formal rules. The data refers to the situation January 1st each year. Note: According 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.

4.31.1 iaep_bp Banned Parties

Are there banned parties? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



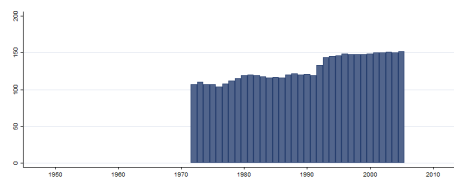
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 170 n: 4868 \bar{N} : 143 \bar{T} : 29

4.31.2 iaep_evp Executive Veto Power

Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



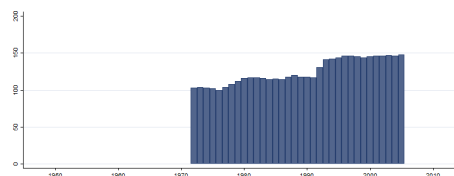
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 170 n: 4360 \bar{N} : 128 \bar{T} : 26

4.31.3 iaep_lvp Legislature Veto Power

Does the legislature have the constitutional power to stop executive action, in effect a legislative veto? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



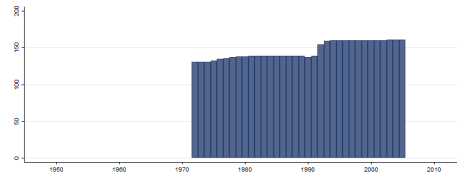
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 170 n: 4253 \bar{N} : 125 \bar{T} : 25

4.31.4 iaep_npa No Parties Allowed

Are no parties allowed? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



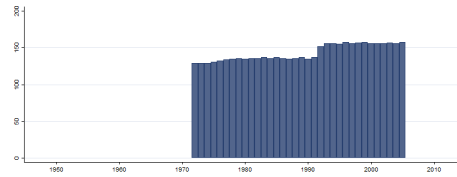
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 170 n: 4972 \bar{N} : 146 \bar{T} : 29

4.31.5 iaep_osp Official State Party

Is there an official state party? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 170 n: 4875 \bar{N} : 143 \bar{T} : 29

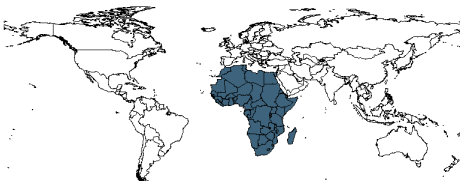
4.32 Rotberg & Gisselquist

<http://www.nber.org/data/iag.html>
(Rotberg and Gisselquist, 2009)(2014-02-24)

Index of African Governance The Index of African Governance measures to which degree five categories of political goods are provided within Africa's fifty-three countries. Please refer to the original documentation for de-tailed information on how the indexes are constructed.

4.32.1 iag_iag Index of African Governance

The index is based on five sub-indicators: safety and security; rule of law, transparency and corruption; participation and human rights, sustainable economic opportunity; human development. In the calculation of the overall index each category is weighted equally. For more information on how the sub-categories are constructed, see below. The index varies between 0 and 100 where higher values indicate better governance.



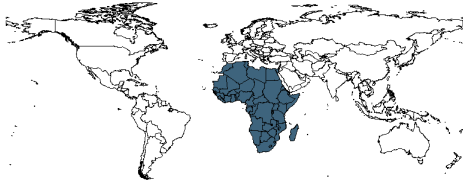
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2007
N: 53

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.32.2 iag_rltc Rule of Law, Transparency and Corruption

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective legislative chamber (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst).



Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2007
N: 53

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

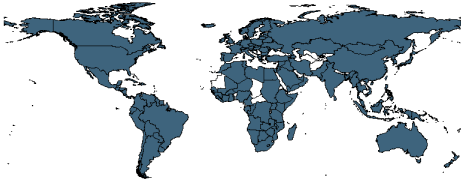
4.33 International Country Risk Guide?The PRS Group

<https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg>
(Not-Available, 2014k) (2014-02-24)

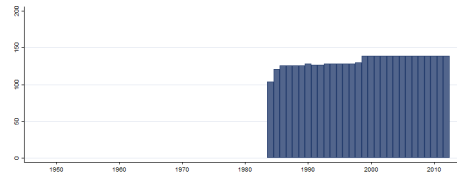
ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government ICRG collects political information and financial and economic data, converting these into risk points.

4.33.1 icrg_qog ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

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://www.countrydata.com>



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 139



Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2012
N: 147 n: 3827 \bar{N} : 132 \bar{T} : 26

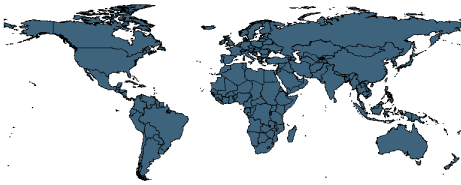
4.34 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

<http://ghdx.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/global-burden-disease-study-2010-gbd-2010-data-download>
(Hogan et al., 2010)(2014-02-25)

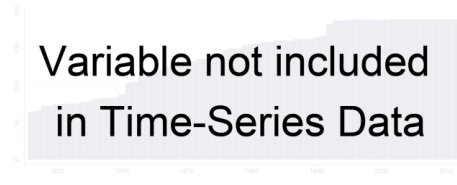
Global Burden of Disease Study 2010 (GBD 2010) Data IHME provides rigorous and comparable measurement of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them.

4.34.1 ihme_mmaf Mean Death Age, Female

Mean Death Age, Female



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 186

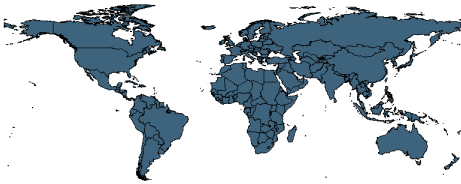


Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

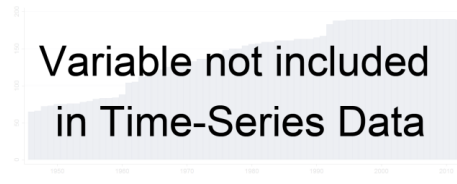
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.34.2 ihme_mmam Mean Death Age, Male

Mean Death Age, Male



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 186



Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.35 International Monetary Fund

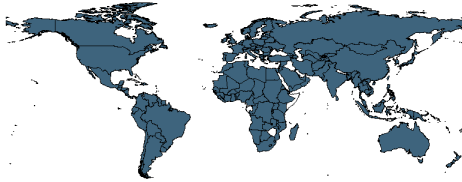
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/weodata/weoselgr.aspx>
(Not-Available, 2014l)(2014-08-19)

World Economic Outlook Database The World Economic Outlook (WEO) database contains selected macroeconomic data series from the statistical appendix of the World Economic Outlook report, which presents the IMF staff's analysis and projections of economic developments at the global level, in major country groups and in many individual countries. The WEO is released in April and September/October each year. Use this database to find data on national accounts, inflation, unemployment rates, balance of payments, fiscal indicators, trade for countries and country groups (aggregates), and commodity prices whose data are reported by the IMF. Data are available from

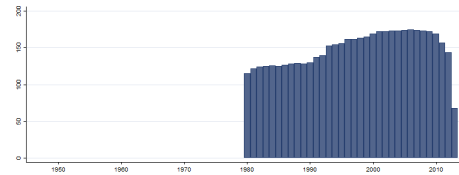
1980 to the present, and projections are given for the next two years. Additionally, medium-term projections are available for selected indicators. For some countries, data are incomplete or unavailable for certain years.

4.35.1 imf_exp Government expenditure

General government total expenditure.



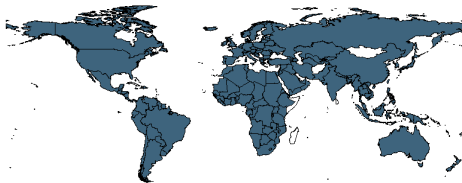
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 174



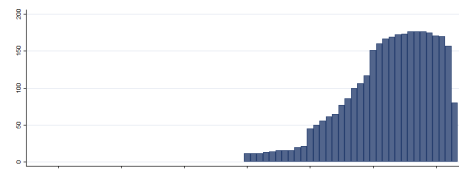
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 177 n: 5036 \bar{N} : 148 \bar{T} : 28

4.35.2 imf_gd Government gross debt

General government gross debt.



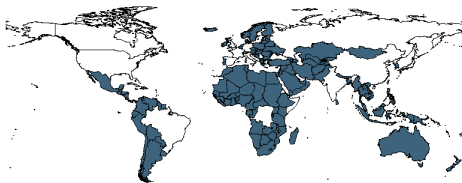
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 176



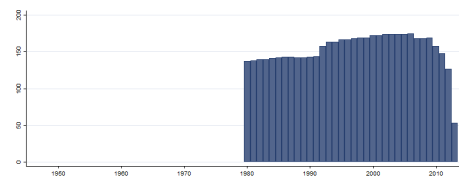
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 178 n: 3188 \bar{N} : 94 \bar{T} : 18

4.35.3 imf_gdp GDP

Gross domestic product, current prices.



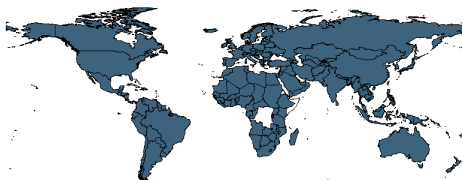
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 170



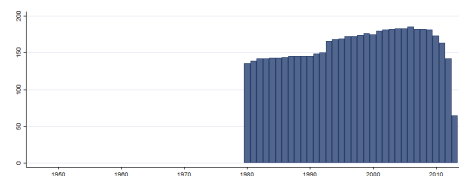
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 184 n: 5225 \bar{N} : 154 \bar{T} : 28

4.35.4 imf_gdpgr GDP Growth (%)

Gross domestic product, constant prices.



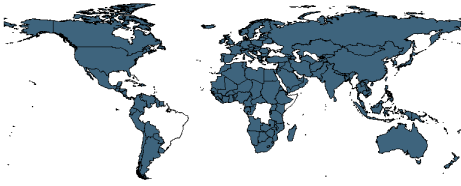
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 182



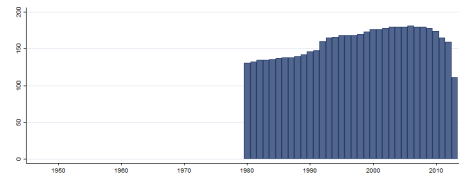
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 187 n: 5422 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 29

4.35.5 imf_infl Inflation

Inflation, average consumer prices.



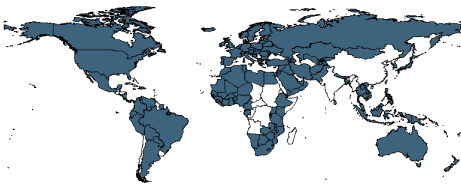
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 180



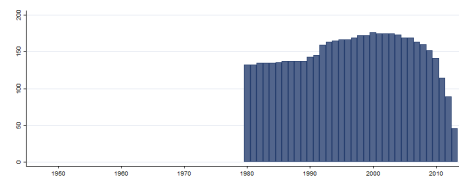
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 187 n: 5394 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 29

4.35.6 imf_pop Population

Population



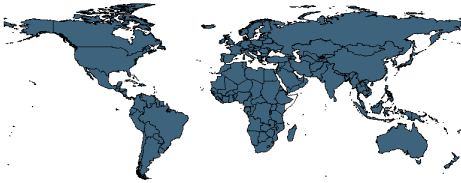
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 163



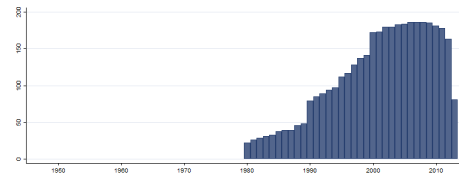
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 186 n: 5052 \bar{N} : 149 \bar{T} : 27

4.35.7 imf_rev Government revenue

General government revenue.



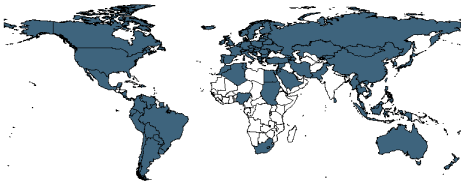
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 186



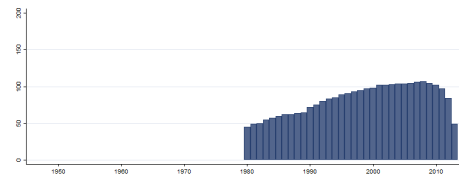
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 188 n: 3848 \bar{N} : 113 \bar{T} : 20

4.35.8 imf_ue Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate.



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 107



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 108 n: 2797 \bar{N} : 82 \bar{T} : 26

4.36 Inter-Parliamentary Union

<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world-arc.htm>
(Not-Available, 2014m)(2014-08-15)

Inter-Parliamentary Union Data 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.

4.36.1 ipu_1_s Number of Seats (Lower House)

Number of Seats (Lower House)



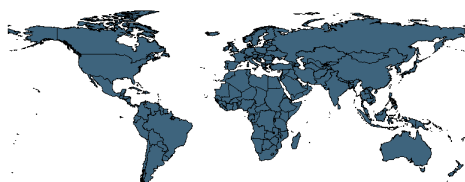
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 190



Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2014
N: 194 n: 3302 \bar{N} : 183 \bar{T} : 17

4.36.2 ipu_1_sw Share of Women (Lower House)

Share of Women (Lower House)



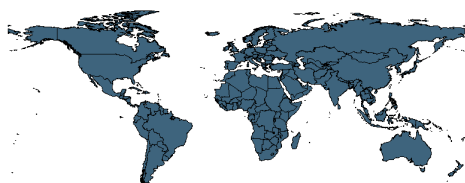
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2007
N: 189



Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2007
N: 191 n: 1881 \bar{N} : 171 \bar{T} : 10

4.36.3 ipu_1_w Number of Women (Lower House)

Number of Women (Lower House)



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 190



Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2014
N: 194 n: 3195 \bar{N} : 178 \bar{T} : 16

4.37 Johnson & Wallack

http://dvn.iq.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/datapass/faces/study/StudyPage.xhtml;jsessionid=aa85548396fb451e-globalId=hdl:1902.1/17901&studyListingIndex=0_aa85548396fb451ef7c07ce98d2d
(Johnson and Wallack, 2008)(2014-03-03)

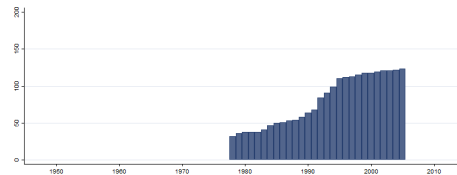
Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote This database updates and expands the coding of electoral systems presented in Gaviria et al's (2003) Database of Particularism. Data now cover up to 180 countries from 1978-2005 and distinguish electoral systems by the degree to which electoral institutions create 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.

4.37.1 `jw_domr` Dominant or Populous Tier

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: 2234 \bar{N} : 80 \bar{T} : 18

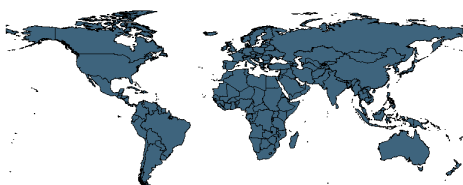
4.38 Kuncic

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1744137413000192>
(Kuncic, 2013)(2013-04-11)

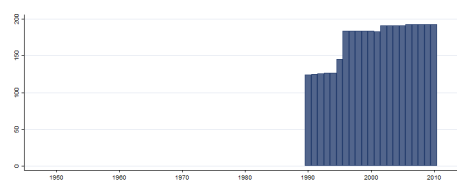
Institutional Quality Dataset More than 30 established institutional indicators can be clustered into three homogeneous groups of formal institutions: legal, political and economic, which capture to a large extent the complete formal institutional environment of a country. The latent qualities of legal, 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.

4.38.1 `kun_legabs` Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)



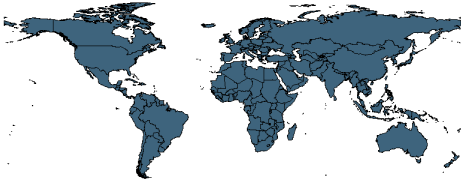
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193



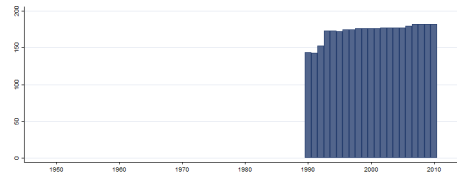
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 195 n: 3606 \bar{N} : 172 \bar{T} : 18

4.38.2 `kun_polabs` Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 182



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 184 n: 3628 \bar{N} : 173 \bar{T} : 20

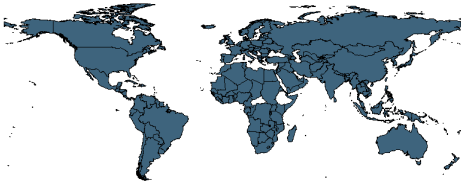
4.39 La Porta, López-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny

<http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/rafael.laporta/publications.html>
(La Porta et al., 1999)(2014-08-28)

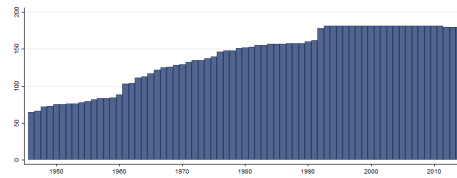
Data used in the article The Quality of Government Original sources for the Religion variables: Barrett (1982), Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations (1995), Statistical Abstract of the World (1995), United Nations (1995) and CIA (1996).

4.39.1 lp_catho80 Religion: Catholic

Religion: Catholic: Catholics as percentage of population in 1980



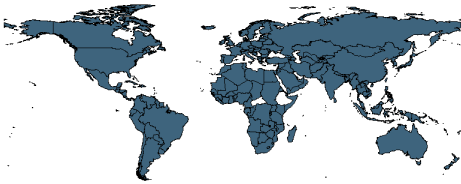
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 181



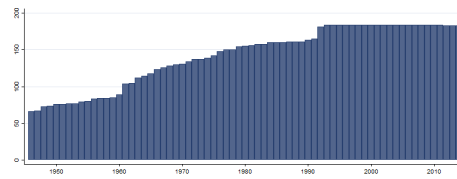
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 183 n: 9644 \bar{N} : 140 \bar{T} : 53

4.39.2 lp_legor Legal origin

Legal origin: Identifies the legal origin of the Company Law or Commercial code of each country. There are five possible origins: English Common Law, French Commercial Code, Socialist/Communist Laws, German Commercial Code, Scandinavian Commercial Code



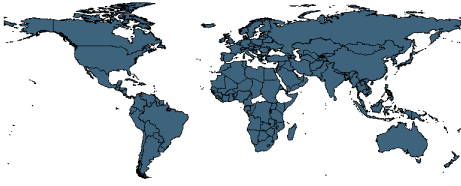
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 184



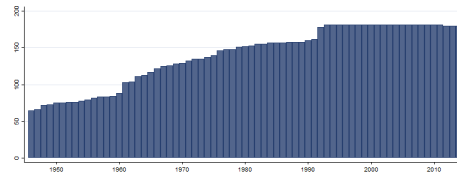
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 186 n: 9796 \bar{N} : 142 \bar{T} : 53

4.39.3 lp_muslim80 Religion: Muslim

Religion: Muslim: Muslims as percentage of population in 1980.



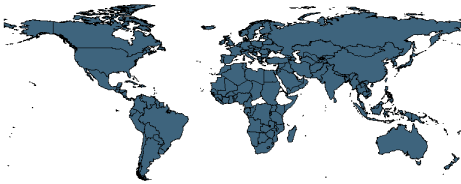
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 181



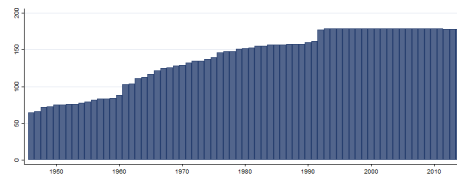
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 183 n: 9644 \bar{N} : 140 \bar{T} : 53

4.39.4 lp_no_cpm80 Religion: Other Denomination

Religion: Other Denomination: Percentage of population belonging to other denominations in 1980. Defined as $100 - lp_catho80 - lp_muslim80 - lp_protmg80$.



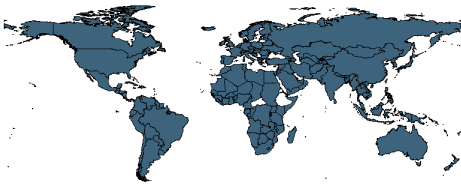
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 179



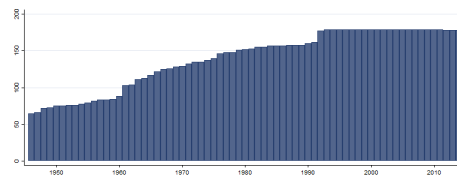
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 181 n: 9599 \bar{N} : 139 \bar{T} : 53

4.39.5 lp_protmg80 Religion: Protestant

Religion: Protestant: Protestants as percentage of population in 1980



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 179



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 181 n: 9599 \bar{N} : 139 \bar{T} : 53

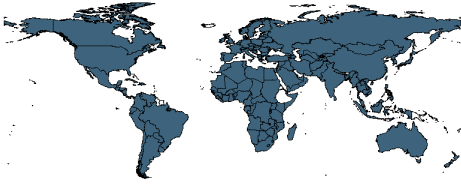
4.40 Angus Maddison

<http://www.ggd.net/maddison/maddison-project/home.htm>
(Bolt and van Zanden, 2013)(2014-08-28)

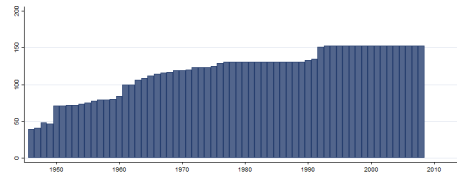
Maddison Project Database The Maddison Project has launched an updated version of the original Maddison dataset in January 2013. The update incorporates much of the latest research in the field, and presents new estimates of economic growth in the world economic between AD 1 and 2010. The new estimates are presented and discussed in Bolt and Van Zanden (2013).

4.40.1 mad_gdp GDP levels (million)

GDP levels (million): GDP levels in million 1990 International Geary-Khamis dollars. (The Geary-Khamis dollar is a hypothetical unit of currency that has the same purchasing power that the U.S. dollar had in the United States at a given point in time).



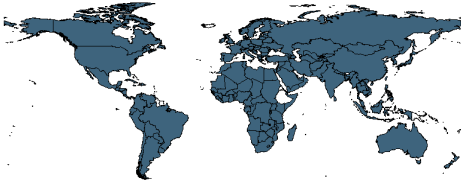
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 153



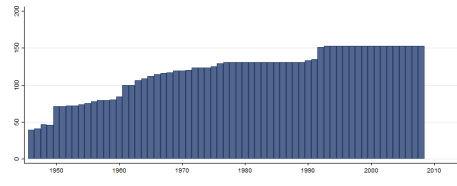
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2008
N: 158 n: 7435 \bar{N} : 118 \bar{T} : 47

4.40.2 mad_gdppc GDP per Capita

GDP per Capita in 1990 International Geary-Khamis dollars. (The Geary-Khamis dollar is a hypothetical unit of currency that has the same purchasing power that the U.S. dollar had in the United States at a given point in time).



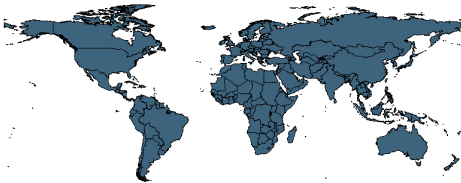
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 153



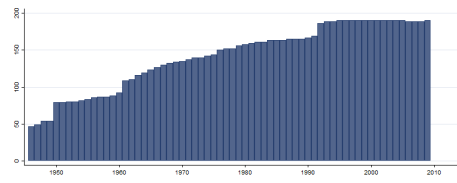
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2008
N: 158 n: 7433 \bar{N} : 118 \bar{T} : 47

4.40.3 mad_pop Population (thousand)

Population (1000's at mid-year).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 190



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2009
N: 198 n: 9045 \bar{N} : 141 \bar{T} : 46

4.41 Monty G. Marshall and Keith Jagers

<http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm>
(Marshall and Jagers, 2013)(2014-03-06)

Polity IV Project Data Set The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resource for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority.

4.41.1 p_autoc Institutionalized Autocracy

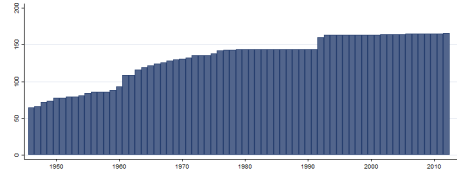
Institutionalized Autocracy: "Authoritarian regime" in Western political discourse is a pejorative term for some very diverse kinds of political systems whose common properties are a lack of regularized political competition and concern for political freedoms. We use the more neutral term Autocracy and define it operationally in terms of the presence of a distinctive set of political characteristics. In mature form, autocracies sharply restrict or suppress competitive political participation. Their chief executives are chosen in a regularized process of selection within the political elite, and once in office they exercise power with few institutional constraints. Most modern autocracies also exercise a high degree of directiveness over social and economic activity, but we regard this as a function of political ideology and choice, not a defining property of autocracy. Social democracies also exercise relatively high degrees of directiveness. We prefer to leave open for empirical investigation the question of how

Autocracy, Democracy, and Directiveness (performance) have covaried over time.

An eleven-point Autocracy scale is constructed additively. Our operational indicator of autocracy is derived from codings of the competitiveness of political participation (variable `p_parcomp`), the regulation of participation (variable `p_parreg`), the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment (variables `p_xropen` and `p_xrcomp`), and constraints on the chief executive (variable `p_xconst`).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 165

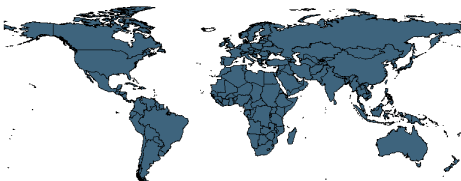


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 182 n: 8826 \bar{N} : 132 \bar{T} : 48

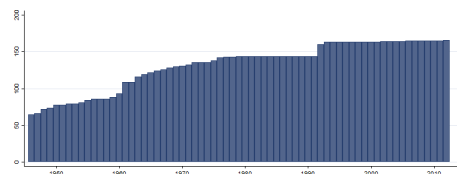
4.41.2 `p_democ` Institutionalized Democracy

Institutionalized Democracy: Democracy is conceived as three essential, interdependent elements. One is the presence of institutions and procedures through which citizens can express effective preferences about alternative policies and leaders. Second is the existence of institutionalized constraints on the exercise of power by the executive. Third is the guarantee of civil liberties to all citizens in their daily lives and in acts of political participation. Other aspects of plural democracy, such as the rule of law, systems of checks and balances, freedom of the press, and so on are means to, or specific manifestations of, these general principles. We do not include coded data on civil liberties.

The Democracy indicator is an additive eleven-point scale (0-10). The operational indicator of democracy is derived from coding of the competitiveness of political participation (variable `p_parcomp`), the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment (variables `p_xropen` and `p_xrcomp`), and constraints on the chief executive (variable `p_xconst`).



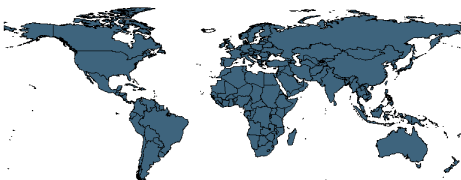
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 165



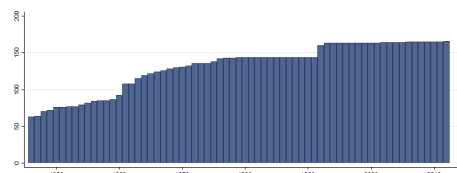
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 182 n: 8826 \bar{N} : 132 \bar{T} : 48

4.41.3 `p_durable` Regime Durability

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 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:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 165



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 182 n: 8797 \bar{N} : 131 \bar{T} : 48

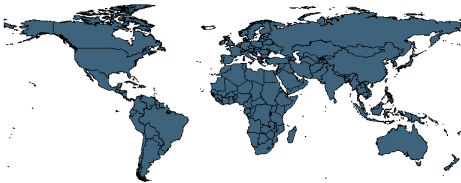
4.41.4 p_fragment Polity Fragmentation

Polity Fragmentation: This variable codes the operational existence of a separate polity, or polities, comprising substantial territory and population within the recognized borders of the state and over which the coded polity exercises no effective authority (effective authority may be participatory or coercive). Local autonomy arrangements voluntarily established and accepted by both central and local authorities are not considered fragmentation. A polity that cannot exercise effective authority over at least 50 percent of its established territory is necessarily considered to be in a condition of "state failure" (i.e., interruption or interregnum, see below, or civil war). Polity fragmentation may result from open warfare (active or latent) or foreign occupation and may continue in the absence of open warfare if a situation of de facto separation remains unresolved and unchallenged by the state. (0) No overt fragmentation.

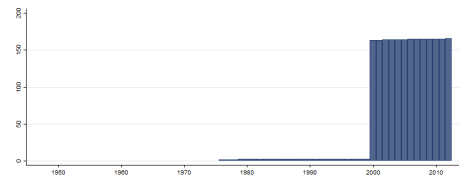
(1) Slight fragmentation: Less than ten percent of the country's territory is effectively under local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.

(2) Moderate fragmentation: Ten to twenty-five percent of the country's territory is effectively ruled by local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.

(3) Serious fragmentation: Over twenty-five percent (and up to fifty percent) of the country's territory is effectively ruled by local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.



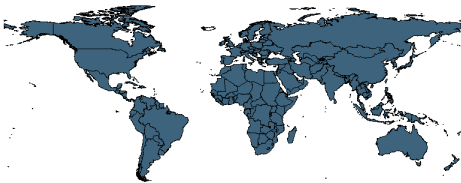
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 165



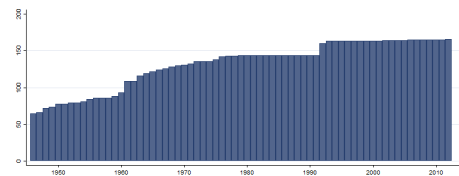
Min. Year: 1976 Max. Year: 2012
N: 168 n: 2207 \bar{N} : 60 \bar{T} : 13

4.41.5 p_polity Combined Polity Score

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)



Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 165



Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 182 n: 8826 \bar{N} : 132 \bar{T} : 48

4.41.6 p_polity2 Revised Combined Polity Score

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:

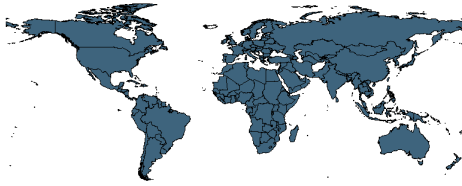
(-66) Cases of foreign "interruption" are treated as "system missing."

(-77) Cases of "interregnum," or anarchy, are converted to a "neutral" Polity score of "0."

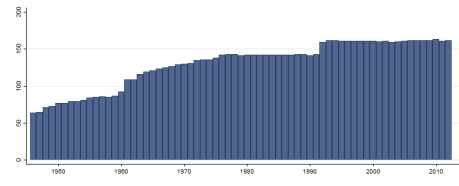
(-88) Cases of "transition" are prorated across the span of the transition.

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.

Note: Ongoing (-88) transitions in the most recent year are converted to "system missing" values. Transitions (-88) following a year of independence, interruption (-66), or interregnum (-77) are prorated from the value "0".



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 163



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 182 n: 8728 \bar{N} : 130 \bar{T} : 48

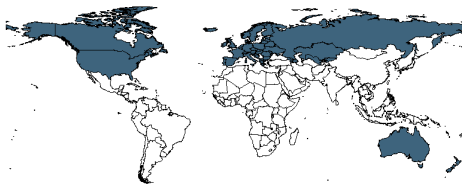
4.42 Teorell, Dahlström and Dahlberg

<http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qogexpertsurveydata/>
(Teorell et al., 2011)(2014-03-06)

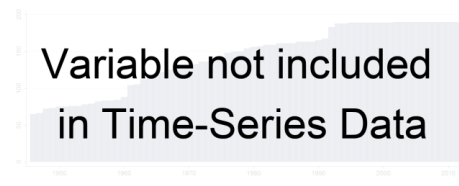
The QoG Expert-Survey The QoG Survey is a data set on the structure and behavior of public administration, based on a web survey. The dataset covers key dimensions of quality of government, such as politicization, professionalization, openness, and impartiality. Included in the QoG dataset are three indexes, each based on a group of questions from the survey. When constructing the indexes we excluded countries with less than three responding experts. (Two indexes are listed below. The third index is listed in the "What It Is" section.) The confidence interval variables give the higher and lower limits of the 95% confidence interval.

4.42.1 qs_closed Closed Public Administration

Closed Public Administration: The index measures to what extent the public administration is more closed or public-like, rather than open or private-like. Higher values indicate a more closed public administration. It is based on three questions from the survey. The index is constructed by first taking the mean for each responding expert of the three questions above. The value for each country is then calculated as the mean of all the experts' means. (If one or more answers are missing, these questions are ignored when calculating the mean value for each expert).



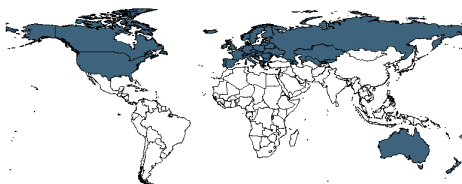
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 47



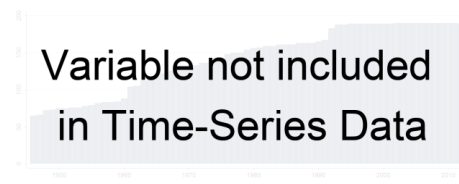
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.42.2 qs_closed_cih Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Closed Public Administration Confidence Interval (High)



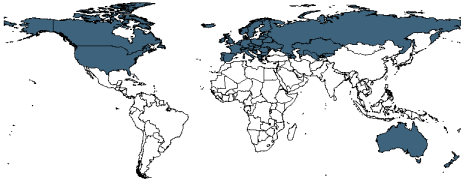
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 47



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.42.3 qs_closed_cil Closed Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Closed Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low)



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 47

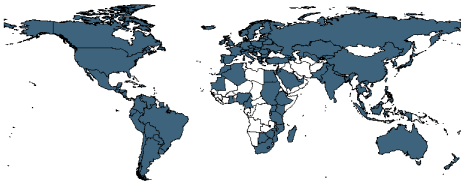
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.42.4 qs_impar Impartial Public Administration

Impartial Public Administration: The index measures to what extent government institutions exercise their power impartially. The impartiality norm is defined as: "When implementing laws and policies, government officials shall not take into consideration anything about the citizen/case that is not beforehand stipulated in the policy or the law."

The index is constructed by adding each measure weighted by the factor loading obtained from a principle components factor analysis. Missing values on one or more of the questions have been imputed on the individual expert level. After that, aggregation to the country level has been made (mean value of all experts per country).



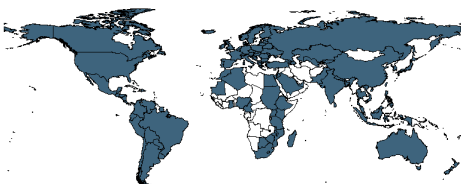
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 105

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.42.5 qs_impar_cih Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (High)



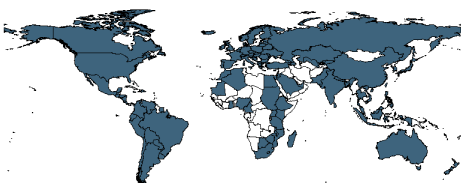
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 105

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.42.6 qs_impar_cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low)



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 105

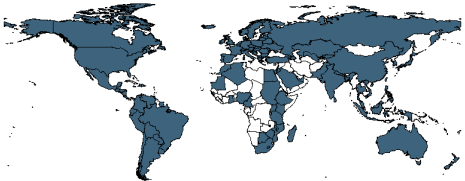
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.42.7 qs_prof Professional Public Administration

Professional Public Administration: The index measures to what extent the public administration is professional rather than politicized. Higher values indicate a more professionalized public administration. It is based on four questions from the survey.

The index is constructed by first taking the mean for each responding expert of the four questions above. The value for each country is then calculated as the mean of all the experts' means. (If one or more answers are missing, these questions are ignored when calculating the mean value for each expert. The scales of the second and third questions are reversed so that higher values indicate more professionalism).



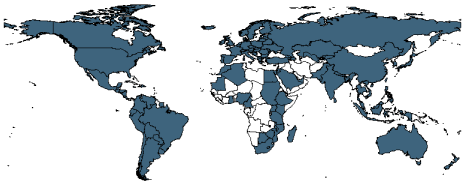
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 105

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.42.8 qs_prof_cih Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (High)



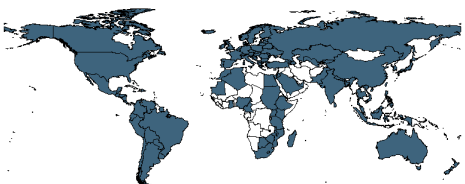
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 105

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.42.9 qs_prof_cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low)



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 105

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.43 Michael L Ross

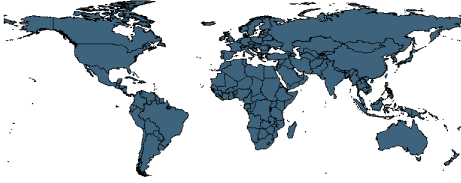
<http://dvn.iq.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/mlross>
(Ross, 2013)(28-08-2014)

Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2011 Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. Oil production and prices data are for 1932-2011; gas production and prices are for 1955-2011; export and net export data are for 1986-2010. See codebook for details.

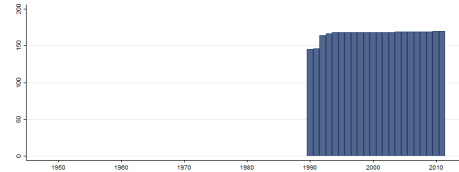
This dataset extends and (slightly) corrects my earlier datasets on oil and gas; it also includes new data on exports and net exports.

4.43.1 ross_gas_netexpc Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar

Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar



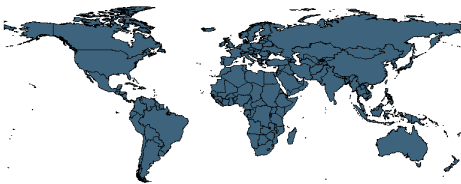
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 170



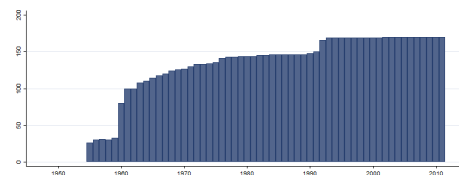
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2011
N: 171 n: 3656 \bar{N} : 166 \bar{T} : 21

4.43.2 ross_gas_prod Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.



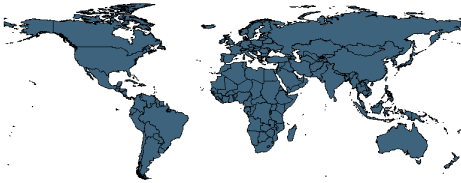
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 170



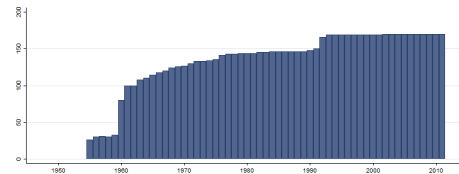
Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2011
N: 177 n: 7753 \bar{N} : 136 \bar{T} : 44

4.43.3 ross_gas_value Gas production value in 2009 dollars

Gas production value in 2009 dollars



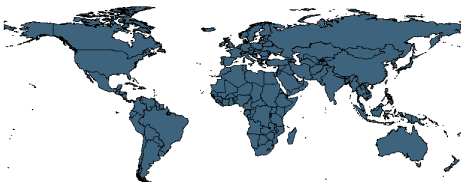
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 170



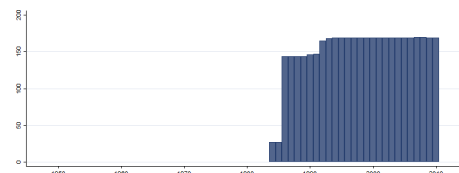
Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2011
N: 177 n: 7753 \bar{N} : 136 \bar{T} : 44

4.43.4 ross_oil_netexpc Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar

Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar



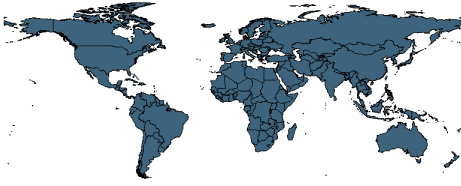
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 170



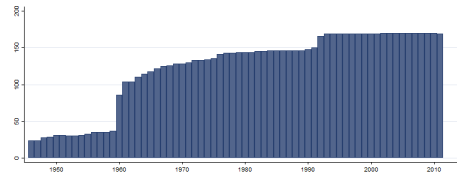
Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2010
N: 171 n: 4131 \bar{N} : 153 \bar{T} : 24

4.43.5 ross_oil_prod Oil production in metric tons

Oil production in metric tons



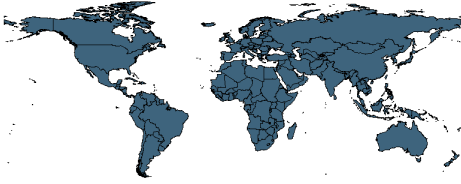
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 170



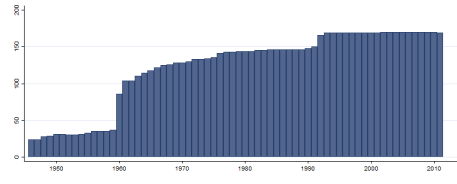
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011
N: 177 n: 8073 \bar{N} : 122 \bar{T} : 46

4.43.6 ross_oil_value Oil production value in 2009 dollars

Oil production value in 2009 dollars



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 170



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011
N: 177 n: 8073 \bar{N} : 122 \bar{T} : 46

4.44 Reporters Sans Frontières

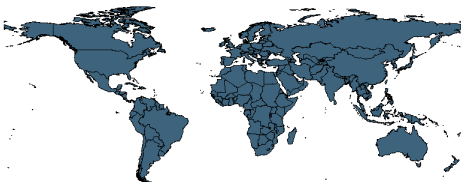
<http://en.rsf.org/>
(Not-Available, 2014n)(2014-08-28)

Press Freedom The 2014 World Press Freedom Index spotlights the negative impact of conflicts on freedom of information and its protagonists. Finland tops the index for the fourth year running, closely followed by Netherlands and Norway, like last year. At the other end of the index, the last three positions are again held by Turkmenistan, North Korea and Eritrea. This year's index covers 180 countries, one more than last year. The new entry, Belize, has been assigned an enviable position (29th).

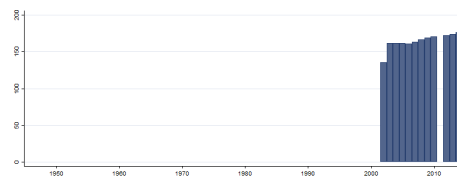
4.44.1 rsf_pfi Press Freedom Index

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:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 173



Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2014
N: 179 n: 1975 \bar{N} : 152 \bar{T} : 11

4.45 Lyle Scruggs

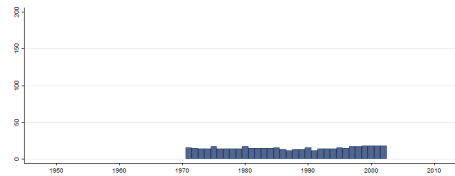
<http://sp.uconn.edu/~scruggs/cwed/cwedall12.zip>
(Scruggs, 2004)(2014-08-15)

Welfare State Entitlements Data Set This data set collection provides systematic data on institutional features of social insurance programs in eighteen countries spanning much of the post-war period. Its purpose is to provide an essential complement to program spending data that is available from international sources like the OECD's Social Expenditure Database.

4.45.1 sc_pcov Pension coverage

Pension coverage

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



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

Min. Year: 1971 Max. Year: 2002
N: 18 n: 483 \bar{N} : 15 \bar{T} : 27

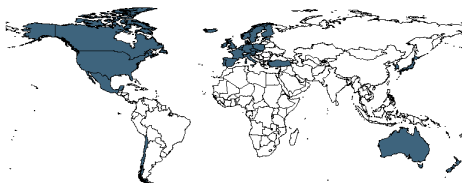
4.46 OECD

http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SOCX_REF
(OECD, 2014)(2014-03-31)

Social Expenditure - Reference series The Reference Series is a subset of the OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX) database, has been developed in order to serve a growing need for indicators of social policy. It provides a unique tool for monitoring trends in aggregate social expenditure and analysing changes in its composition while including estimates of the net total social spending for 2007 for the 27 OECD countries. Data is divided per country with core variables such as GDP in million terms, Gross National Income, PPP, exchange rates, total general government expenditure and more. Data are presented from 1980 onwards.

4.46.1 socx_socexp Net social expenditure

Net social expenditure



Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 31

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.47 Transparency International

<http://www.transparency.org/>
(Treisman, 2007)(2014-08-28)

Corruption Perceptions Database 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

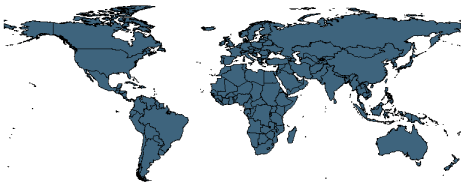
of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

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.

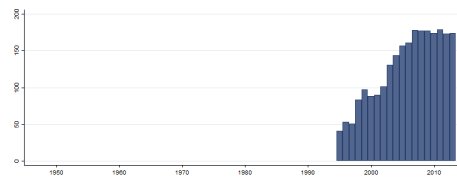
Note: In 2012 TI changed to a scale ranging from 0-100 only assigning whole numbers. We have decided to divided the values for 2012 by 10. Note also that there seems to have been some adjustment in the relative grading.

4.47.1 ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index

Corruption Perceptions Index



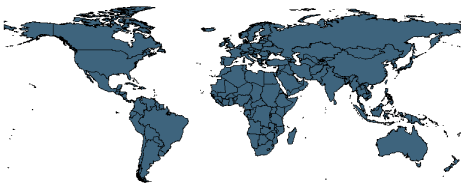
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 181



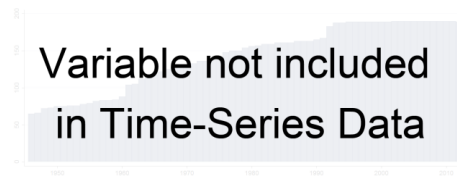
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013
N: 185 n: 2429 \bar{N} : 128 \bar{T} : 13

4.47.2 ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range



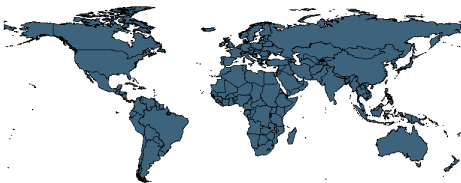
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 181



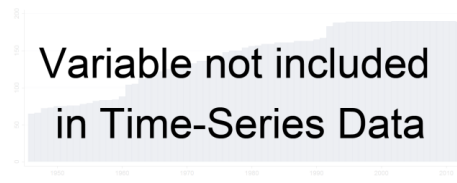
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.47.3 ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range



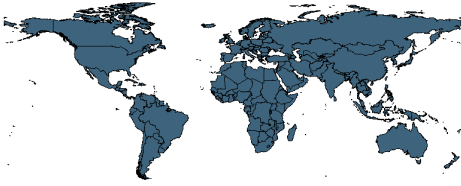
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 181



N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.47.4 ti_cpi_sd Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation

Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 179

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

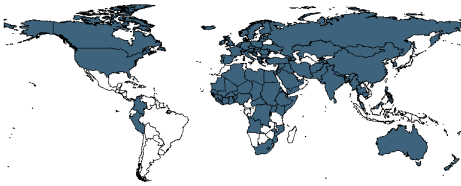
4.48 UCDP/PRIO

http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp_prio_armed_conflict_dataset/
(Themnér and Wallensteen, 2013)(2014-11-01)

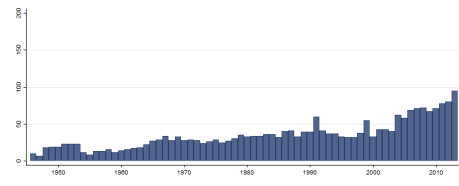
UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset A conflict-year dataset with information on armed conflict where at least one party is the government of a state in the time period 1946-2013.

4.48.1 ucdp_type1 Extrasystemic armed conflict

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



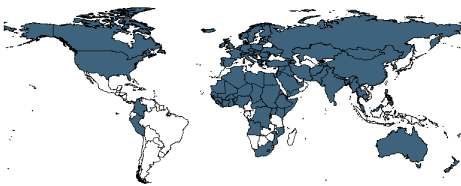
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 106



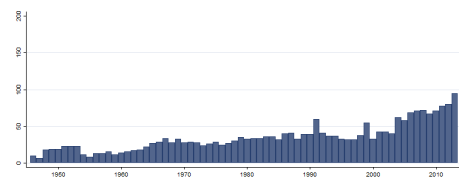
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 164 n: 2379 \bar{N} : 35 \bar{T} : 15

4.48.2 ucdp_type2 Interstate armed conflict

Number of interstate armed conflicts per country in a given year. An interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.



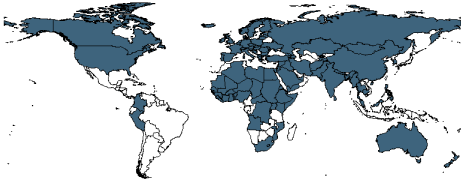
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 106



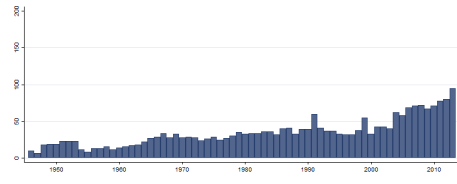
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 164 n: 2379 \bar{N} : 35 \bar{T} : 15

4.48.3 ucdp_type3 Internal armed conflict

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.



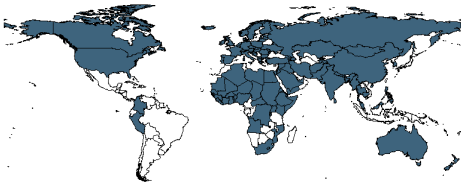
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 106



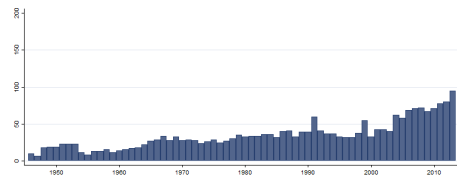
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 164 n: 2379 \bar{N} : 35 \bar{T} : 15

4.48.4 ucdp_type4 Internationalized internal armed conflict

Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. 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:2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 106



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 164 n: 2379 \bar{N} : 35 \bar{T} : 15

4.49 Daniel Pemstein, Stephen A. Meserve, James Melton

<http://www.unified-democracy-scores.org/uds.html>
(Pemstein et al., 2010)(2014-08-29)

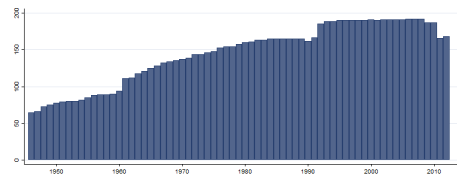
Unified Democracy Scores Unified Democracy Scores (UDS), now covering the time period 1946-2012. These new scores incorporate recent updates to three of the ten original measures-Freedom House (2014), Polity IV (Marshall et al. 2012), and VanHanen (2012)-that feature in the analysis that we report in our 2010 article. In addition, the current release adds a recently developed measure of democracy-Economist Intelligence Unit (2012)-to our framework. Using the most current release of the UDS, we have replicated figure 3 from the original article to provide users with a snapshot of the updated scores, focusing on the year 2000.

4.49.1 uds_mean Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean)



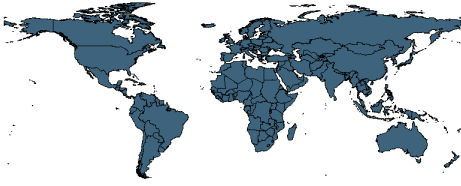
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



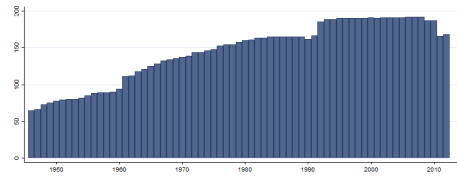
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 210 n: 9715 \bar{N} : 145 \bar{T} : 46

4.49.2 uds_median Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median)



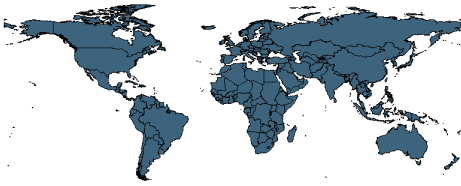
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



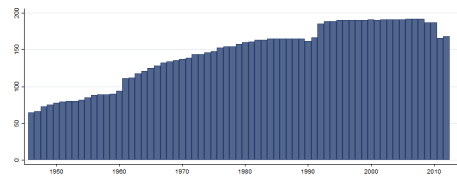
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 210 n: 9715 \bar{N} : 145 \bar{T} : 46

4.49.3 uds_pct025 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile)



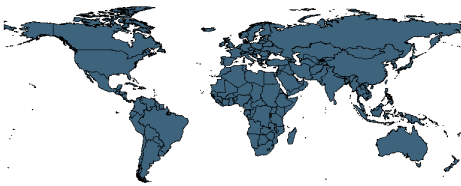
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



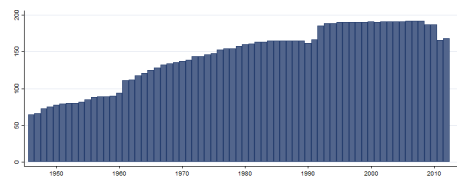
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 210 n: 9715 \bar{N} : 145 \bar{T} : 46

4.49.4 uds_pct975 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile)



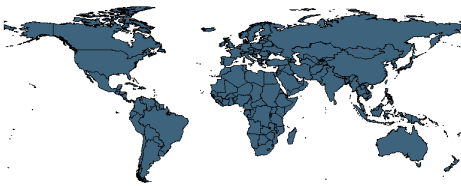
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



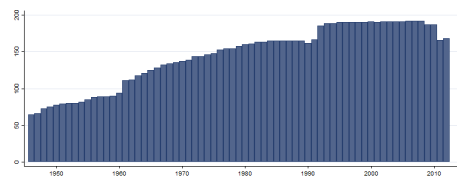
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 210 n: 9715 \bar{N} : 145 \bar{T} : 46

4.49.5 uds_sd Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.)



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 210 n: 9715 \bar{N} : 145 \bar{T} : 46

4.50 UNDP

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>
(Malik, 2013)(2014-08-29)

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)

4.50.1 undp_hdi Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index that measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate and the combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools; and a decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP) US dollars.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 185

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

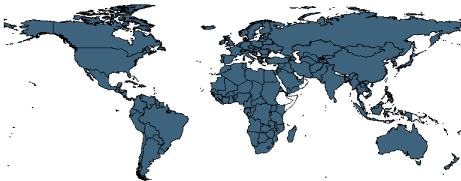
4.51 UNESCO

http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0
(Not-Available, 2014o)(2014-03-12)

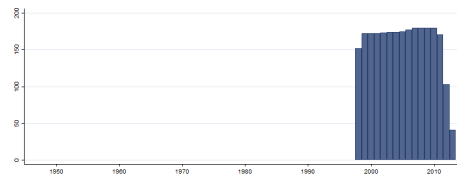
UNESCO Institute for Statistics UIS Data Centre, which provides access to our new data base, UIS.Stat, from where we extracted the data.

4.51.1 une_durce Duration, compulsory education

Duration, compulsory education



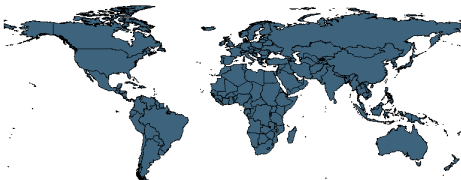
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011
N: 182



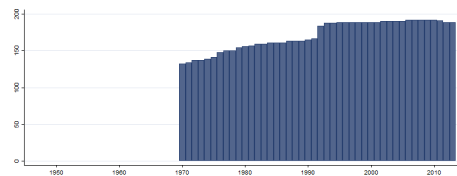
Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2013
N: 183 n: 2576 \bar{N} : 161 \bar{T} : 14

4.51.2 une_durp Duration, primary

Duration, primary



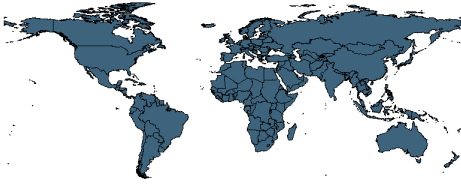
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



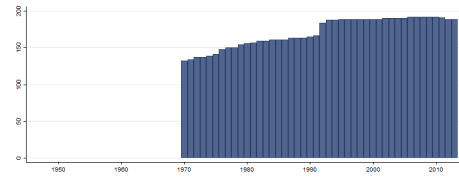
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 195 n: 7529 \bar{N} : 171 \bar{T} : 39

4.51.3 une_durpp Duration, pre-primary

Duration, pre-primary



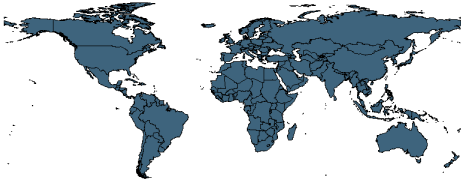
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



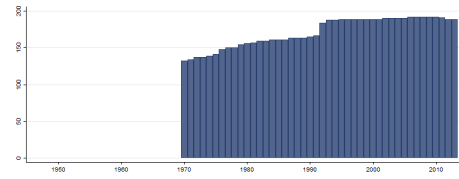
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 195 n: 7529 \bar{N} : 171 \bar{T} : 39

4.51.4 une_durs Duration, secondary

Duration, secondary



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



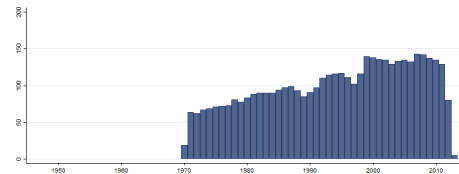
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 195 n: 7529 \bar{N} : 171 \bar{T} : 39

4.51.5 une_gerppt Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, total.

Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, total.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 165



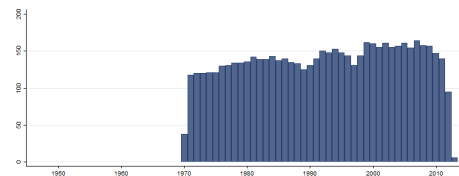
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 188 n: 4388 \bar{N} : 100 \bar{T} : 23

4.51.6 une_gerpt Gross enrollment ratio, primary, total.

Gross enrollment ratio, primary, total.



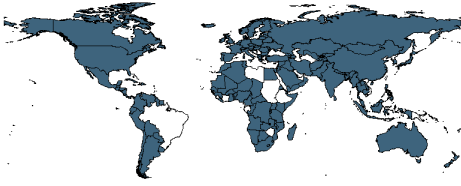
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 174



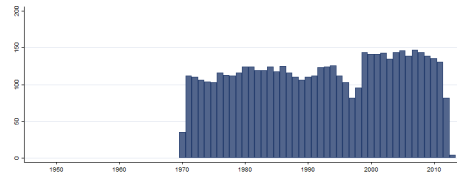
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 188 n: 5957 \bar{N} : 135 \bar{T} : 32

4.51.7 une_gerst Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, total.

Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, total.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 168



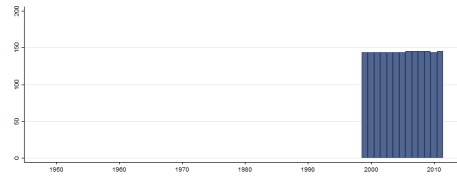
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 188 n: 5116 \bar{N} : 116 \bar{T} : 27

4.51.8 une_hiv HIV rate in adults (15-49 years)

HIV rate in adults (15-49 years)



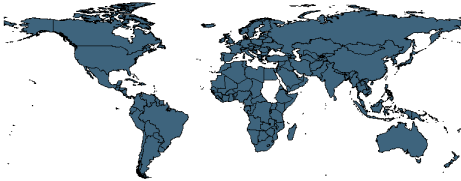
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011
N: 146



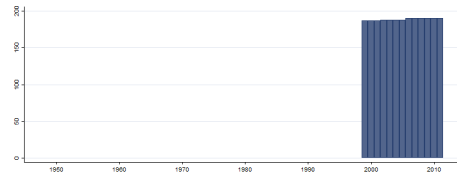
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2011
N: 146 n: 1877 \bar{N} : 144 \bar{T} : 13

4.51.9 une_imr Infant mortality rate

Infant mortality rate



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 190



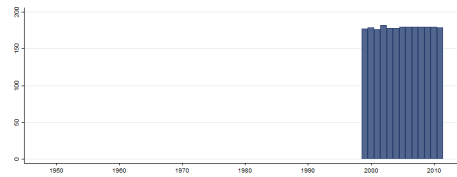
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2011
N: 190 n: 2453 \bar{N} : 189 \bar{T} : 13

4.51.10 une_leb Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth



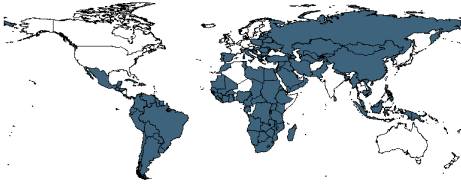
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 180



Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2011
N: 186 n: 2329 \bar{N} : 179 \bar{T} : 13

4.51.11 une_litac Literacy Rate, Adult, Total

Literacy Rate, Adult, Total



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 132

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

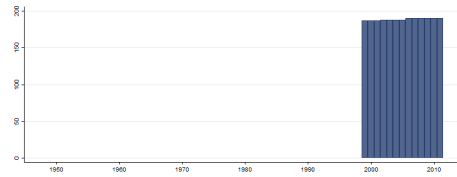
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.51.12 une_popgr Annual population growth rate

Annual population growth rate



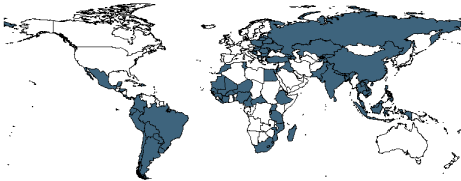
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 190



Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2011
N: 190 n: 2453 \bar{N} : 189 \bar{T} : 13

4.51.13 une_pov Poverty rate

Poverty rate



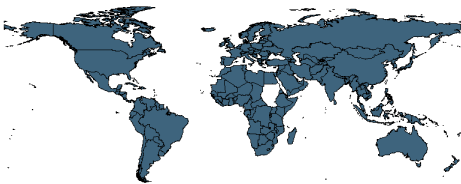
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 81

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.51.14 une_rp Rural population (%)

Rural population (%)



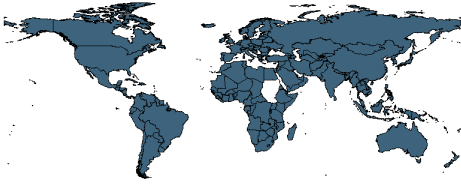
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 190



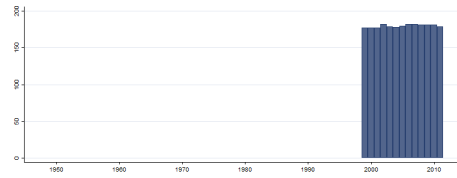
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2011
N: 190 n: 2453 \bar{N} : 189 \bar{T} : 13

4.51.15 une_tfr Total fertility rate

Total fertility rate



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 182



Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2011
N: 187 n: 2336 \bar{N} : 180 \bar{T} : 12

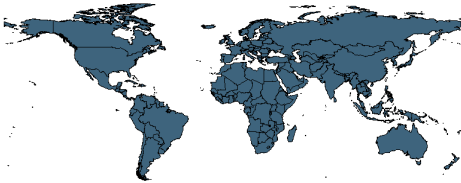
4.52 UN Statistics

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/dnllist.asp>
(Statistics, 2014)(2014-08-29)

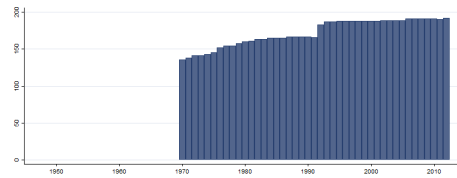
National Accounts Main Aggregates Database Note: Dropped the following countries: "Australia and New Zealand", "Sudan", "South Sudan", the two different parts of Tanzania. Also Micronesia was problematic.

4.52.1 unna_ahff GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing

GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing



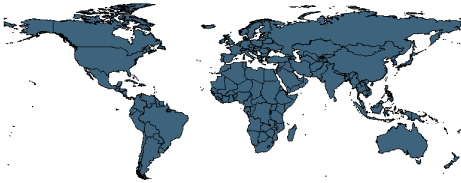
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 191



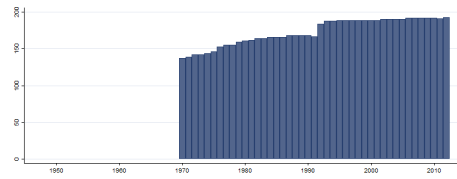
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 201 n: 7404 \bar{N} : 172 \bar{T} : 37

4.52.2 unna_con GDP: Construction

GDP: Construction



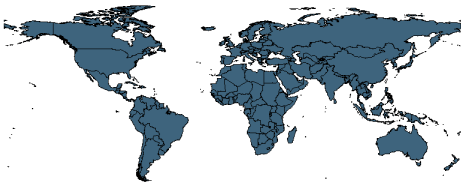
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



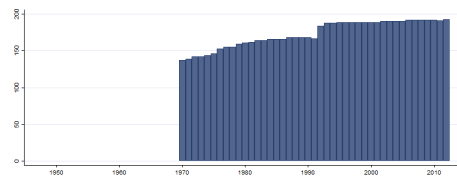
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 202 n: 7447 \bar{N} : 173 \bar{T} : 37

4.52.3 unna_gdp Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



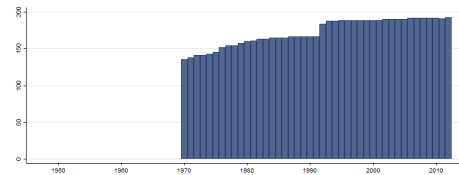
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 202 n: 7447 \bar{N} : 173 \bar{T} : 37

4.52.4 unna_gse GDP: Goods and Services - Export

GDP: Goods and Services - Export



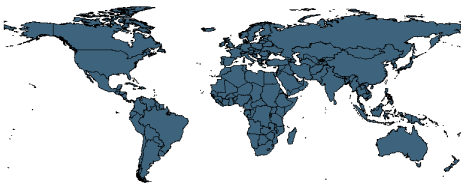
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



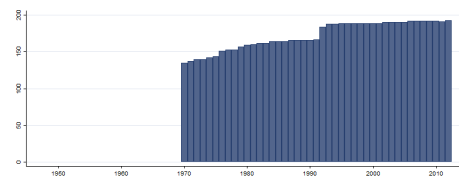
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 201 n: 7426 \bar{N} : 173 \bar{T} : 37

4.52.5 unna_gsi GDP: Goods and Services - Import

GDP: Goods and Services - Import



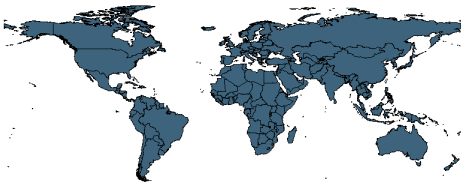
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



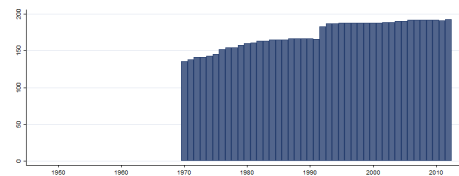
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 200 n: 7405 \bar{N} : 172 \bar{T} : 37

4.52.6 unna_man GDP: Manufacturing

GDP: Manufacturing



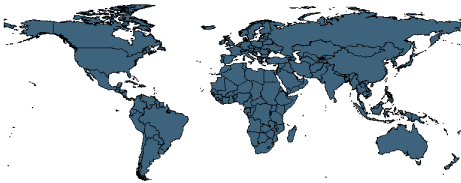
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



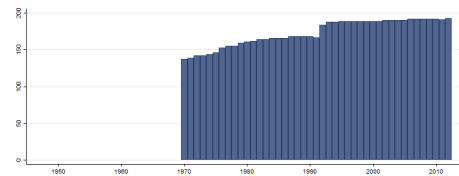
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 202 n: 7413 \bar{N} : 172 \bar{T} : 37

4.52.7 unna_mmu GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities

GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities



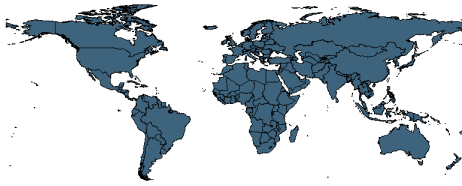
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



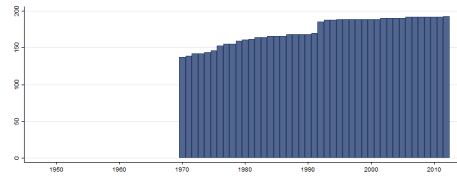
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 202 n: 7447 \bar{N} : 173 \bar{T} : 37

4.52.8 unna_pop Population

Population



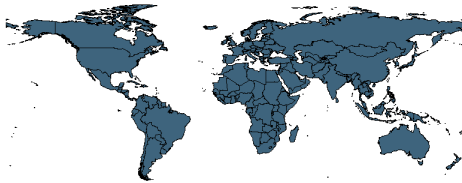
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



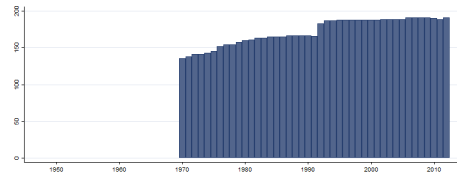
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 202 n: 7452 \bar{N} : 173 \bar{T} : 37

4.52.9 unna_tsc GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication

GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication



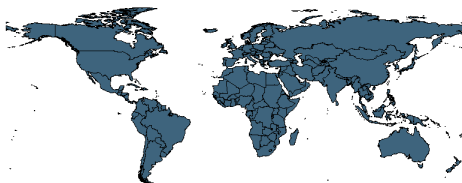
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 191



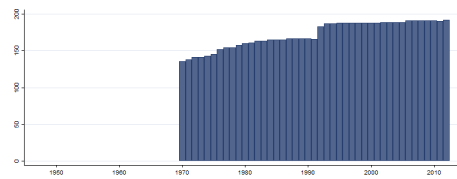
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 201 n: 7401 \bar{N} : 172 \bar{T} : 37

4.52.10 unna_wrrh GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels

GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 191



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 201 n: 7404 \bar{N} : 172 \bar{T} : 37

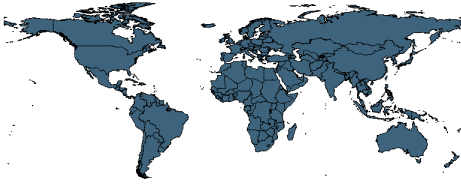
4.53 Vanhanen, Tatu

<http://www.fsd.uta.fi/en/data/catalogue/FSD1289/index.html>
(Vanhanen and Lundell, 2014)(2014-03-17)

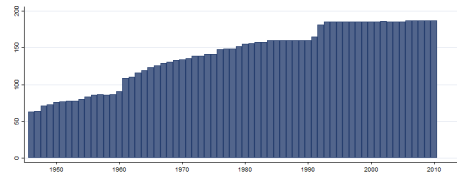
Measures of Democracy 1810-2012 The data contain three different variables, created by Tatu Vanhanen in his long-term research, for each year from 1810 to 2012. The variables in question are political competition, political participation and the index of democratization.

4.53.1 van_comp Competition

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.



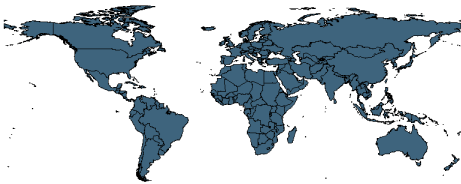
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 187



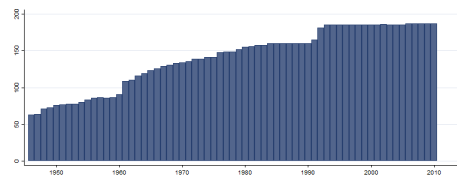
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 200 n: 9138 \bar{N} : 141 \bar{T} : 46

4.53.2 van_index Index of Democratization

The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.



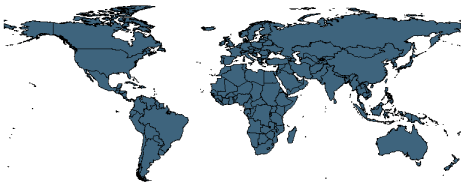
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 187



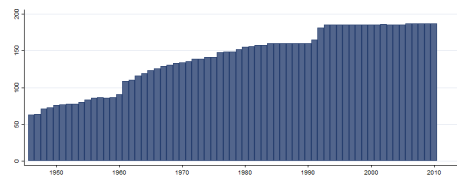
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 200 n: 9138 \bar{N} : 141 \bar{T} : 46

4.53.3 van_part Participation

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:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 187



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 200 n: 9138 \bar{N} : 141 \bar{T} : 46

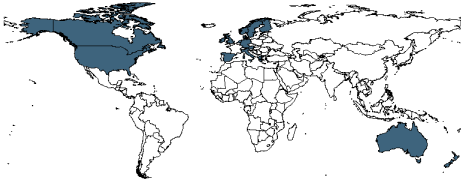
4.54 Jelle Visser

<http://www.uva-aias.net/207>
(Visser, 2013)(2014-08-20)

ICTWSS: Database on Institutional Characteristics of Trade Unions, Wage Setting, State Intervention and Social Pacts in 34 countries between 1960 and 2013 The ICTWSS database covers four key elements of modern political economies: trade unionism, wage setting, state intervention and social pacts. The database contains annual data for all OECD and EU member states.

4.54.1 vi_umpub Union Membership (Public Sector)

Union Membership (Public Sector)



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 16

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.55 Worldbank

<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home>
(Kaufmann et al., 2010)(2014-03-17)

The Worldwide Governance Indicators These indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 31 separate data sources constructed by 25 different organizations. These individual measures of governance are assigned to categories capturing key dimensions of governance. An unobserved component model is used to construct six aggregate governance indicators. Point estimates of the dimensions of governance, the margins of error as well as the number of sources are presented for each country. The governance estimates are normally distributed with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one each year of measurement. This implies that virtually all scores lie between -2.5 and 2.5, with higher scores corresponding to better outcomes.

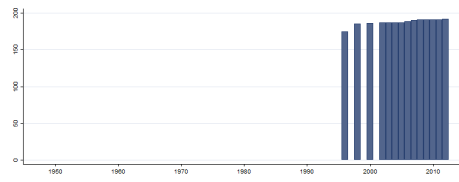
WARNING: Since the estimates are standardized (with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one) each year of measurement, they are not directly suitable for over-time comparisons within countries. Kaufmann et al. (2006) however find no systematic time-trends in a selection of indicators that do allow for comparisons over time, which suggests that time-series information in the WBGI scores can be used if interpreted with caution.

4.55.1 wbgi_cce Control of Corruption - Estimate

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".



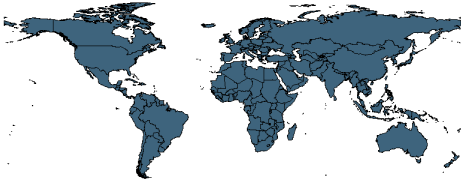
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 191



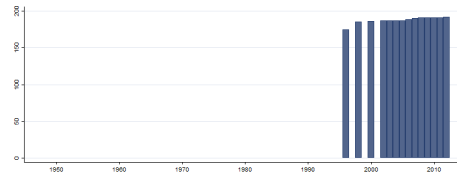
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 193 n: 2629 \bar{N} : 155 \bar{T} : 14

4.55.2 wbgi_ccs Control of Corruption - Standard Errors

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors



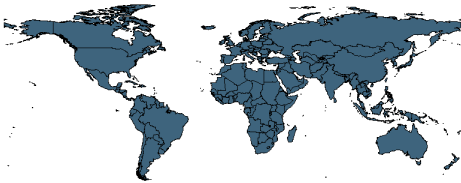
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 191



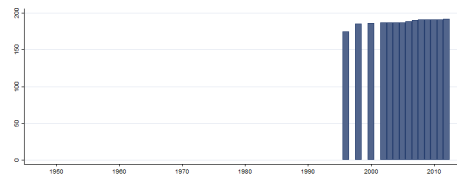
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 193 n: 2629 \bar{N} : 155 \bar{T} : 14

4.55.3 wsgi_gee Government Effectiveness - Estimate

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.



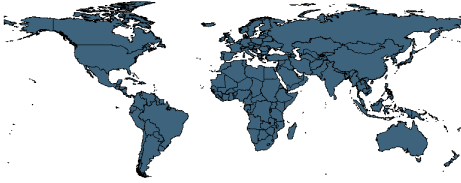
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 191



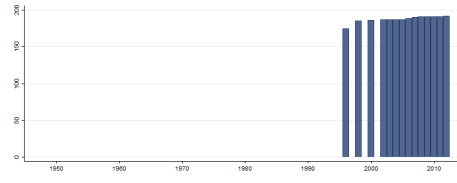
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 193 n: 2629 \bar{N} : 155 \bar{T} : 14

4.55.4 wsgi_ges Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors



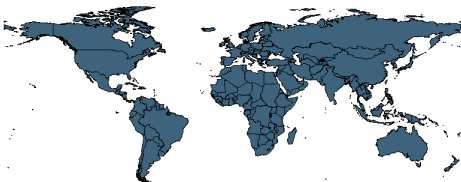
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 191



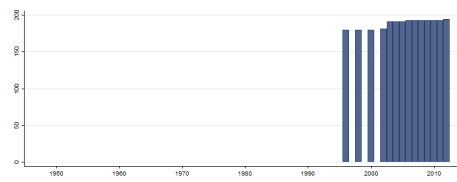
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 193 n: 2629 \bar{N} : 155 \bar{T} : 14

4.55.5 wsgi_pse Political Stability - Estimate

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



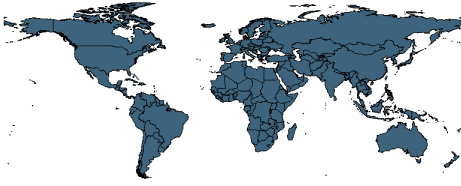
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193



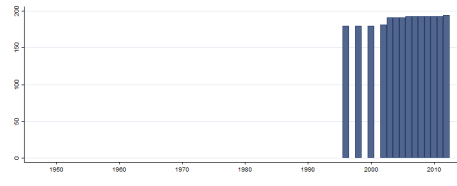
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 195 n: 2646 \bar{N} : 156 \bar{T} : 14

4.55.6 wsgi_pss Political Stability - Standard Errors

Political Stability - Standard Errors



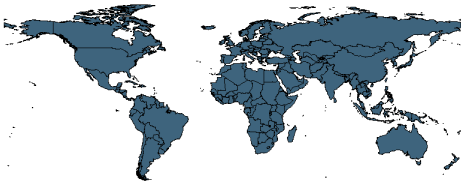
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193



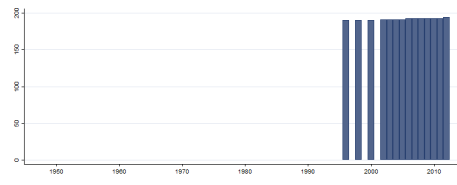
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 195 n: 2646 \bar{N} : 156 \bar{T} : 14

4.55.7 wbg_i_rle Rule of Law - Estimate

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.



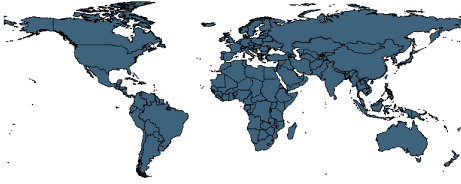
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193



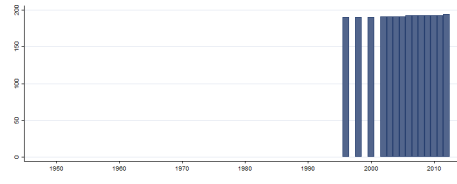
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 195 n: 2686 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 14

4.55.8 wbg_i_rls Rule of Law - Standard Errors

Rule of Law - Standard Errors



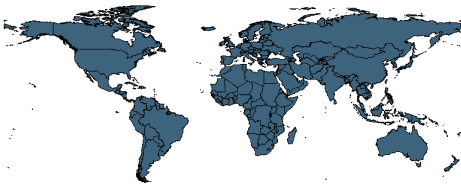
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193



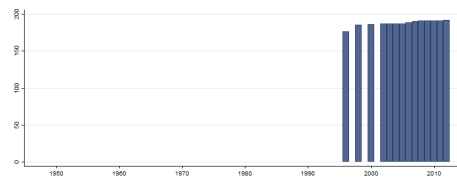
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 195 n: 2686 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 14

4.55.9 wbg_i_rqe Regulatory Quality - Estimate

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.



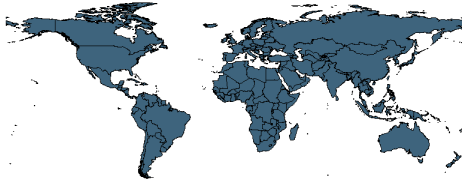
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 191



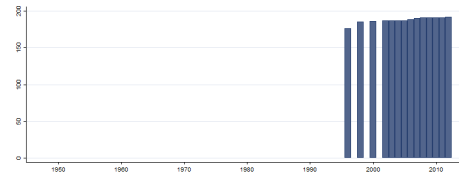
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 193 n: 2630 \bar{N} : 155 \bar{T} : 14

4.55.10 wbg_i_rqs Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors



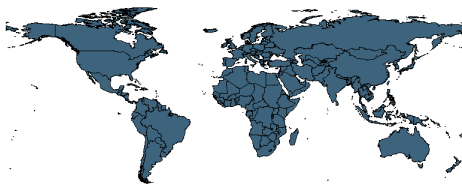
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 191



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 193 n: 2630 \bar{N} : 155 \bar{T} : 14

4.55.11 wbgi_vae Voice and Accountability - Estimate

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.



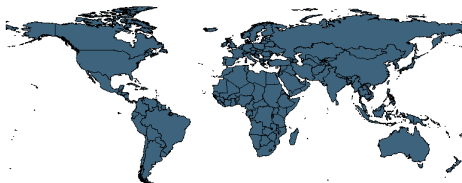
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 195 n: 2686 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 14

4.55.12 wbgi_vas Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 193



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 195 n: 2686 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 14

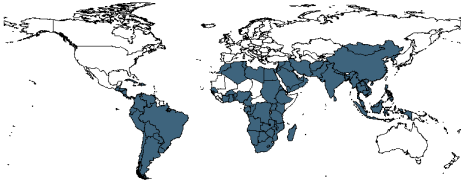
4.56 Worldbank

<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>
(Group, 2012)(2014-05-19)

World Development Indicators The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources.

4.56.1 wdi_accelectr Access to electricity (% of population)

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.



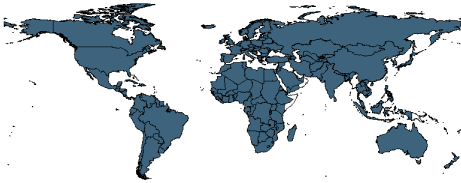
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 87

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

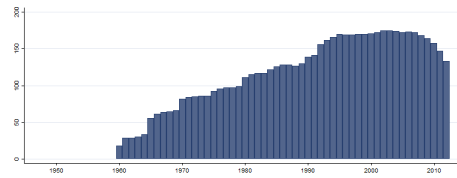
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.2 wdi_agrvagdp Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)

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. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.



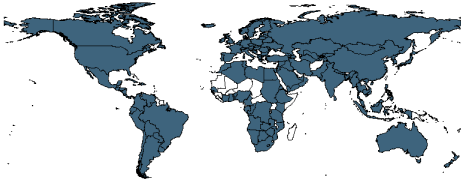
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 172



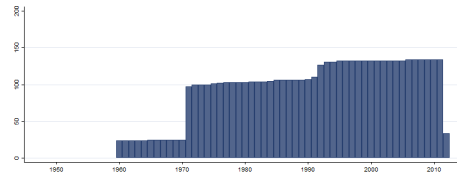
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6343 \bar{N} : 120 \bar{T} : 34

4.56.3 wdi_altnuen Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)

Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.



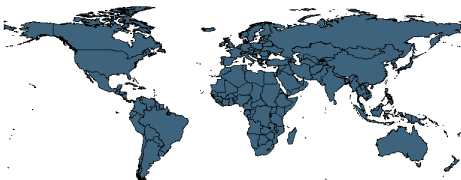
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 134



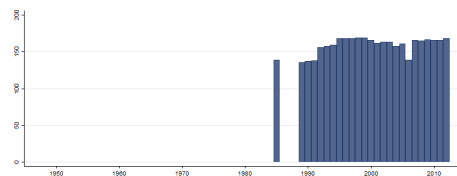
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 137 n: 5125 \bar{N} : 97 \bar{T} : 37

4.56.4 wdi_armedf Armed forces personnel, total

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:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 168



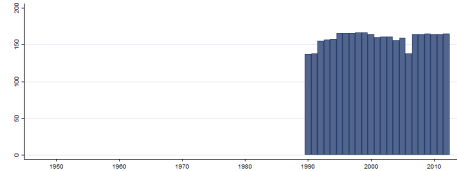
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2012
N: 175 n: 3975 \bar{N} : 142 \bar{T} : 23

4.56.5 wdi_armedfper Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)

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.



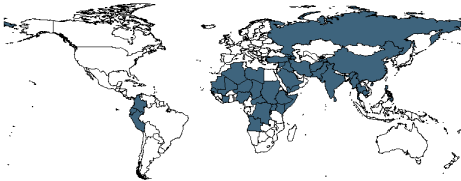
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 166



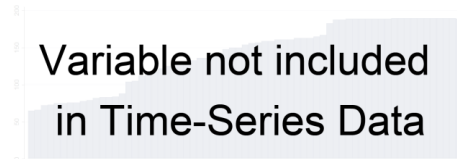
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 172 n: 3662 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 21

4.56.6 wdi_battdd Battle-related deaths (number of people)

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.



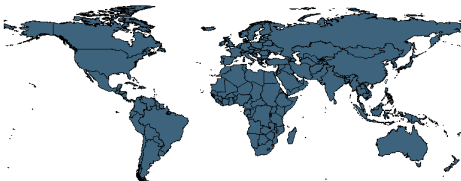
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 44



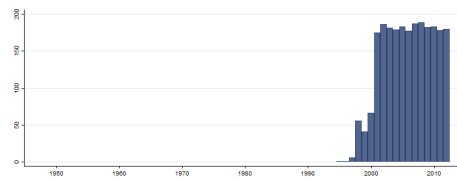
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.7 wdi_broadband Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)

Fixed broadband Internet subscribers are the number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technology.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 191



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012
N: 193 n: 2351 \bar{N} : 131 \bar{T} : 12

4.56.8 wdi_chemp Children in employment, total (% of children ages 7-14)

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.



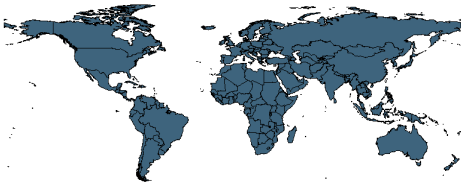
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 63

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

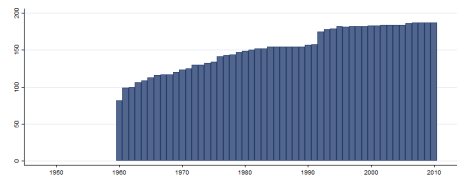
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.9 wdi_co2mtpc CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

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:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 187



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2010
N: 191 n: 7747 \bar{N} : 152 \bar{T} : 41

4.56.10 wdi_dofdcald Depth of the food deficit (kilocalories per person per day)

The depth of the food deficit indicates how many calories would be needed to lift the undernourished from their status, everything else being constant. The average intensity of food deprivation of the undernourished, estimated as the difference between the average dietary energy requirement and the average dietary energy consumption of the undernourished population (food-deprived), is multiplied by the number of undernourished to provide an estimate of the total food deficit in the country, which is then normalized by the total population.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 170



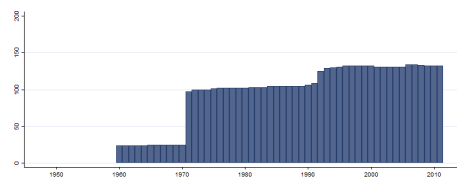
Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2013
N: 171 n: 3599 \bar{N} : 164 \bar{T} : 21

4.56.11 wdi_elpowconpc Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)

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.



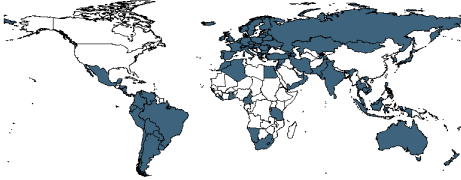
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 134



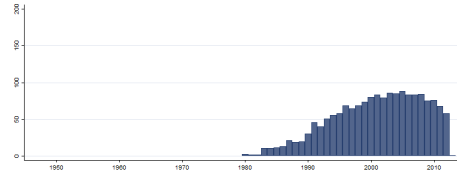
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 137 n: 5059 \bar{N} : 97 \bar{T} : 37

4.56.12 wdi_emp Employers, total (% of employment)

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).



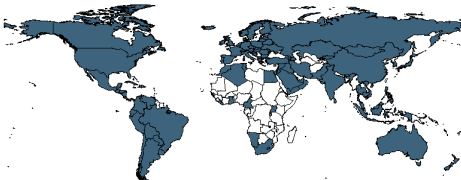
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 103



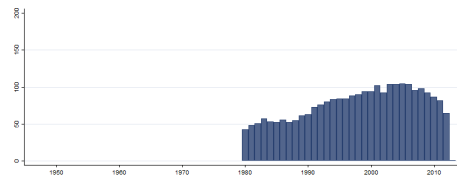
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 149 n: 1701 \bar{N} : 50 \bar{T} : 11

4.56.13 wdi_empagr Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.



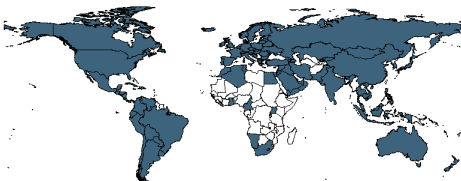
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 115



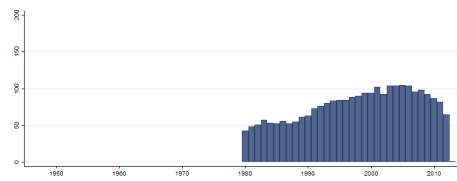
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 166 n: 2569 \bar{N} : 76 \bar{T} : 15

4.56.14 wdi_empind Employment in industry (% of total employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Industry corresponds to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3) and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water).



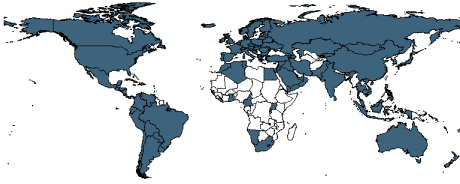
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 115



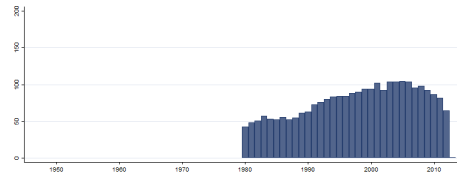
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 166 n: 2569 \bar{N} : 76 \bar{T} : 15

4.56.15 wdi_empser Employment in services (% of total employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 115



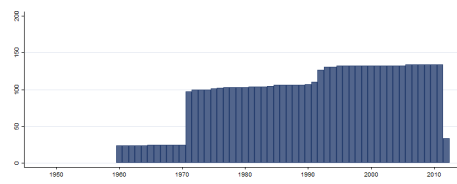
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 166 n: 2569 \bar{N} : 76 \bar{T} : 15

4.56.16 wdi_energyimp Energy imports, net (% of energy use)

Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 134



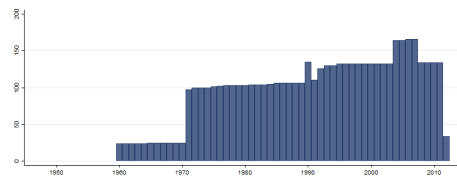
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 137 n: 5125 \bar{N} : 97 \bar{T} : 37

4.56.17 wdi_enusektoepc Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)

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.



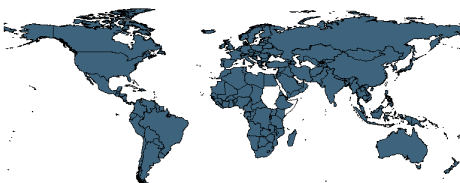
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 166



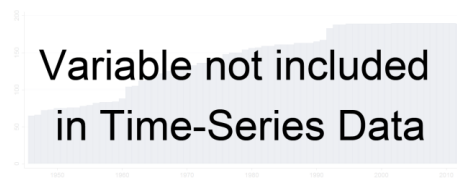
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 169 n: 5278 \bar{N} : 100 \bar{T} : 31

4.56.18 wdi_eodb Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations)

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:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 182



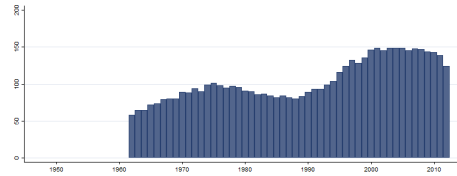
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.19 wdi_expfuel Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)

Fuels comprise SITC section 3 (mineral fuels).



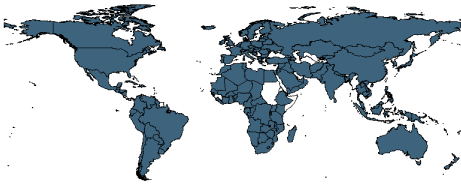
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 164



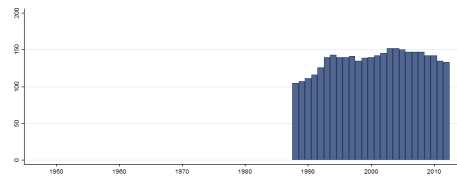
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 186 n: 5360 \bar{N} : 105 \bar{T} : 29

4.56.20 wdi_expmilgdp 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:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 153



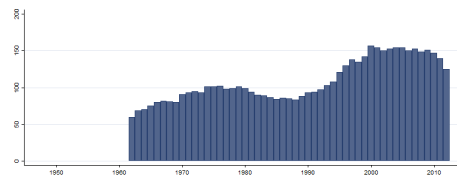
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 164 n: 3417 \bar{N} : 137 \bar{T} : 21

4.56.21 wdi_expom Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)

Ores and metals comprise the commodities in SITC sections 27 (crude fertilizer, minerals nes); 28 (metalliferous ores, scrap); and 68 (non-ferrous metals).



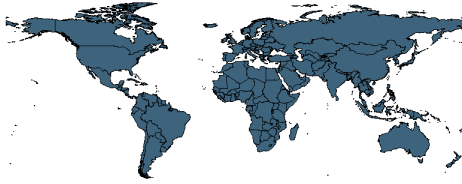
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 165



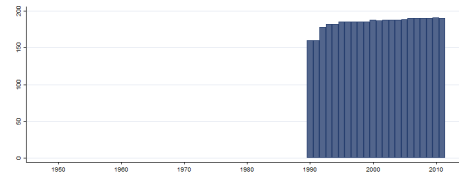
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 5554 \bar{N} : 109 \bar{T} : 30

4.56.22 wdi_forestarea Forest area (% of land area)

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.



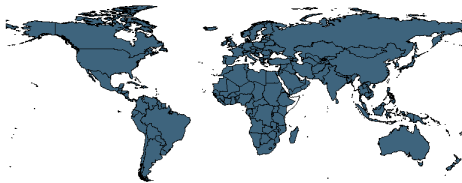
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 191



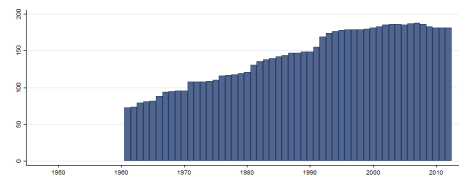
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2011
N: 192 n: 4056 \bar{N} : 184 \bar{T} : 21

4.56.23 wdi_gdpgr GDP growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 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.



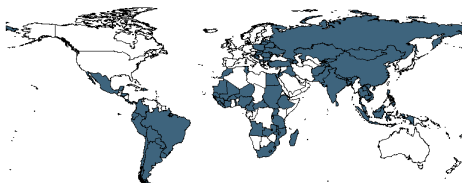
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 188



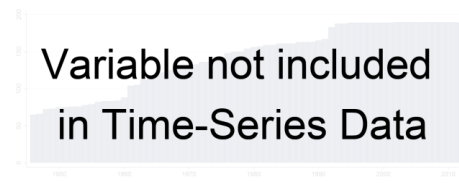
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 196 n: 7377 \bar{N} : 142 \bar{T} : 38

4.56.24 wdi_gini GINI index

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.



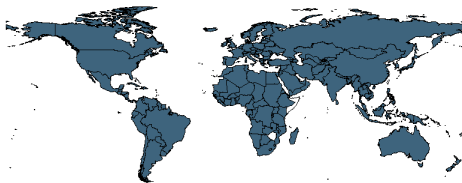
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 88



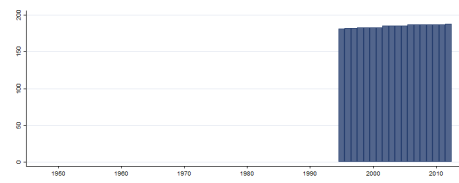
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.25 wdi_hetot Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

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



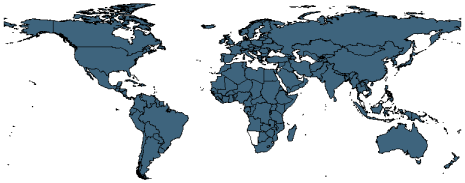
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 187



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012
N: 189 n: 3327 \bar{N} : 185 \bar{T} : 18

4.56.26 wdi_homicide Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)

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: 2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 178

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.27 wdi_incs10_h 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: 2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 88

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.28 wdi_incs10_l 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.



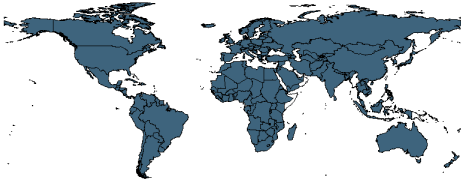
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 88

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

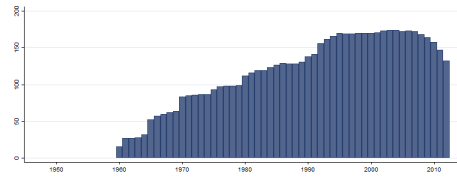
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.29 wdi_indvagd Industry, value added (% of GDP)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.



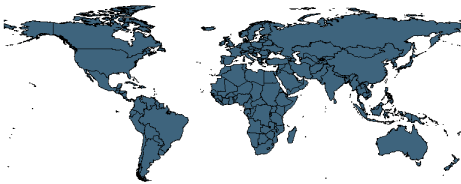
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 172



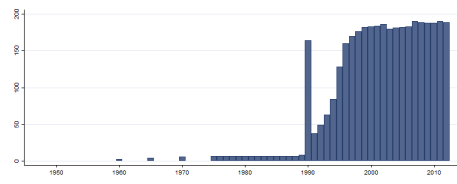
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6329 \bar{N} : 119 \bar{T} : 34

4.56.30 wdi_internetuse Internet users (per 100 people)

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 12 months. Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.



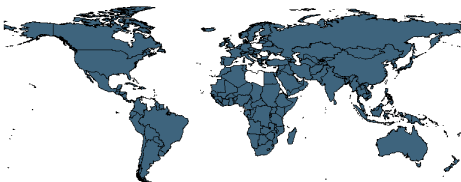
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 190



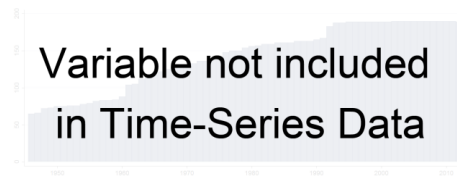
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 193 n: 3746 \bar{N} : 71 \bar{T} : 19

4.56.31 wdi_iws Improved water source (% of population with access)

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population using an improved drinking water source. The improved drinking water source includes piped water on premises (piped household water connection located inside the user's dwelling, plot or yard), and other improved drinking water sources (public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 181

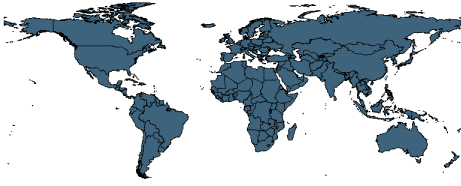


Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

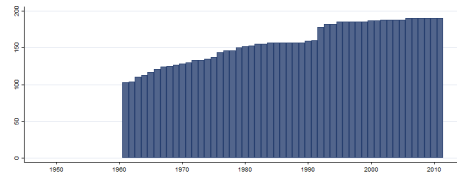
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.32 wdi_landagr Agricultural land (% of land area)

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.



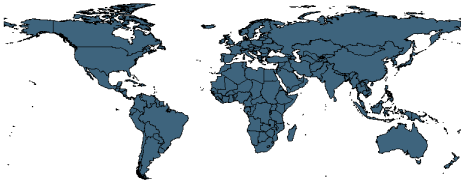
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 190



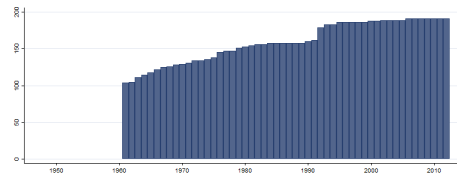
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2011
N: 195 n: 8035 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 41

4.56.33 wdi_landarea Land area (sq. km)

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.



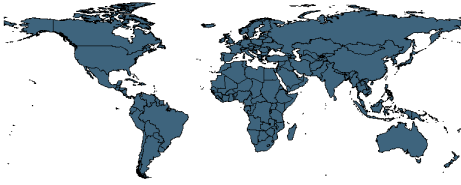
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 191



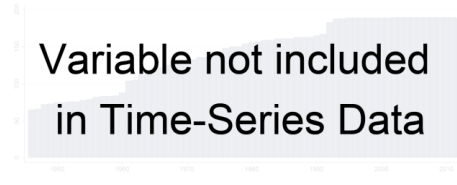
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 197 n: 8278 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 42

4.56.34 wdi_mignet Net migration

Net migration is the net total of migrants during the period, that is, the total number of immigrants less the annual number of emigrants, including both citizens and noncitizens. Data are five-year estimates.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 182



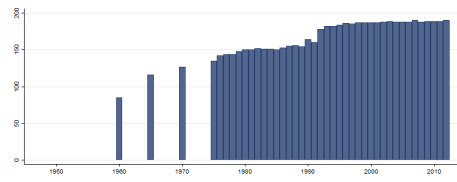
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.35 wdi_mobile Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provide access to the public switched telephone network. Post-paid and prepaid subscriptions are included.



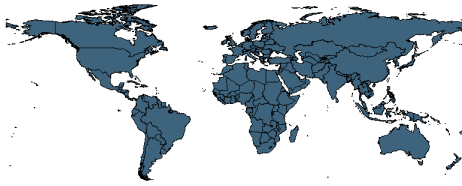
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 190



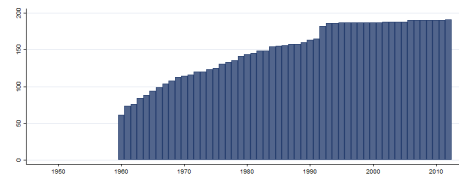
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 198 n: 6808 \bar{N} : 128 \bar{T} : 34

4.56.36 wdi_mortuf Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.



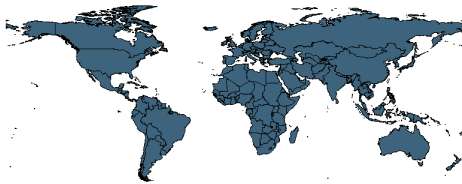
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 190



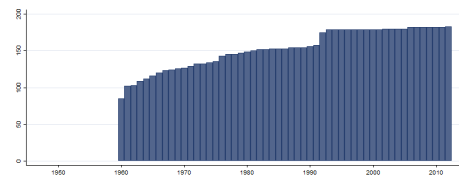
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 196 n: 7962 \bar{N} : 150 \bar{T} : 41

4.56.37 wdi_pop014 Population ages 0-14 (% of 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.



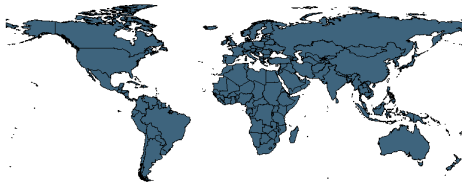
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 182



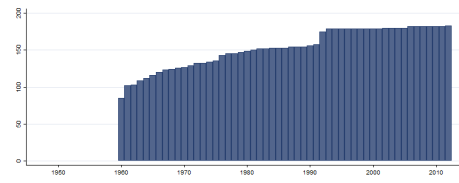
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 189 n: 8109 \bar{N} : 153 \bar{T} : 43

4.56.38 wdi_pop1564 Population ages 15-64 (% of total)

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 is the number of people who could potentially be economically active. 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 the country of origin.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 182



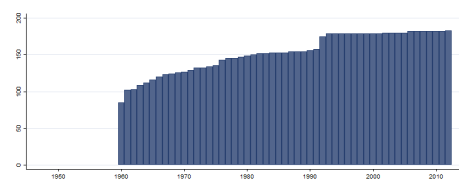
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 189 n: 8109 \bar{N} : 153 \bar{T} : 43

4.56.39 wdi_pop65 Population ages 65 and above (% of total)

Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.



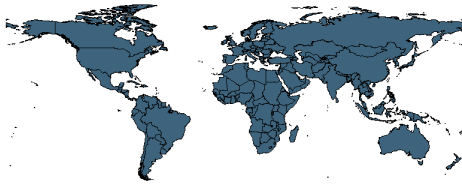
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 182



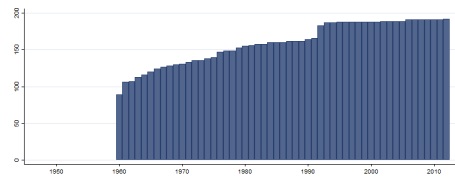
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 189 n: 8109 \bar{N} : 153 \bar{T} : 43

4.56.40 wdi_poprurper Rural population (% of total population)

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.



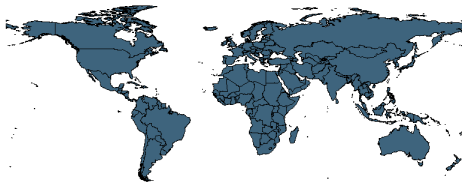
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 191



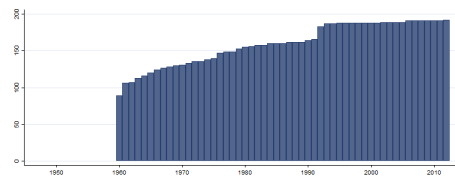
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 198 n: 8462 \bar{N} : 160 \bar{T} : 43

4.56.41 wdi_popurbper Urban population (% of total)

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.



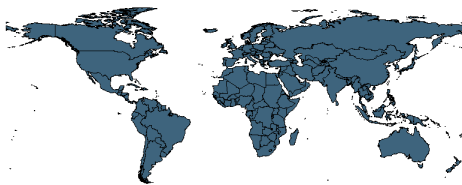
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 191



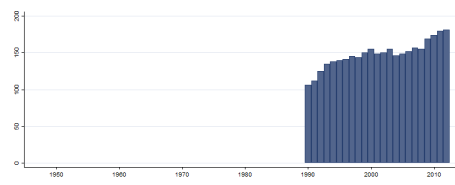
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 198 n: 8462 \bar{N} : 160 \bar{T} : 43

4.56.42 wdi_refasylum Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

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.



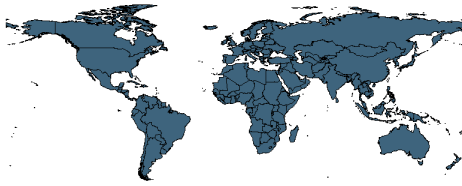
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 180



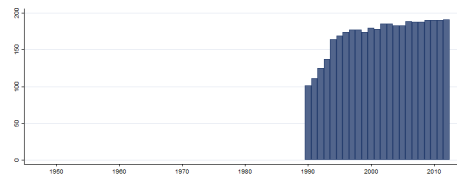
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 183 n: 3408 \bar{N} : 148 \bar{T} : 19

4.56.43 wdi_reforigin Refugee population by country or territory of origin

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.



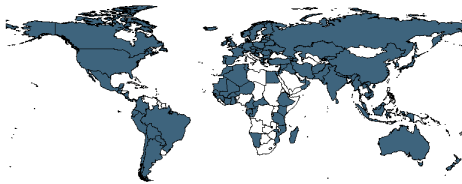
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 190



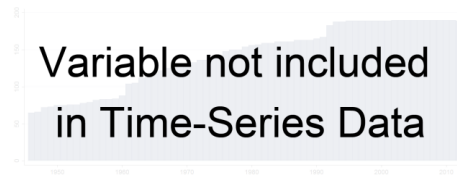
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 193 n: 3929 \bar{N} : 171 \bar{T} : 20

4.56.44 wdi_roaddens Road density (km of road per 100 sq. km of land area)

Road density is the ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's land area. The road network includes all roads in the country: motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other urban and rural roads.



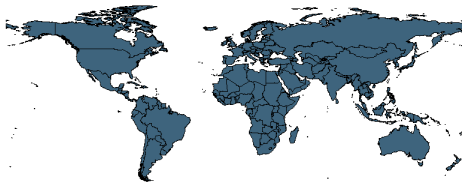
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 117



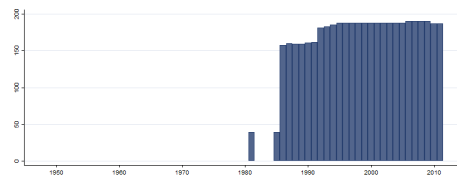
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.45 wdi_scitejournal Scientific and technical journal articles

Scientific and technical journal articles refer to the number of scientific and engineering articles published in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences.



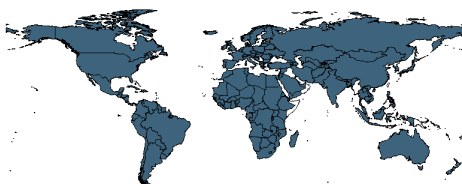
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 190



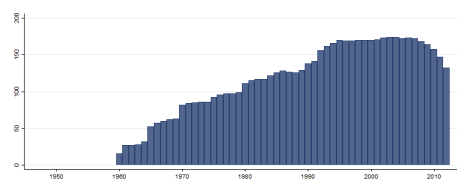
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 191 n: 4788 \bar{N} : 154 \bar{T} : 25

4.56.46 wdi_servagdp Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.



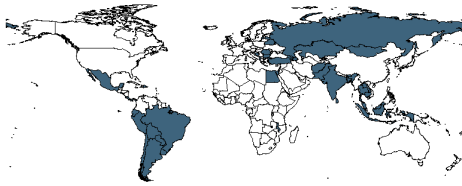
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 172



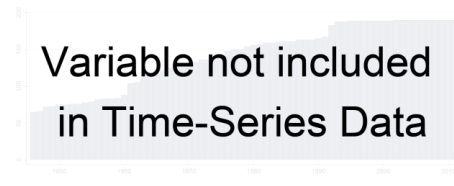
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6305 \bar{N} : 119 \bar{T} : 34

4.56.47 wdi_splpc Program participation (%) - All Social Protection

Coverage of social protection and labor programs (SPL) shows the percentage of population participating in social insurance, social safety net, and unemployment benefits and active labor market programs. Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 42



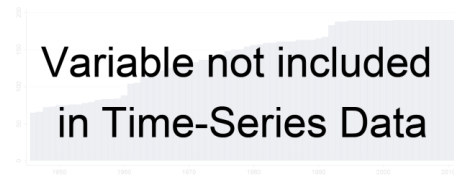
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.48 wdi_splpg Generosity of All Social Protection (%)

Generosity of social protection and labor programs (SPL) is measured by the total transfer amount received by the population participating in social insurance, social safety net, and unemployment benefits and active labor market programs as a share of their total welfare. Welfare is defined as the total income or total expenditure of beneficiary households. Estimates include both direct and indirect beneficiaries.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 39



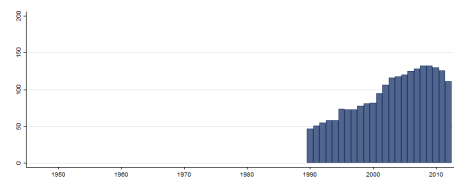
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.49 wdi_taxrev Tax revenue (% of GDP)

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



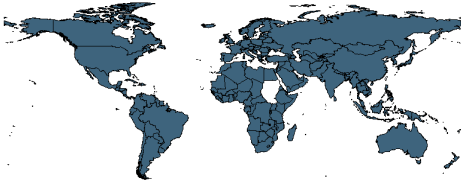
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 142



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 160 n: 2169 \bar{N} : 94 \bar{T} : 14

4.56.50 wdi_thrbird Bird species, threatened

Birds are listed for countries included within their breeding or wintering ranges. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.



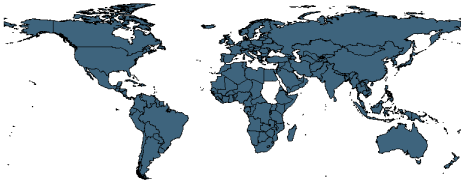
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 190

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.51 wdi_thrfish Fish species, threatened

Fish species are based on Froese, R. and Pauly, D. (eds). 2008. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.



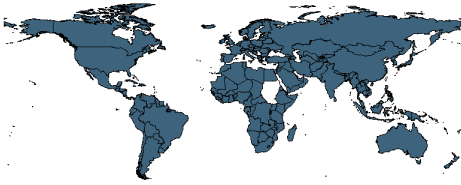
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 190

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.52 wdi_thrmam Mammal species, threatened

Mammal species are mammals excluding whales and porpoises. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.



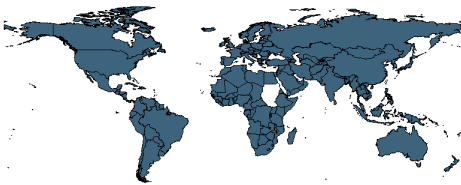
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 190

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.53 wdi_thrplant Plant species (higher), threatened

Higher plants are native vascular plant species. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.



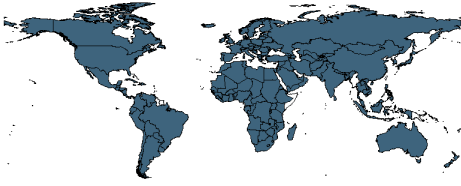
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 190

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

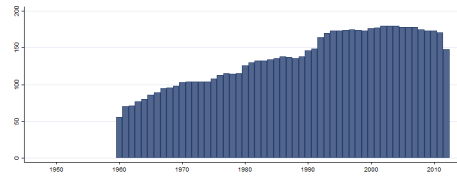
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.56.54 wdi_trade Trade (% of GDP)

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.



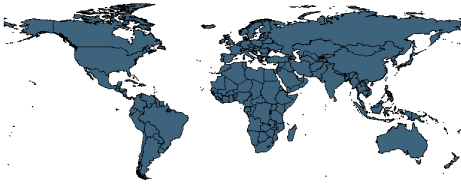
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 178



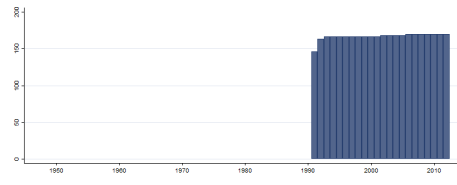
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 189 n: 7179 \bar{N} : 135 \bar{T} : 38

4.56.55 wdi_unempfilo Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.



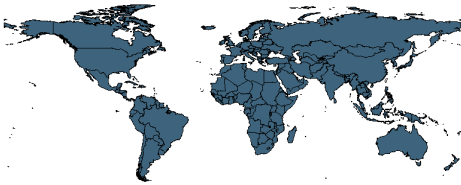
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 170



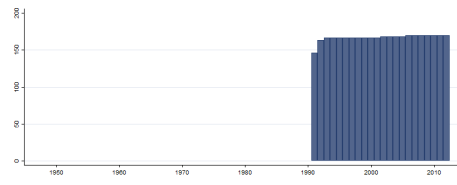
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 172 n: 3674 \bar{N} : 167 \bar{T} : 21

4.56.56 wdi_unempilo Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.



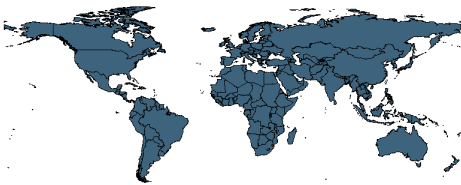
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 170



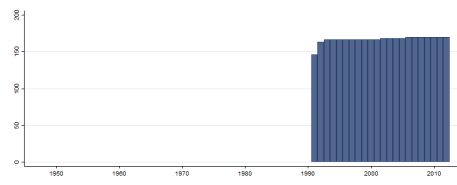
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 172 n: 3674 \bar{N} : 167 \bar{T} : 21

4.56.57 wdi_unempmilo Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.



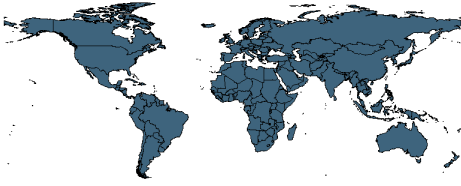
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 170



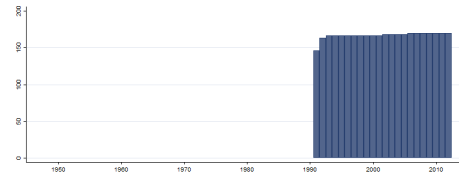
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 172 n: 3674 \bar{N} : 167 \bar{T} : 21

4.56.58 wdi_unempyfilo Unemployment, youth female (% fem 15-24) ILO

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



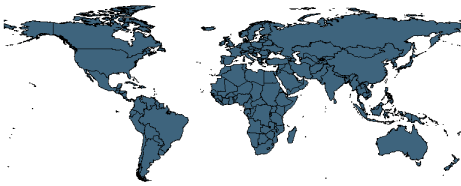
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 170



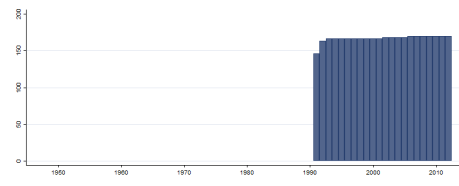
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 172 n: 3674 \bar{N} : 167 \bar{T} : 21

4.56.59 wdi_unempyilo Unemployment, youth total (% of labor force ages 15-24) (ILO)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



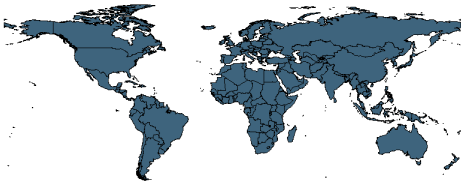
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 170



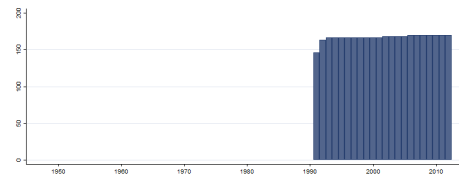
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 172 n: 3674 \bar{N} : 167 \bar{T} : 21

4.56.60 wdi_unempmilo Unemployment, youth male (% fem 15-24)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 170



Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 172 n: 3674 \bar{N} : 167 \bar{T} : 21

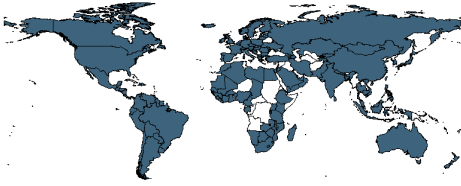
4.57 World Economic Forum

<http://www.weforum.org/issues/competitiveness-0/gci2012-data-platform/>
(Forum, 2012)(2013-03-05)

Global Competitiveness Report The Global Competitiveness Report 2013-2014 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 144 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity.

4.57.1 wef_elec Quality of electricity supply

Quality of Electricity Supply: How would you assess the quality of the electricity supply in your country (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations)? (1 = insufficient and suffers frequent interruptions; 7 = sufficient and reliable).



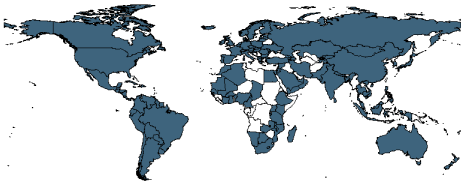
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 142

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.57.2 wef_gend Gender Gap Index Score

All scores are reported on a scale of 0 to 1, with 1 representing maximum gender equality. The study measures the extent to which women have achieved full equality with men in five critical areas: Economic participation; Economic opportunity; Political empowerment; Educational Attainment; Health and well-being

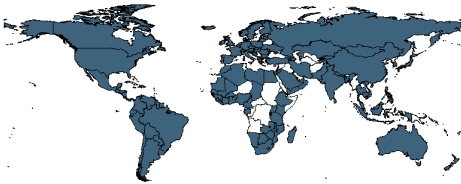


Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 135

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.57.3 wef_ias Internet access in schools



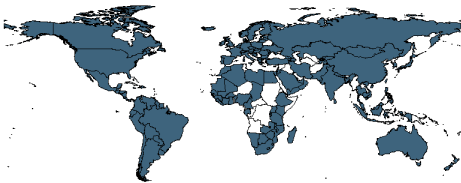
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 142

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.57.4 wef_mobile Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.

Mobile Telephone Subscriptions (Per 100 Population): Number of mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 population. Year 2011 or most recent year available.



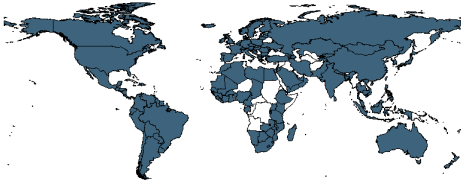
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 142

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.57.5 wef_ptp Public trust in politicians

Public Trust in Politicians: How would you rate the level of public trust in the ethical standards of politicians in your country? (1 = very low; 7 = very high).



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 142

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.58 Welzel

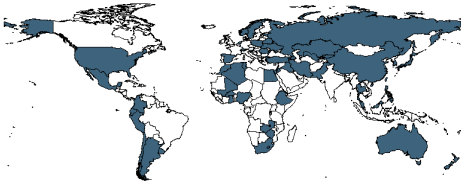
-

(Welzel, 2013)(2014-12-11)

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.

4.58.1 wel_ic Informational Connectedness

Meaning: 8-item index measuring the diversity of information sources used by the average individual in a nation. Source: Index invented and documented in Welzel, Freedom Rising (2013: 79), www.cambridge.org/welzel (Online Appendix, p. 29-30), based on data from the World Values Surveys, countries from rounds five and six. Scaling: Multi-point index, ranging from a theoretical minimum of 0, when not a single one of the eight information sources has been used "last week," to a maximum of 1.0, when all eight sources were used. Intermediate positions are measured in fractions of 1. 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 Freedom Rising's (2013) human empowerment framework, informational connectedness is interpreted as connective empowerment.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 57

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.59 World Values Survey

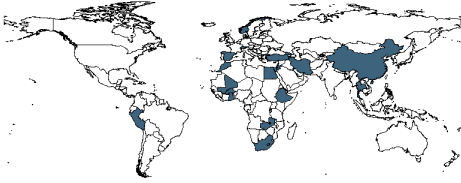
<http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>
(Association, 2009)(19394)

World Values Survey dataset The World Values Survey (www.worldvaluessurvey.org) 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.

4.59.1 wvs_e037 Government more responsibility

The respondents were asked to place their views on a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 meant complete agreement with the first statement and 10 meant complete agreement with the second statement. If their view fell somewhere in between, they could choose any number in between. Scale from 1 (The

Government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for) to 10 (People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves).



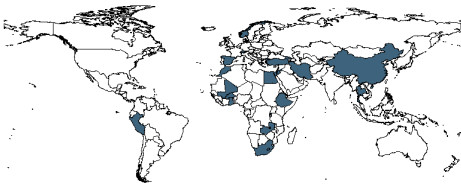
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2008
N: 19

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.59.2 wvs_e069_04 Confidence: the press

The respondents level of confidence in the press. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2008
N: 19

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.59.3 wvs_e069_10 Confidence: television

The respondents level of confidence in the television. (1) A great deal. (2) Quite a lot. (3) Not very much. (4) None at all.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2008
N: 19

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

5 Bibliography

References

- D. Acemoglu, S. Johnson, and J. A. Robinson, "The colonial origins of comparative development: an empirical investigation," National bureau of economic research, Tech. Rep., 2000.
- A. Alesina, A. Devleeschauwer, W. Easterly, S. Kurlat, and R. Wacziarg, "Fractionalization," *Journal of Economic growth*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 155–194, 2003.
- B. Bueno De Mesquita, A. Smith, R. M. Siverson, and J. D. Morrow, *The logic of political survival*. MIT press, 2005.
- R. J. Barro and J. W. Lee, "A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010," *Journal of development economics*, vol. 104, pp. 184–198, 2013.
- M. Bernhard, T. Nordstrom, and C. Reenock, "Economic performance, institutional intermediation, and democratic survival," *Journal of Politics*, vol. 63, no. 3, pp. 775–803, 2001.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- M. Coppedge, A. Alvarez, and C. Maldonado, "Two persistent dimensions of democracy: Contestation and inclusiveness," *The Journal of Politics*, vol. 70, no. 03, pp. 632–647, 2008.
- J. A. Cheibub, J. Gandhi, and J. R. Vreeland, "Democracy and dictatorship revisited," *Public Choice*, vol. 143, no. 1-2, pp. 67–101, 2010.
- D. L. Cingranelli and D. L. Richards, "The cingranelli and richards (ciri) human rights data project," *Human Rights Quarterly*, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 401–424, 2010.
- T. Beck, G. Clarke, A. Groff, P. Keefer, and P. Walsh, "New tools in comparative political economy: The database of political institutions," *The World Bank Economic Review*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 165–176, 2001.
- A. Dreher, "Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization," *Applied Economics*, vol. 38, no. 10, pp. 1091–1110, 2006.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- , "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- W. Easterly and R. Levine, "Africa's growth tragedy: policies and ethnic divisions," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, pp. 1203–1250, 1997.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- D. C. Esty, M. A. Levy, C. H. Kim, A. de Sherbinin, T. Srebotnjak, and V. Mara, "Environmental performance index," *New Haven: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy*, p. 382, 2008.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- J. D. Fearon, "Ethnic and cultural diversity by country*," *Journal of Economic Growth*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 195–222, 2003.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- , "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- J. D. Gwartney, C. Joshua, R. Lawson, J. D. Gwartney, C. Joshua, and R. Lawson, "2010 economic freedom dataset, published in economic freedom of the world: 2010 annual report," *Fraser Institute*, 2012.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- M. Gibney, L. Cornett, R. Wood, and P. Haschke, "Political terror scale 1976-2012," 2013.

- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- K. S. Gleditsch, "Expanded trade and gdp data," *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, vol. 46, no. 5, pp. 712–724, 2002.
- N.-C. Bormann and M. Golder, "Democratic electoral systems around the world, 1946–2011," *Electoral Studies*, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 360–369, 2013.
- M. Grimes, "The conditions of successful civil society involvement in combating corruption: A survey of case study evidence," *QoG Working Paper Series*, vol. 22, 2008.
- W. J. Henisz, "The institutional environment for multinational investment," *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 334–364, 2000.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- A. Hadenius and J. Teorell, "Pathways from authoritarianism," *Journal of democracy*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 143–157, 2007.
- P. Regan and D. Clark, "The institutions and elections project data collection," *User's Manual for the IAEP Dataset* <http://www2.binghamton.edu/political-science/institutionsand-elections-project.html> [13.8. 2011], 2010.
- R. I. Rotberg and R. M. Gisselquist, "Strengthening african governance," *Index of African Governance. Results and Rankings*, 2009.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- M. C. Hogan, K. J. Foreman, M. Naghavi, S. Y. Ahn, M. Wang, S. M. Makela, A. D. Lopez, R. Lozano, and C. J. Murray, "Maternal mortality for 181 countries, 1980–2008: a systematic analysis of progress towards millennium development goal 5," *The Lancet*, vol. 375, no. 9726, pp. 1609–1623, 2010.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- , "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- J. W. Johnson and J. S. Wallack, "Electoral systems and the personal vote," *Database*, 2008.
- A. Kunicic, "Institutional quality dataset," *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 2013.
- R. La Porta, F. Lopez-de Silanes, A. Shleifer, and R. Vishny, "The quality of government," *Journal of Law, Economics, and organization*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 222–279, 1999.
- J. Bolt and J. L. van Zanden, "The first update of the maddison project; reestimating growth before 1820." *Maddison Project Working Paper*, vol. 4, 2013.
- M. G. Marshall and T. R. Jagers, K. Gurr, "Polity iv project: Political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2012," <http://www.systemicpeace.org/>, Tech. Rep., 2013.
- J. Teorell, C. Dahlström, and S. Dahlberg, "The qog expert survey dataset," *University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute*, 2011.
- M. Ross, "Oil and gas data, 1932-2011," *Harvard Dataverse Network*, 2013.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- L. Scruggs, "Welfare state entitlements data set: a comparative institutional analysis of eighteen welfare states," 2004.
- OECD, "Social expenditure - reference series," 2014. [Online]. Available: http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SOCX_REF
- D. Treisman, "What have we learned about the causes of corruption from ten years of cross-national empirical research?" *Annu. Rev. Polit. Sci.*, vol. 10, pp. 211–244, 2007.

- L. Themnér and P. Wallensteen, "Armed conflicts, 1946–2012," *Journal of Peace Research*, p. 0022343313494396, 2013.
- D. Pemstein, S. A. Meserve, and J. Melton, "Democratic compromise: A latent variable analysis of ten measures of regime type," *Political Analysis*, vol. 18, no. 4, pp. 426–449, 2010.
- K. Malik, "Human development report 2013. the rise of the south: Human progress in a diverse world," 2013.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- U. Statistics, "National accounts main aggregates database," 2014.
- T. Vanhanen and K. Lundell, "Measures of democracy 1810-2012. fsd1289, version 6.0," 2014.
- J. Visser, "Data base on institutional characteristics of trade unions, wage setting, state intervention and social pacts, 1960-2011 (ictwss)," 2013.
- D. Kaufmann, A. Kraay, and M. Mastruzzi, "The worldwide governance indicators: a summary of methodology, data and analytical issues," *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*, vol. 5430, 2010.
- W. B. Group, *World Development Indicators 2012*. World Bank Publications, 2012.
- W. E. Forum, "The global competitiveness report 2012-2013," 2012.
- C. Welzel, *Freedom Rising*. Cambridge University Press, 2013.
- W. V. S. Association, "World values survey 1981-2008 official aggregate v.20090901," 2009.

Appendix A

Country	Data from	Data to	Comment
Afghanistan	1946	2014	Independence from the UK 1919
Albania	1946	2014	Independence recognized by the Great Powers 1913
Algeria	1963	2014	Independence from France 1962
Andorra	1946	2014	Independence from the Crown of Aragon 1278
Angola	1976	2014	Independence from Portugal 1975
Antigua and Barbuda	1982	2014	Independence from the UK 1981
Argentina	1946	2014	Independence from Spain 1816
Armenia	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union recognized 1991
Australia	1946	2014	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942
Austria	1955	2014	The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Azerbaijan	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Bahamas	1974	2014	Independence from the UK 1973
Bahrain	1972	2014	End of treaties with the UK 1971
Bangladesh	1971	2014	Independence from Pakistan 1971
Barbados	1967	2014	Independence from the UK 1966
Belarus	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Belgium	1946	2014	Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1839
Belize	1982	2014	Independence from the UK 1981
Benin	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Bhutan	1946	2014	Monarchy established 1907
Bolivia	1946	2014	Independence from Spain recognized 1847
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1992	2014	Independence from Yugoslavia 1992
Botswana	1967	2014	Independence from the UK 1966
Brazil	1946	2014	Independence from the UK of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarve recognized 1825
Brunei	1984	2014	Independence from the UK 1984
Bulgaria	1946	2014	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1909
Burkina Faso	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Burundi	1963	2014	UN Trust Territory ceased to exist 1962
Cambodia	1954	2014	Independence from France 1953
Cameroon	1960	2014	Independence from France 1960
Canada	1946	2014	Statute of Westminster 1931
Cape Verde	1976	2014	Independence from Portugal 1975
Central African Republic	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Chad	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Chile	1946	2014	Independence from Spain recognized 1844
China	1946	2014	Unification of China under the Qin Dynasty 221 BC
Colombia	1946	2014	Independence from Spain recognized 1819
Comoros	1976	2014	Independence from France 1975
Congo, Democratic Rep. of the	1960	2014	Independence from Belgium 1960
Congo, Republic of the	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Costa Rica	1946	2014	Independence from United Provinces of Central America 1847
Côte d'Ivoire	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Croatia	1992	2014	Independence 1991
Cuba	1946	2014	Independence from the United States 1902
Cyprus (-1974)	1961	1974	Independence from the UK 1960
Cyprus (1975-)	1975	2014	Division of the island 1974
Czech Republic	1993	2014	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Czechoslovakia	1946	1992	Independence 1918, Liberation 1945
Denmark	1946	2014	Consolidation 8th century
Djibouti	1977	2014	Independence from France 1977

Dominica	1979	2014	Independence from the UK 1978
Dominican Republic	1946	2014	Independence from Spain 1865
Ecuador	1946	2014	Independence from Gran Colombia 1830
Egypt	1946	2014	Independence from the UK 1922
El Salvador	1946	2014	Independence from the Greater Republic of Central America 1898
Equatorial Guinea	1969	2014	Independence from Spain 1968
Eritrea	1993	2014	Independence from Ethiopia 1993
Estonia	1992	2014	Independence restored 1991
Ethiopia (-1992)	1946	1992	Empire of Ethiopia 1137
Ethiopia (1993-)	1993	2014	Eritrean independence 1993
Federated States of Micronesia	1987	2014	Independence from Compact of Free Association 1986
Fiji	1971	2014	Independence from the UK 1970
Finland	1946	2014	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (-1962)	1946	1962	French Republic 1792
France (1963-)	1963	2014	Algeria independence from France 1962
Gabon	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Gambia	1965	2014	Independence from the UK 1965
Georgia	1992	2014	Independence from Soviet Union 1991
Germany	1991	2014	Reunification 1990
Germany, East	1950	1990	Established 1949
Germany, West	1949	1990	Established 1949
Ghana	1957	2014	Independence from the British Empire 1957
Greece	1946	2014	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Grenada	1974	2014	Independence from the UK 1974
Guatemala	1946	2014	Independence from the First Mexican Empire 1823
Guinea	1959	2014	Independence from France 1958
Guinea-Bissau	1975	2014	Independence from Portugal recognized 1974
Guyana	1966	2014	Independence from the UK 1966
Haiti	1946	2014	Independence recognized 1825
Honduras	1946	2014	Independence declared as Honduras 1838
Hungary	1946	2014	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland	1946	2014	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
India	1948	2014	Independence from the UK (Dominion) 1947
Indonesia	1950	2014	Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1949
Iran	1946	2014	Safavid Empire 1501
Iraq	1946	2014	Independence from the UK 1932
Ireland	1946	2014	The Anglo-Irish Treaty 1921
Israel	1948	2014	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy	1946	2014	Unification 1861
Jamaica	1963	2014	Independence from the UK 1962
Japan	1946	2014	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Jordan	1946	2014	League of Nation mandate ended 1946
Kazakhstan	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Kenya	1964	2014	Independence from the UK 1963
Kiribati	1980	2014	Independence from the UK 1979
Kuwait	1961	2014	Independence from the UK 1961
Kyrgyzstan	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Laos	1954	2014	Independence from France 1953
Latvia	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Lebanon	1946	2014	Independence from France 1943
Lesotho	1967	2014	Independence from the UK 1966
Liberia	1946	2014	Independence from the American Colonization Society 1847
Libya	1952	2014	Released from British and French oversight 1951
Liechtenstein	1946	2014	Independence from German Confederation 1866

Lithuania	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Luxembourg	1946	2014	End of Personal Union 1890
Macedonia	1993	2014	Independence from Yugoslavia recognized 1993
Madagascar	1960	2014	Independence from France 1960
Malawi	1965	2014	Independence from the UK 1964
Malaysia (-1965)	1964	1965	Federation of Malaya, N Borneo, Sarawak, Singapore 1963
Malaysia (1966-)	1966	2014	Singapore separation from Malaysia 1965
Maldives	1966	2014	Independence from the UK 1965
Mali	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Malta	1965	2014	Independence from the UK 1964
Marshall Islands	1987	2014	Independence from Compact of Free Association 1986
Mauritania	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Mauritius	1968	2014	Independence from the UK 1968
Mexico	1946	2014	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Moldova	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Monaco	1946	2014	Franco-Monegasque Treaty 1861
Mongolia	1946	2014	Independence from Qin Dynasty 1911
Montenegro	2006	2014	Independence from Serbia and Montenegro 2006
Morocco	1956	2014	Independence from France and Spain 1956
Mozambique	1975	2014	Independence from Portuguese republic 1975
Myanmar	1948	2014	Independence from the UK 1948
Namibia	1990	2014	Independence from South Africa 1990
Nauru	1968	2014	Independence from UN Trusteeship 1968
Nepal	1946	2014	Kingdom declared 1768
Netherlands	1946	2014	Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand	1948	2014	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947
Nicaragua	1946	2014	Independence from the Federal Republic of Central America 1838
Niger	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Nigeria	1961	2014	Independence from the UK 1960
North Korea	1949	2014	Division of Korea 1948
Norway	1946	2014	Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
Oman	1946	2014	Imamate established 751
Pakistan (-1970)	1948	1970	Independence from the UK 1947
Pakistan (1971-)	1971	2014	Bangladesh independence from Pakistan 1971
Palau	1995	2014	Independence from Compact of Free Association with the United States 1994
Panama	1946	2014	Independence from Colombia 1903
Papua New Guinea	1976	2014	Independence from Australia 1975
Paraguay	1946	2014	Independence from Spain 1811
Peru	1946	2014	Independence from Spain recognized 1824
Philippines	1947	2014	Independence from the United States 1946
Poland	1946	2014	Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal	1946	2014	Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognized 1143
Qatar	1972	2014	Independence from the UK 1971
Romania	1946	2014	Independence from the Ottoman Empire 1878
Russia	1992	2014	Russian Federation 1991
Rwanda	1963	2014	Independence from Belgium 1962
St. Kitts and Nevis	1984	2014	Independence from the UK 1983
St. Lucia	1979	2014	Independence from the UK 1979
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1980	2014	Independence from the UK 1979
Samoa	1962	2014	Independence from New Zealand 1962
San Marino	1946	2014	Independence from the Roman Empire 301
São Tomé and Príncipe	1976	2014	Independence from Portugal 1975
Saudi Arabia	1946	2014	Kingdom founded 1932
Senegal	1961	2014	Withdrawal from the Mali Federation 1960

Serbia	2006	2014	Independent republic 2006
Serbia and Montenegro	1992	2005	Established 1992, Dissolution 2006
Seychelles	1976	2014	Independence from the UK 1976
Sierra Leone	1961	2014	Independence from the UK 1961
Singapore	1966	2014	Separation from Malaysia 1965
Slovakia	1993	2014	Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia	1991	2014	Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Solomon Islands	1979	2014	Independence from the UK 1978
Somalia	1961	2014	Union, Independence and Constitution 1960
South Africa	1946	2014	The Union of South Africa came into being 1910
South Korea	1948	2014	Division of Korea 1948
South Sudan	2012	2014	Independence 2011
Spain	1946	2014	Nation State 1812
Sri Lanka	1948	2014	Independence from the UK (Dominion) 1948
Sudan (-2011)	1956	2011	Independence from the UK and Egypt 1956
Sudan (2012-)	2012	2014	South Sudanese independence 2011
Suriname	1976	2014	Independence from the Netherlands 1975
Swaziland	1969	2014	Independence from British mandate 1968
Sweden	1946	2014	Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland	1946	2014	Peace of Westphalia 1648
Syria	1946	2014	Independence from France 1946
Taiwan	1950	2014	Kuomintang retreat to Taiwan 1949
Tajikistan	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tanzania	1964	2014	Merger (Tanganyika, Zanzibar & Pemba) 1964
Thailand	1946	2014	Rattanakosin Kingdom 1782
Tibet	1946	1950	Independence from Qing Dynasty 1913
Timor-Leste	2002	2014	Independence from Indonesia 2002
Togo	1960	2014	Independence from France 1960
Tonga	1970	2014	Independence from British protection 1970
Trinidad and Tobago	1963	2014	Independence from the UK 1962
Tunisia	1956	2014	Independence from France 1956
Turkey	1946	2014	Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
Turkmenistan	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tuvalu	1979	2014	Independence from the UK 1978
Uganda	1963	2014	Independence from the UK 1962
Ukraine	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
United Arab Emirates	1972	2014	UK treaties ended 1971
United Kingdom	1946	2014	Acts of Union 1707
United States	1946	2014	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783
Uruguay	1946	2014	Independence from the Empire of Brazil recognized 1828
Soviet Union	1946	1991	Treaty of Creation 1922, Union dissolved 1991
Uzbekistan	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Vanuatu	1981	2014	Independence from France and the UK 1980
Venezuela	1946	2014	Independence from Gran Colombia recognized 1845
Vietnam	1977	2014	Reunification 1976
Vietnam, North	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the Country. 1954
Vietnam, South	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the Country. 1954
Yemen	1990	2014	Unification 1990
Yemen, North	1946	1989	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1918
Yemen, South	1968	1989	Independence from the UK 1967
Yugoslavia	1946	1991	The union of the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs and Serbia est. 1918
Zambia	1965	2014	Independence from the UK 1964
Zimbabwe	1966	2014	The Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) of Rhodesia 1965

Appendix B

<u>cname</u>	<u>ccodealp</u>	<u>ccode</u>
Afghanistan	AFG	4
Albania	ALB	8
Algeria	DZA	12
Andorra	AND	20
Angola	AGO	24
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	28
Argentina	ARG	32
Armenia	ARM	51
Australia	AUS	36
Austria	AUT	40
Azerbaijan	AZE	31
Bahamas	BHS	44
Bahrain	BHR	48
Bangladesh	BGD	50
Barbados	BRB	52
Belarus	BLR	112
Belgium	BEL	56
Belize	BLZ	84
Benin	BEN	204
Bhutan	BTN	64
Bolivia	BOL	68
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	70
Botswana	BWA	72
Brazil	BRA	76
Brunei	BRN	96
Bulgaria	BGR	100
Burkina Faso	BFA	854
Burundi	BDI	108
Cambodia	KHM	116
Cameroon	CMR	120
Canada	CAN	124
Cape Verde	CPV	132
Central African Republic	CAF	140
Chad	TCD	148
Chile	CHL	152
China	CHN	156
Colombia	COL	170
Comoros	COM	174
Congo	COG	178
Congo, Democratic Republic	COD	180
Costa Rica	CRI	188
Cote d'Ivoire	CIV	384
Croatia	HRV	191
Cuba	CUB	192
Cyprus (-1974)	CYP	993
Cyprus (1975-)	CYP	196
Czech Republic	CZE	203
Czechoslovakia	CSK	200
Denmark	DNK	208
Djibouti	DJI	262
Dominica	DMA	212
Dominican Republic	DOM	214

<u>cname</u>	<u>ccodealp</u>	<u>ccode</u>
Ecuador	ECU	218
Egypt	EGY	818
El Salvador	SLV	222
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	226
Eritrea	ERI	232
Estonia	EST	233
Ethiopia (-1992)	ETH	230
Ethiopia (1993-)	ETH	231
Fiji	FJI	242
Finland	FIN	246
France (-1962)	FRA	991
France (1963-)	FRA	250
Gabon	GAB	266
Gambia	GMB	270
Georgia	GEO	268
Germany	DEU	276
Germany, East	DDR	278
Germany, West	DEU	280
Ghana	GHA	288
Greece	GRC	300
Grenada	GRD	308
Guatemala	GTM	320
Guinea	GIN	324
Guinea-Bissau	GNB	624
Guyana	GUY	328
Haiti	HTI	332
Honduras	HND	340
Hungary	HUN	348
Iceland	ISL	352
India	IND	356
Indonesia	IDN	360
Iran	IRN	364
Iraq	IRQ	368
Ireland	IRL	372
Israel	ISR	376
Italy	ITA	380
Jamaica	JAM	388
Japan	JPN	392
Jordan	JOR	400
Kazakhstan	KAZ	398
Kenya	KEN	404
Kiribati	KIR	296
Korea, North	PRK	408
Korea, South	KOR	410
Kuwait	KWT	414
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	417
Laos	LAO	418
Latvia	LVA	428
Lebanon	LBN	422
Lesotho	LSO	426
Liberia	LBR	430
Libya	LBY	434
Liechtenstein	LIE	438

<u>cname</u>	<u>ccodealp</u>	<u>ccode</u>
Lithuania	LTU	440
Luxembourg	LUX	442
Macedonia	MKD	807
Madagascar	MDG	450
Malawi	MWI	454
Malaysia (-1965)	MYS	992
Malaysia (1966-)	MYS	458
Maldives	MDV	462
Mali	MLI	466
Malta	MLT	470
Marshall Islands	MHL	584
Mauritania	MRT	478
Mauritius	MUS	480
Mexico	MEX	484
Micronesia	FSM	583
Moldova	MDA	498
Monaco	MCO	492
Mongolia	MNG	496
Montenegro	MNE	499
Morocco	MAR	504
Mozambique	MOZ	508
Myanmar	MMR	104
Namibia	NAM	516
Nauru	NRU	520
Nepal	NPL	524
Netherlands	NLD	528
New Zealand	NZL	554
Nicaragua	NIC	558
Niger	NER	562
Nigeria	NGA	566
Norway	NOR	578
Oman	OMN	512
Pakistan (1971-)	PAK	586
Palau	PLW	585
Panama	PAN	591
Papua New Guinea	PNG	598
Paraguay	PRY	600
Peru	PER	604
Philippines	PHL	608
Poland	POL	616
Portugal	PRT	620
Qatar	QAT	634
Romania	ROU	642
Russia	RUS	643
Rwanda	RWA	646
Samoa	WSM	882
San Marino	SMR	674
Sao Tome and Principe	STP	678
Saudi Arabia	SAU	682
Senegal	SEN	686
Serbia	SRB	688
Serbia and Montenegro	SCG	891

<u>cname</u>	<u>ccodealp</u>	<u>ccode</u>
Seychelles	SYC	690
Sierra Leone	SLE	694
Singapore	SGP	702
Slovakia	SVK	703
Slovenia	SVN	705
Solomon Islands	SLB	90
Somalia	SOM	706
South Africa	ZAF	710
South Sudan	SSD	728
Spain	ESP	724
Sri Lanka	LKA	144
St Kitts and Nevis	KNA	659
St Lucia	LCA	662
St Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	670
Sudan (-2011)	SDN	736
Sudan (2012-)	SDN	729
Suriname	SUR	740
Swaziland	SWZ	748
Sweden	SWE	752
Switzerland	CHE	756
Syria	SYR	760
Taiwan	TWN	158
Tajikistan	TJK	762
Tanzania	TZA	834
Thailand	THA	764
Tibet	XTI	994
Timor-Leste	TLS	626
Togo	TGO	768
Tonga	TON	776
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	780
Tunisia	TUN	788
Turkey	TUR	792
Tuvalu	TUV	798
USSR	SUN	810
Uganda	UGA	800
Ukraine	UKR	804
United Arab Emirates	ARE	784
United Kingdom	GBR	826
United States	USA	840
Uruguay	URY	858
Uzbekistan	UZB	860
Vanuatu	VUT	548
Venezuela	VEN	862
Vietnam	VNM	704
Vietnam, North	VNM	998
Vietnam, South	VDR	999
Yemen	YEM	887
Yemen, North	YEM	886
Yemen, South	YMD	720
Yugoslavia	YUG	890
Zambia	ZMB	894
Zimbabwe	ZWE	716