THE QOG BASIC DATASET 2016

CODEBOOK

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Quality of Government Institute

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

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

1.2 The QoG Data

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

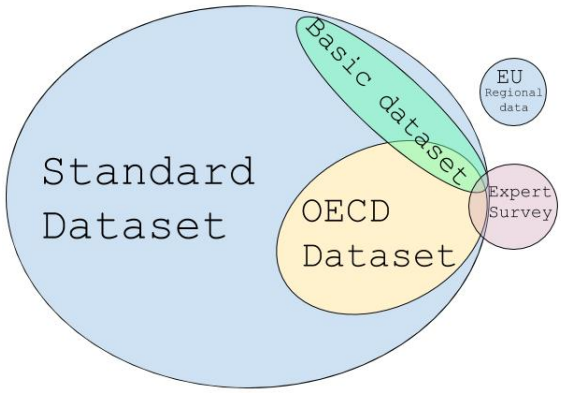

Figure 1: Illustration of the relation between QoG Datasets

The QoG Standard dataset is our largest dataset consisting of approximately 2500 variables. For those who prefer a smaller dataset, we provide the QoG Basic dataset, consisting of approximately the 300 most used variables. We also provide a dataset called the QoG OECD dataset which covers OECD member countries and has high data coverage in terms of geography and time.

The Standard, Basic, and OECD datasets are all available in both time-series (TS) and cross-sectional (CS) versions, as separate datasets. In the TS datasets, the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1984, Sweden-1985 and so on). The CS datasets, unlike the TS 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. Each variable entry in this codebook specifies in which dataset you will find the variable.

The variables in the Standard, Basic, and OECD datasets are categorized in 18 thematic categories. This categorization should be seen as a guideline rather than a definite classification. Each variable belong only to one category, even though many of the variables can belong to several categories.

On the QoG website we also provide two additional datasets. The QoG Expert Survey (2014) and the QoG EU Regional dataset (2010 & 2013). The QOG Expert Survey is a dataset based on a survey among experts on public administration around the world. The data is available in an individual dataset and an aggregated dataset. The QoG EU Regional dataset is based on a survey among 34,000 respondents and concerns corruption on regional level within the EU.

1.3 QoG Basic Dataset

1.3.1 Cross-Sectional (CS)

In the QoG Basic CS dataset, data from and around 2012 is included. Data from 2012 is prioritized, however, if no data are available for a country for 2012, data for 2013 is included. If no data for 2013 exists, data for 2011 is included, and so on up to a maximum of +/- 3 years.

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

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

1.3.2 Time-Series (TS)

In the QoG Basic TS dataset, data from 1946 to 2015 are included and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1946, Sweden-1947 and so on).

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

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

In each entry in this codebook there are basic descriptive statistics (minimum year, maximum year, number of countries (N), number of observations (n), average number of countries per year ($\overline{N}$) and average number of years per country ($\overline{T}$)) and a bar graph indicating the number of countries with data available each year from 1946 to 2015. 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 as visualizations of the data itself; it is only visualizations of the data availability in the datasets.

1.3.3 Country and Time Coverage

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

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

Using UN membership to decide whether or not to include a country in the dataset works quite well for cases from around 1955. Afterwards, independent states, in general, joined the UN following independence. This leaves us with the question of what to do with countries that might be said to have been independent some time during the period 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 194 countries included in the cross-sectional dataset.

In the time-series dataset, we include the same 194 nations, plus an additional 17 historical countries that did not exist in 2012: Tibet, Pakistan pre 1971 (including East Pakistan, presently Bangladesh), North and South Vietnam, North and South Yemen, East and West Germany, Yugoslavia pre 1992 (the Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia), Serbia and Montenegro, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia pre 1993 (including Eritrea), France pre 1962 (including Algeria), Malaysia pre 1965

(including Singapore), Cyprus pre 1974 (including the later Turkish occupied north Cyprus) and Sudan pre 2012 (including South Sudan). This makes a total of 211 countries. In the Appendix we have included the full list of countries and a short note on how we have reasoned for each country.

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

After a merger of two countries, the new country is considered a new case, even when the new state formed could be considered 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, the new countries are considered new cases, even when one of the new states could be considered as a continuation of the state that split. 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 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).

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

To determine where to put the data for the year of the merger/split and when to include data for a newly independent country, we have relied on the July 1st-principle. If the merger/split or independence occurred after July 1st, the data for this year will belong to the historical country or it will not be included.

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

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

1.3.4 A brief note on the QoG Basic 2016 update

To improve consistency and compatibility of statistical data related to QoG, we continuously work to improve the coverage and data quality. For the 2016 update of the QoG Basic Dataset, we have included several new data sources that previously were not part of the QoG datasets.

- Archigos. A Data Base on Leaders (Goemans, Gleditsch, and Chiozza).
- Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy.
- Characteristics of National Constitutions (The Comparative Constitutions Project).
- Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data (Nunn and Puga).
- Dataset for Information and Accountability Transparency (Williams Andrew).
- Global Terrorism Index (Vision of Humanity).
- Governance Report Indicators. Public Opinion Data. (The Hertie School of Governance).
- National Average Happiness (World Happiness Report).
- National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy (Susan D. Hyde and N. Marinov).
- Religion and State Project Constitutions Dataset and World Religion Dataset, National Religion Dataset (The Association of Religion Data Archives).
- Rule of Law Index (World Justice Project).
- Shadow Economies: Model Based estimates (Ceyhun & Oguz).
- State Antiquity Index (Putterman).
- Sustainable Governance Indicators.
- The International Centre for Tax and Development Government Revenue Dataset.
- The Long-Term Effects of Africa's Slave Trades Dataset (Nunn).
- Varieties of Democracy Dataset (V-Dem).

We have also made a few changes to the thematic categories. The two categories Private Economy and Personal Economy are now combined into one category called Private Economy and we have included three new categories: Religion, History and Labour Market.

1.4 Thematic Categories

1.4.1 Quality of Government

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

1.4.2 Civil Society/Population/Culture

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

1.4.3 Conflict

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

1.4.4 Education

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

1.4.5 Energy and Infrastructure

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

1.4.6 Environment

This category includes geographical characteristics and indicators that describe the state of the environment, ecosystems and materials, the impact of human beings on the environment, and environmental protection.

1.4.7 Health

This category includes 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), and indicators such as birth rate, death rate and life expectancy.

1.4.8 History

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

1.4.9 Judicial

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

1.4.10 Labour Market

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

1.4.11 Media

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

1.4.12 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migration and refugees.

1.4.13 Political Parties and Elections

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

1.4.14 Political System

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

1.4.15 Public Economy

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

1.4.16 Private Economy

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

1.4.17 Religion

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

1.4.18 Welfare

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

2 List of Variables by Categories

2.1 Quality of Government

bti_acp Anti-Corruption Policy 38
bti_poa Prosecution of Office Abuse 41
bti_rol Rule of Law 42
ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution 44
ccp_civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution 45
diat_ati Accountability Transparency 51
diat_iti Information Transparency 51
diat_ti Transparency Index 51
eiu_fog Functioning of government 57
fh_fog Functioning of Government 67
fh_rol Rule of Law 69
gir_acrl Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law 71
hf_corrupt Freedom from Corruption 74
icrg_qog ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government 79
irai_qpa Quality of Public Administration 84
qs_closed Closed Public Administration 94
qs_impar Impartial Public Administration 94
qs_proff Professional Public Administration 94
sgi_goec Governance: Executive Capacity 101
sgi_qdrlc Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention 101
ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index 104
vdem_corr Political corruption 115
vdem_execorr Executive corruption index 116
vdem_gcrrpt Legislature corrupt activities 116
vdem_jucorrdc Judicial corruption decision 116
vdem_pubcorr Public sector corruption index 118
wbgi_cce Control of Corruption 120
wbgi_gee Government Effectiveness 120
wdi_gifttax Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials (% of firms) 127
wdi_infpay Informal payments to public officials (% of firms) 129
wef_dpf Diversion of public funds 139
wef_fgo Favoritism in decisions of government officials 140
wef_ipb Irregular payments and bribes 141
wef_wgs Wastefulness of government spending 145
wjp_abs_cor Absence of Corruption 146
wvs_jabribe Justifiable Action: Accepting a Bribe 150

2.2 Civil Society, Population and Culture

al_ethnic Ethnic Fractionalization 29
al_language Language Fractionalization 29
bs_scnd Social Cohesion and Non-discrimination 37
bti_csp Civil Society Participation 39
bti_cst Civil Society Traditions 40
bti_ig Interest Groups 40
dr_sg Social Globalization 56
el_gunn1 Share of Pop. not Speaking the Official Language 58
ess_trpeople Trust in Other People 60
fe_cultdiv Cultural Diversity 62
fe_etfra Ethnic Fractionalization 63
gle_pop Population (1000's) 72
irai_ge Gender Equality 84
mad_pop Population (thousand) 88
pwt_pop Population (in millions) 93
scip_popu65ab Population above age of 65 100
undp_hdi Human Development Index 107
une_pop Total population (in thousands) 111
une_popgr Population growth (annual %) 111
une_rp Rural population (% of total population) 112
unna_pop Population 114
wdi_pop Population, total 133
wdi_pop014 Population ages 0-14 (% of total) 133
wdi_pop1564 Population ages 15-64 (% of total) 133
wdi_pop65 Population ages 65 and above (% of total) 134
wdi_popden Population density (people per sq. km of land area) 134
wdi_popfem Population, female (% of total) 134
wdi_popgr Population growth (annual %) 135
wdi_poprurper Rural population (% of total population) 135
wdi_popurbper Urban population (% of total) 135
wvs_trust Most People can be Trusted 152

2.3 Conflict and Military Service

bti_ci Conflict Intensity 38
bti_muf Monopoly on the use of Force 41
ciri_kill Extrajudicial Killing 48
ffp_ext External Intervention 64
ffp_sec Security Apparatus 65
gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International 70
ucdp_type1 Extrasystemic armed conflict 106
ucdp_type2 Interstate armed conflict 106
ucdp_type3 Internal armed conflict 106
ucdp_type4 Internationalized internal armed conflict 106
voh_gti Global Terrorism Index 119
wbgi_pse Political Stability 121
wdi_armedf Armed forces personnel, total 122
wdi_armedfper Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force) 122
wdi_expmilgdp Military expenditure (% of GDP) 126
wdi_peacekeep Presence of peace keepers 132
wvs_confaf Confidence in Armed Forces 147

2.4 Education

bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+) 33
bl_asy25m Average Schooling Years, Male (25+) 33
bl_asy25mf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+) 33
bl_lsc_25f Secondary Complete, Female (25+) 34
bl_lsc_25m Secondary Complete, Male (25+) 34
bl_lsc_25mf Secondary Complete, Female and Male (25+) 34
bl_lu_25f Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+) 34
bl_lu_25m Percentage with No Schooling, Male (25+) 35
bl_lu_25mf Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (25+) 35
pwt_hci Human Capital Index 93
une_avcs Average size of classes in primary schools (number of pupils) 107
une_durce Duration of compulsory education (years) 107
une_eep Government expenditure on primary education as % of GDP (%) 108
une_eepp Government expenditure on pre-primary education as % of GDP (%) 108
une_ees Government expenditure on secondary education as % of GDP (%) 108
une_eet Government expenditure on tertiary education as % of GDP (%) 108
une_litaf Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, female (%) 110
une_litam Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, male (%) 110
une_litat Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%) 110
une_pee Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%) 111
une_pfss Percentage of students in secondary education who are female (%) 111
wef_qes Quality of the educational system 143
wef_qpe Quality of primary education 144
wef_qsri Quality of scientific research institutions 144

2.5 Energy and Infrastructure

ross_gas_prod Gas production, million barrels oil equiv 95
ross_oil_prod Oil production in metric tons 95
wdi_accelectr Access to electricity (% of population) 122
wdi_altnucen Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use) 122
wdi_atm Automated teller machines (ATMs) (per 100,000 adults) 123
wdi_broadband Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people) 123
wdi_elpowconpc Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) 124
wdi_energyimp Energy imports, net (% of energy use) 126
wdi_internetserv Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people) 129
wdi_internetuse Internet users (per 100 people) 129
wdi_telephone Telephone lines (per 100 people) 137
wef_elec Quality of electricity supply 140
wef_mobile Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop 142
wef_qair Quality of air transport infrastructure 143
wef_qoi Quality of overall infrastructure 143
wef_qrail Quality of railroad infrastructure 144
wef_qroad Quality of roads 144
wef_tele Fixed telephone lines/100 pop 144

2.6 Environment

bti_su Sustainability 43
ef_ef Total Ecological Footprint 56
epi_eh Environmental Health 58
epi_epi Environmental Performance Index 59
epi_ev Ecosystem Vitality 59
fao_plf Percent of land area with forest (%) 62
nunn_desert % Desert 89
nunn_tropical % Tropical climate 89
oecd_greenhouse Greenhouse Gas Emissions 90
oecd_soxnox_t1a Sulphur Oxides Emissions 90
oecd_soxnox_t1b Nitrogen Oxides Emissions 90
ohi_ohi The Ocean Health Index 91
sau_mti Marine Trophic Index 97
sgi_en Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Overall 100
wdi_co2mtpc CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) 123
wdi_forestarea Forest area (% of land area) 126
wdi_landagr Agricultural land (% of land area) 129
wdi_landarea Land area (sq. km) 130
wvs_confenv Confidence in Environmental Protection Movement 148
wvs_envecon Protecting Environment vs Economic Growth 150

2.7 Health

epi_chmort Child Mortality 58
sgi_sohe Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health 102
une_hiv Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population aged 15-49) 109
une_imr Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 109
une_leb Life expectancy at birth, total (years) 110
une_tfr Fertility rate, total (births per woman) 112
wdi_diabetes Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79) 124
wdi_hepriv Health expenditure, private (% of GDP) 127
wdi_hepub Health expenditure, public (% of GDP) 127
wdi_hetot Health expenditure, total (% of GDP) 127
wdi_hospbed Hospital beds (per 1,000 people) 128
wdi_lifexpfem Life expectancy at birth, female (years) 131
wdi_lifexpmal Life expectancy at birth, male (years) 131
wdi_lifexptot Life expectancy at birth, total (years) 132
wdi_phys Physicians (per 1,000 people) 133
wdi_tubinc Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people) 137
wdi_undnor Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population) 138
wef_cm Malaria cases/100,000 pop 139
wef_ct Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop 139
wef_imort Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births 141
whr_hap National-level average scores for subjective well-being 145

2.8 History

ajr_settmort Original Log Settler Mortality 29
ht_colonial Colonial Origin 76
lp_legor Legal Origin 87
mad_gdppc1500 GDP per Capita year 1500 88
mad_gdppc1700 GDP per Capita year 1700 88
mad_gdppc1900 GDP per Capita year 1900 88
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ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association 46
ciri_dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement 47
ciri_formov Freedom of Foreign Movement 47
ciri_injud Independence of the Judiciary 47
ciri_polpris Political Imprisonment 48
ciri_speech Freedom of Speech 48
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ess_trlegal Trust in Legal System 59
ess_trpolice Trust in Police 60
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sgi_so Policy Performance: Social Policies - Overall 102

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 cspo_uiareg Geographical Region

Code designation used by UIA for geographical region classification:
1 Africa
2 Americas
3 Asia
4 Pacific
5 Europe

3.0.9 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 Zeeland)
6. East Asia (including Japan & Mongolia)
7. South-East Asia
8. South Asia
9. The Pacific (excluding Australia & New Zeeland)
10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana & Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic)

3.0.10 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).

3.0.11 version Version of the Dataset

Version of the QoG dataset.

3.0.12 year Year

Year.

4 Description of Variables by Original Data Sources

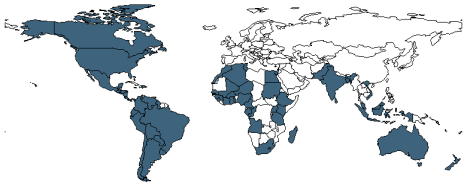
4.1 Acemoglu, Johnson & Robinson

`http://economics.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/data/ajr2001`
(Acemoglu et al., 2001)(Data downloaded: 2015-09-04)

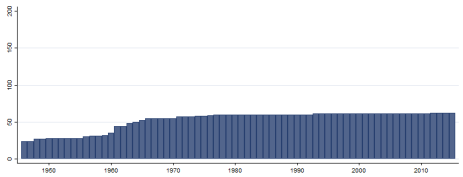
Settler Mortality Data used in the article The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation.

4.1.1 ajr_settmort Original Log Settler Mortality

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



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 62



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 62 **n**: 3655 $\overline{N}$: 52 $\overline{T}$: 59

4.2 Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat & Wacziarg

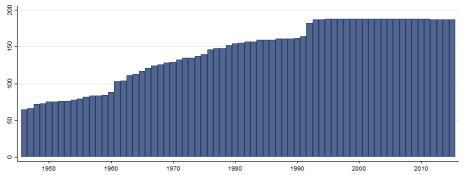
`http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/faculty_pages/romain.wacziarg/papersum.html`
(Alesina et al., 2003)(Data downloaded: 2015-09-04)

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186

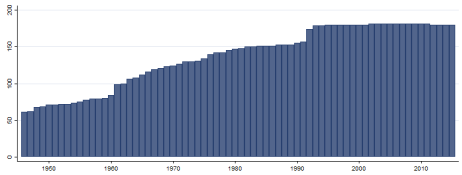


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 188 **n**: 10013 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.2.2 al_language Language 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.

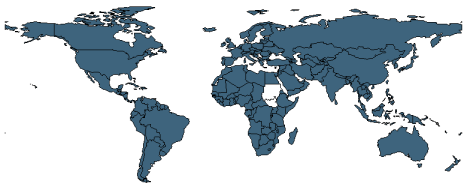
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 180



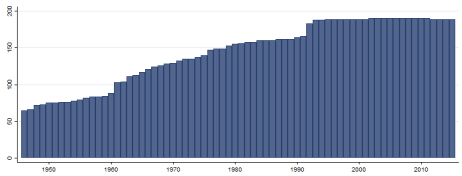
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 9585 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.2.3 al_religion Religion 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 189



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 190 **n**: 10069 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 53

4.3 Goemans, Gleditsch, and Chiozza (2009).

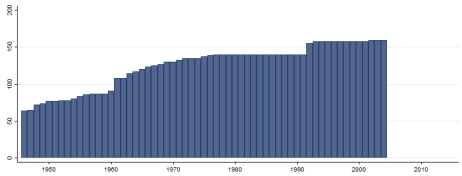
`http://www.rochester.edu/college/faculty/hgoemans/data.htm`
(Goemans et al., 2009)(Data downloaded: 2015-08-10)

Archigos. A Data Base on Leaders 1875 - 2004. The prime minister is coded as the leader, in presidential systems, the president. In regimes that combine elements of both parliamentary and presidential systems - such as Finland, France, and Portugal - we code the president as the leader since in these regimes, presidents typically control foreign policy. In communist states, we generally code the chairman of the party as the effective ruler.

4.3.1 arch_men Share of leaders who are men

Share of leaders who are men.

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2004
N: 174 **n**: 7355 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 42

4.4 The Association of Religion Data Archives

`http://www.thearda.com/Archive/CrossNational.asphttp://www.religionandstate.org`
(Fox, 2011)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-03)

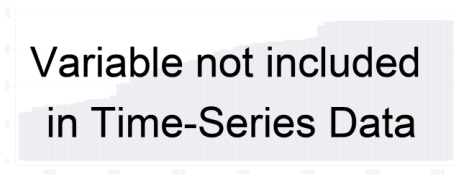
Religion and State Project Constitutions Dataset and World Religion Dataset National Religion Dataset The Religion and State (RAS) project is based at Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan, Israel. Its goal is to create a set of measures that systematically gauge the intersection between government and religion. This dataset examines constitutional clauses that address religion for 177

states on a yearly basis between 1990 and 2008. This constitutes all countries with populations of 250,000 or more, as well as Western democracies with smaller populations. The World Religion Dataset (WRD) aims to provide detailed information about religious adherence worldwide since 1945. It contains data about the number of adherents by religion in each of the states in the international system. These numbers are given for every half-decade period (1945, 1950, etc., through 2010). Percentages of the states' populations that practice a given religion are also provided. (Note: These percentages are expressed as decimals, ranging from 0 to 1, where 0 indicates that 0 percent of the population practices a given religion and 1 indicates that 100 percent of the population practices that religion.) Some of the religions are divided into religious families. To the extent data are available, the breakdown of adherents within a given religion into religious families is also provided. The project was developed in three stages. The first stage consisted of the formation of a religion tree. A religion tree is a systematic classification of major religions and of religious families within those major religions. To develop the religion tree we prepared a comprehensive literature review, the aim of which was (i) to define a religion, (ii) to find tangible indicators of a given religion of religious families within a major religion, and (iii) to identify existing efforts at classifying world religions. (Please see the original survey instrument to view the structure of the religion tree.) The second stage consisted of the identification of major data sources of religious adherence and the collection of data from these sources according to the religion tree classification. This created a dataset that included multiple records for some states for a given point in time. It also contained multiple missing data for specific states, specific time periods and specific religions. The third stage consisted of cleaning the data, reconciling discrepancies of information from different sources and imputing data for the missing cases. The National Religion Dataset: The observation in this dataset is a state-five-year unit. This dataset provides information regarding the number of adherents by religions, as well as the percentage of the state's population practicing a given religion.

4.4.1 arda_bugenpct Buddhism: Total (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Total (% Adherents).

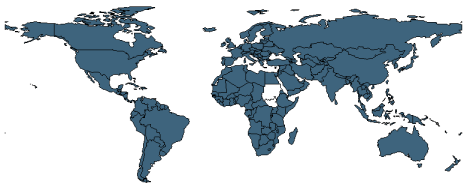
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 192



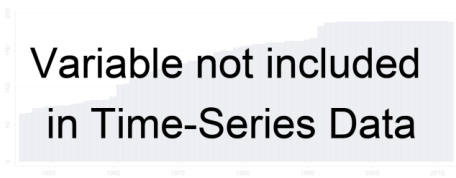
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.4.2 arda_chgenpct Christianity: Total (% Adherents)

Christianity: Total (% Adherents).



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

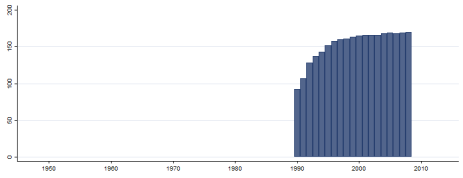


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.4.3 arda_eor Presence of EOR Clause

Presence of EOR Clause.

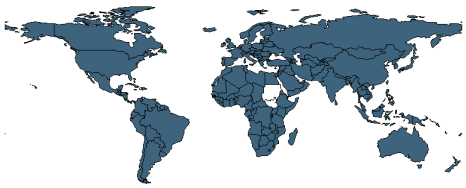
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



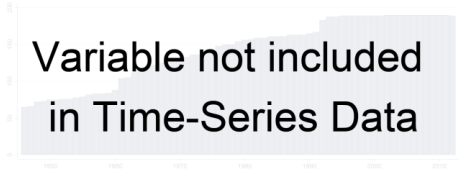
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 171 **n**: 2908 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.4.4 arda_higenpct Hindu: Total (% Adherents)

Hindu: Total (% Adherents).



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

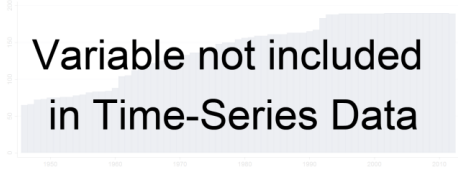


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.4.5 arda_isgenpct Islam: Total (% Adherents)

Islam: Total (% Adherents).

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

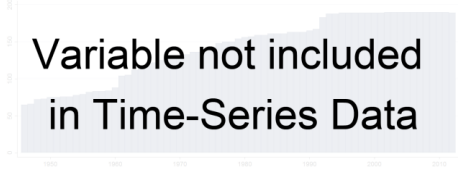


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.4.6 arda_jdgenpct Judaism: Total (% Adherents)

Judaism: Total (% Adherents).

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

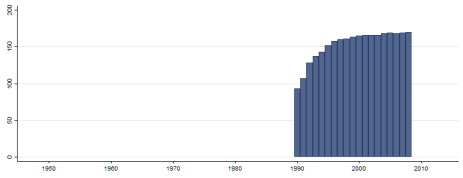


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.4.7 arda_sras Presence of a SRAS Clause

Presence of a SRAS Clause.

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



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 171 **n**: 2909 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 17

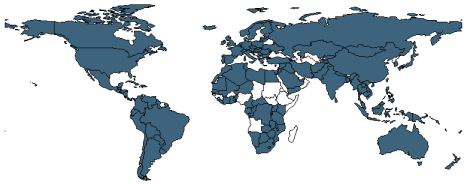
4.5 Barro & Lee

`http://www.barrolee.com/`
(Barro & Lee, 2013)(Data downloaded: 2015-09-08)

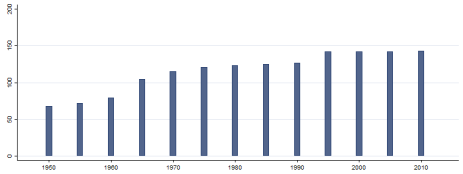
Educational Attainment Dataset The Barro-Lee Data set provide data disaggregated by sex and and by 5-year age intervals. It provides educational attainment data for 146 countries in 5-year intervals from 1950 to 2010. It also provides information about the distribution of educational attainment of the 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.

4.5.1 bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (25+).



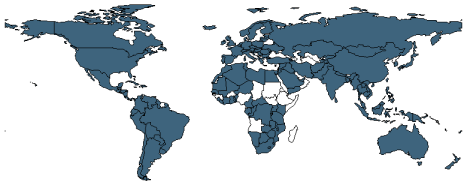
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



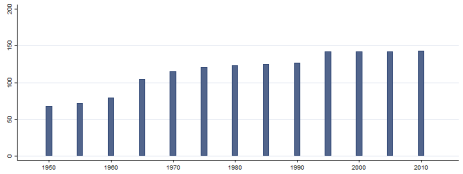
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.5.2 bl_asy25m Average Schooling Years, Male (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Male (25+).



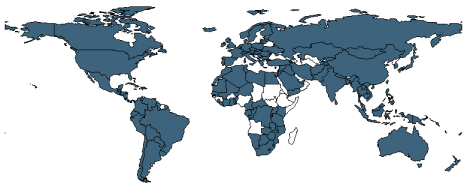
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



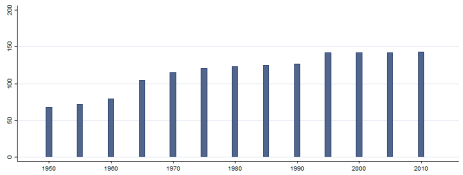
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

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

Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+).



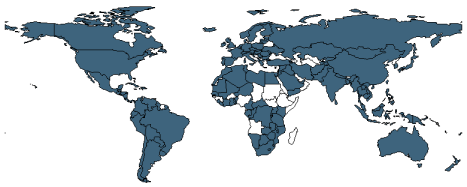
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



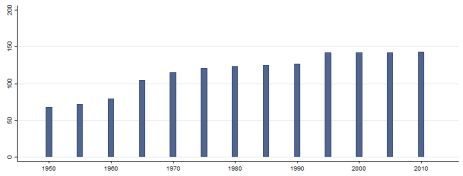
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.5.4 bl_lsc_25f Secondary Complete, Female (25+)

Secondary Complete, Female (25+).



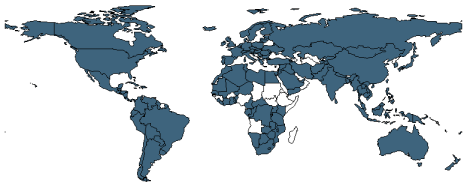
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



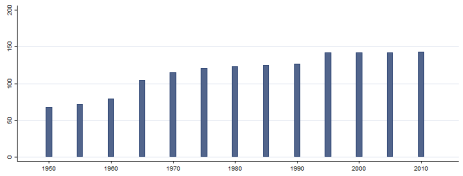
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.5.5 bl_lsc_25m Secondary Complete, Male (25+)

Secondary Complete, Male (25+).



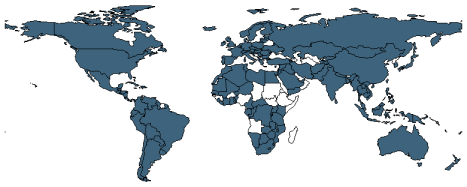
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



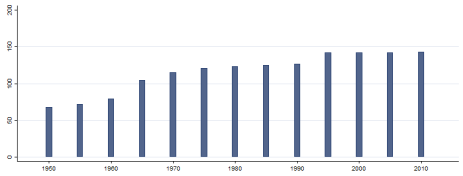
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.5.6 bl_lsc_25mf Secondary Complete, Female and Male (25+)

Secondary Complete, Female and Male (25+).



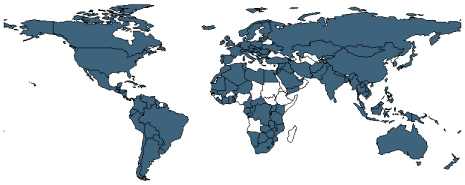
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



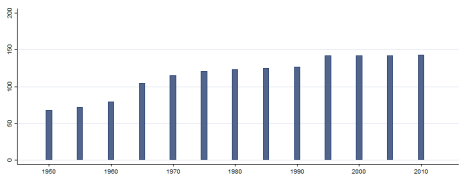
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.5.7 bl_lu_25f Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+)

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+).



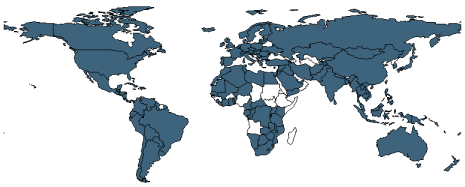
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



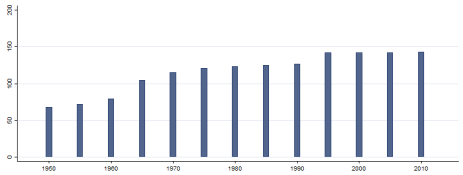
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.5.8 bl_lu_25m Percentage with No Schooling, Male (25+)

Percentage with No Schooling, Male (25+).



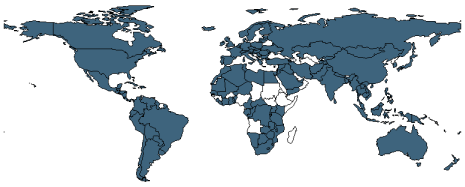
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



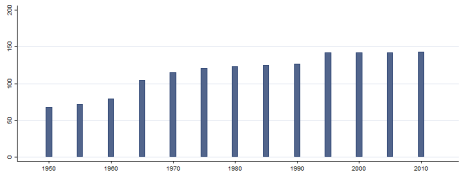
Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 147 **n**: 1504 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.5.9 bl_lu_25mf Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (25+).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 142



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

4.6 Carles Boix, Michael K. Miller, and Sebastian Rosato (2013)

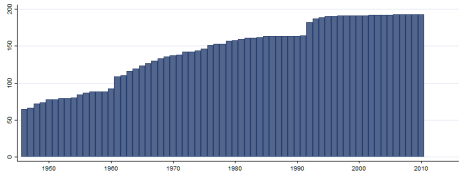
`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/28468`
(Boix & Rosato, 2012)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-20)

Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, Version 2.0 This data set provides a dichotomous coding of democracy. Authors define a country as democratic if it satisfies conditions for both contestation and participation. Specifically, democracies feature political leaders chosen through free and fair elections and satisfy a threshold value of suffrage.

4.6.1 bmr_dem Dichotomous democracy measure

Dichotomous democracy measure.

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 207 **n**: 9333 $\overline{N}$: 144 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.7 Bertelsmann Stiftung

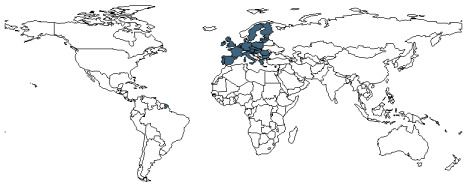
http://www.social-inclusion-monitor.eu/downloads/
(Schraad-Tischler & Kroll, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-01)

Social Justice Index The Social Justice Index is designed to measure on a regular basis the progress made and the ground lost on issues of social justice in each EU member state. Since social justice is a central constitutive element of the legitimacy and stability of any political community, we look at the current state of affairs within the individual member states. As a cross-national survey, the Social Justice Index comprises 27 quantitative and eight qualitative indicators, each associated with one of the six dimensions of social justice:
1. Poverty prevention
2. Equitable education
3. Labor market access
4. Social cohesion and non-discrimination
5. Health
6. Intergenerational justice

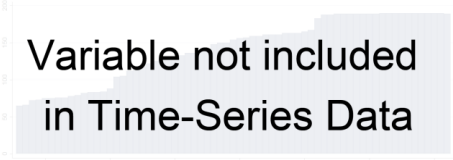
The dimension of poverty is weighted most strongly, given triple weight in the overall ranking. The importance of access to education and labor market is emphasized by doubly weighting these dimensions. Social cohesion, health and intergenerational justice are factored into the index with a simple/ normal weight. For the purposes of comparison, in addition to the weighted Social Justice Index, a non-weighted ranking was created in which the six dimensions were treated equally. The Social Justice Index is based on quantitative and qualitative data collected by the Bertelsmann Stiftung within the framework of its SGI project (www.sgi-network.org). The data for the quantitative SGI indicators used in the Social Justice Index are derived primarily from Eurostat and the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). The qualitative indicators reflect the evaluations provided by more than 100 experts responding to the SGI's survey of the state of affairs in various policy areas throughout the OECD and EU. For these indicators, the rating scale ranges from 1 (worst) to 10 (best). In order to ensure compatibility between the quantitative and qualitative indicators, all raw values for the quantitative indicators undergo linear transformation to give them a range of 1 to 10 as well. Together with the ranking of the resulting reform values, the index values form the Social Inclusion Monitor dataset.
The six dimensions in detail:
1.Poverty Prevention: Under conditions of poverty, social participation and self- determined life are possible only with great difficulty. Poverty is the strongest determinant of social and economic exclusion of young people.
2.Equitable Education: Equal access to good- quality education is an essential factor in providing equitable capabilities and opportunities for advancement (vertical mobility). It is critical to ending hereditary social exclusion, supports integration and includes lifelong learning.
3.Labor-market access: Employment both provides an income and facilitates social participation. The degree of inclusiveness is essential since an individual's status is defined in large part by his or her participation in the workforce. Exclusion from the labor market substantially limits individual opportunities for self- realization, contributes to an increase in the risk of poverty, and can even lead to serious health stresses.
4.Health: The conditions in which people live and die are shaped by political, social and economic forces. Social and economic policies have a determining impact on whether a child can grow and develop to its full potential and live a flourishing life, or whether its life will be blighted. This is why access to healthcare ensures young people can be active in society.
5. Social cohesion and non- discrimination: This dimension enables the examination of the extent to which trends towards social polarization, exclusion and the discrimination of specific groups are successfully countered. Developing a community of shared values, shared challenges and equal opportunity is the aim.
6.Intergenerational justice: The issue at stake here is the need for contemporary generations to lead lives they value without compromising the ability of future generations at the same. Sharing social burdens among young and old, with provision for future generations is the aspiration.

4.7.1 bs_pp Poverty Prevention

Sub-component: At Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion, Total Population.



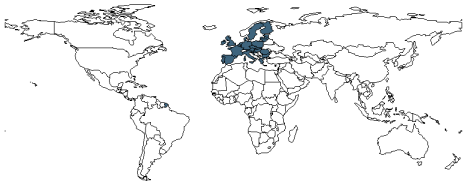
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



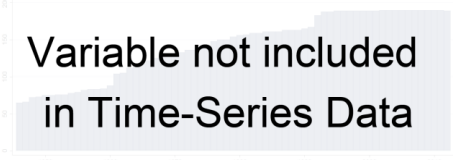
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.7.2 bs_scnd Social Cohesion and Non-discrimination

Sub-components: Social Inclusion Policy; Gini Coefficient; Non-discrimination Policy; Seats in Parliament held by Women/Men; Integration Policy; NEET Rate.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 28



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

4.8 Bertelsmann Stiftung

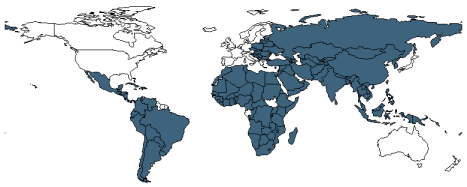
`http://www.bti-project.org/index/`
(Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-09-29)

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.

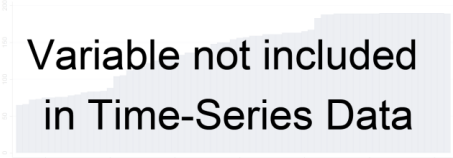
In-depth country reports provide the basis for assessing the state of transformation and persistent challenges, and to evaluate the ability of policymakers to carry out consistent and targeted reforms. The BTI is the first cross-national comparative index that uses self-collected data to comprehensively measure the quality of governance during processes of transition.

4.8.1 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.



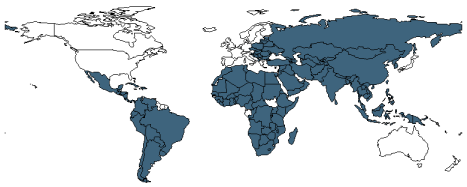
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127



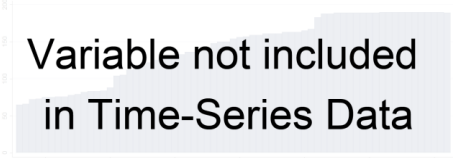
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.2 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.



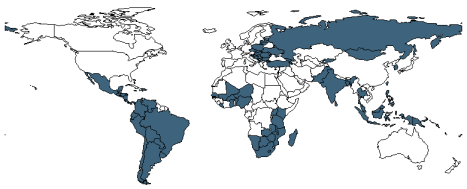
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127



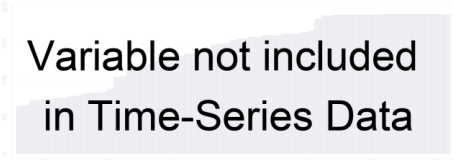
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.3 bti_aod Approval of Democracy

How strong is the citizens' approval of democratic norms and procedures? 1-10.
1. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very low.
4. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly low.
7. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is fairly high.
10. Approval of democratic norms and procedures is very high.



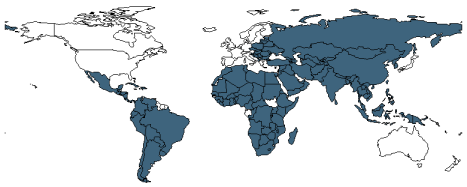
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 78



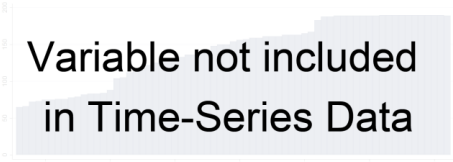
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.4 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 confl ict based on social, ethnic or religious differences.



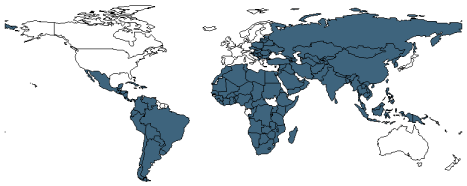
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127



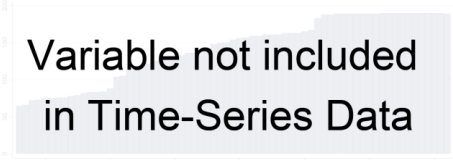
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.5 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.



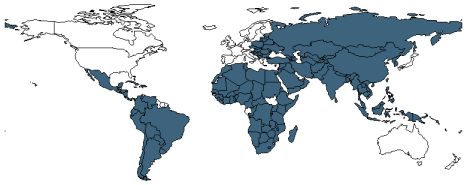
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127



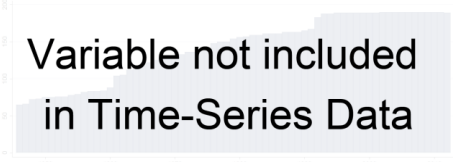
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.6 bti_csp Civil Society Participation

To what extent does the political leadership enable the participation of civil society in the political process? 1-10.
1. The political leadership obstructs civil society participation. It suppresses civil society organizations and excludes its representatives from the policy process.
4. The political leadership neglects civil society participation. It frequently ignores civil society actors and formulates its policy autonomously.
7. The political leadership permits civil society participation. It takes into account and accommodates the interests of most civil society actors.
10. The political leadership actively enables civil society participation. It assigns an important role to civil society actors in deliberating and determining policies.



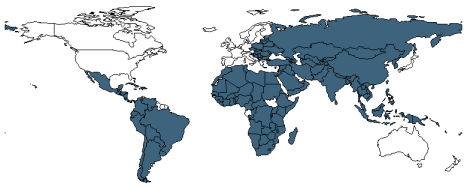
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127



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

4.8.7 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
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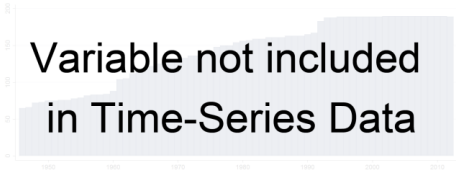
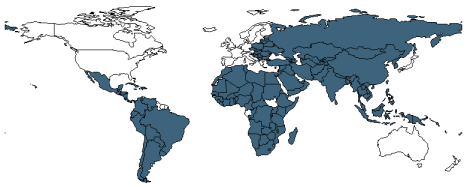


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.8 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
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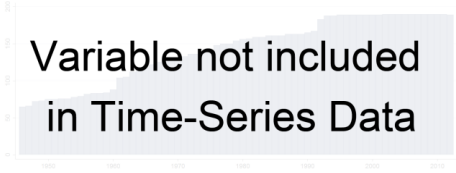
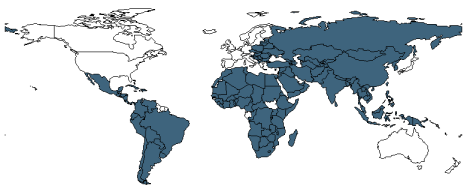


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.9 bti_ig Interest Groups

To what extent is there a network of cooperative associations or interest groups to mediate between society and the political system? 1-10.
1. Interest groups are present only in isolated social segments, are on the whole poorly balanced and cooperate little. A large number of social interests remain unrepresented.
4. There is a narrow range of interest groups, in which important social interests are underrepresented. Only a few players dominate, and there is a risk of polarization.
7. There is an average range of interest groups, which refl ect most social interests. However, a few strong interests dominate, producing a latent risk of pooling conflicts.
10. There is a broad range of interest groups that reflect competing social interests, tend to balance one another and are cooperative.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
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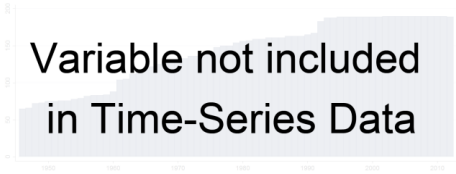
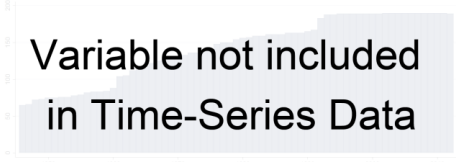


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.10 bti_ij Independent Judiciary

To what extent does an independent judiciary exist? 1-10.
1. The judiciary is not independent and not institutionally differentiated.
4. The independence of the judiciary is heavily impaired by political authorities and high levels of corruption. It is to some extent institutionally differentiated, but severely restricted by functional defi cits, insufficient territorial operability and scarce resources.
7. The judiciary is largely independent, even though occasionally its decisions are subordinated to political authorities or infl uenced by corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, but partially restricted by insuffi cient territorial or functional operability.
10. The judiciary is independent and free both from unconstitutional intervention by other institutions and from corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, and there are mechanisms for judicial review of legislative or executive acts.

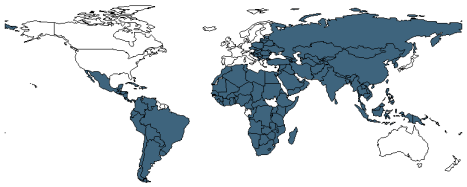
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127



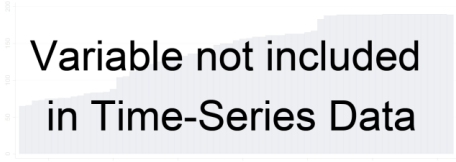
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.11 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.



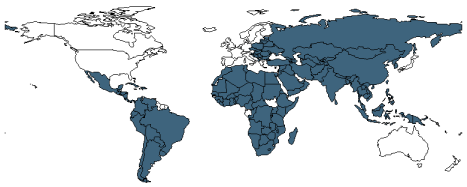
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127



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

4.8.12 bti_poa Prosecution of Office Abuse

To what extent are public offi ceholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized? 1-10.
1. Offi ceholders who break the law and engage in corruption can do so without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity.
4. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption are not prosecuted adequately under the law, but occasionally attract adverse publicity.
7. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption generally are pros ecuted under established laws and often attract adverse publicity, but occasionally slip through political, legal or procedural loopholes.
10. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corruption are prosecuted rigorously under established laws and always attract adverse publicity.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
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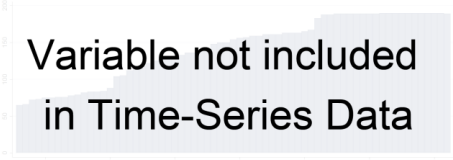
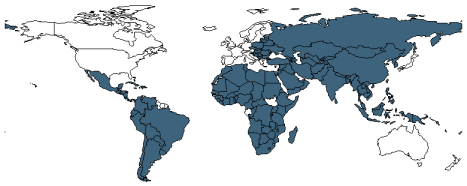


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.13 bti_ps Party System

To what extent is there a stable and socially rooted party system able to articulate and aggregate societal interests? 1-10.
1. There is no party system to articulate and aggregate societal interest.
4. The party system is unstable with shallow roots in society: high fragmentation, high voter volatility and high polarization.
7. The party system is fairly stable and socially rooted: moderate fragmentation, moderate voter volatility and moderate polarization.
10. The party system is stable and socially rooted: it is able to articulate and aggregate societal interest with low fragmentation, low voter volatility and low polarization.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
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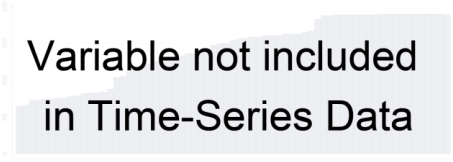
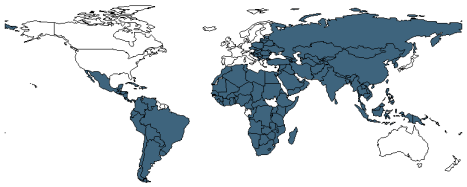


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.14 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 offi ceholders 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
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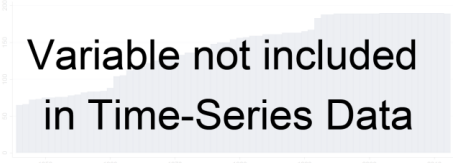
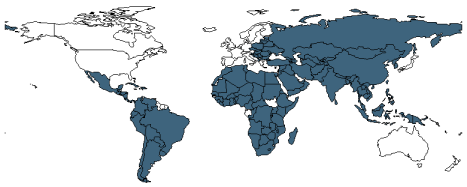


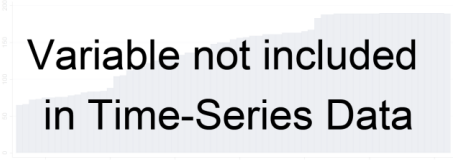
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.15 bti_seb Socio-Economic Barriers

To what extent are signifi cant parts of the population fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality? 1-10.
1. Poverty and inequality are extensive and structurally ingrained.
4. Poverty and inequality are pronounced and partly structurally ingrained.
7. Poverty and inequality are limited and barely structurally ingrained.
10. Poverty and inequality are minor and not structurally ingrained.



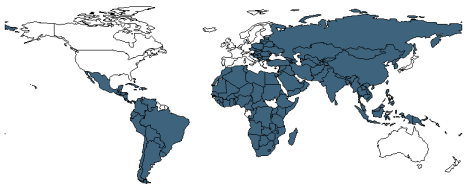
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127



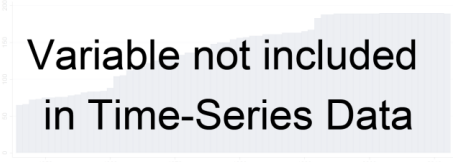
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.16 bti_sop Separation of Powers

To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)? 1-10.
1. There is no separation of powers, neither de jure nor de facto.
4. One branch, generally the executive, has an ongoing and either informally or formally confi rmed monopoly on power, which may include the colonization of other powers, even though they are institutionally differentiated.
7. The separation of powers generally is in place and functioning. Partial or temporary restrictions of checks and balances occur, but a restoration of balance is sought.
10. There is a clear separation of powers with mutual checks and balances.



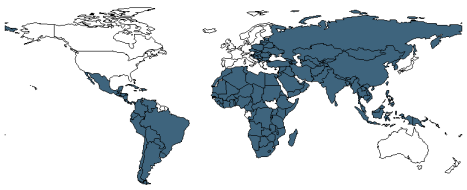
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127



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

4.8.17 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 benefi ciaries. 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 signifi cant 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
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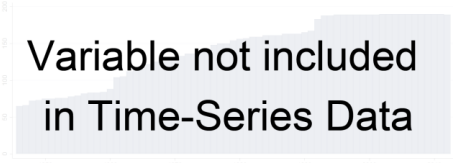
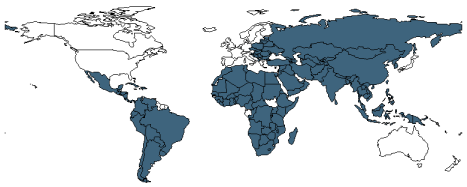


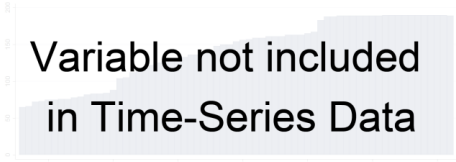
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.8.18 bti_su Sustainability

Economic growth is balanced, environmentally sustainable and future-oriented. Including "To what extent are environmental concerns effectively taken into account in both macroand microeconomic terms?" and "To what extent are there solid institutions for basic, secondary and tertiary education, as well as for research and development?".



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 127



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

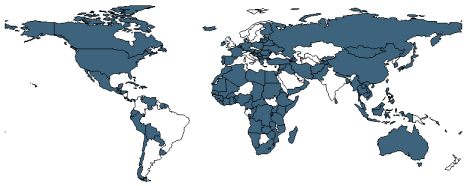
4.9 The Comparative Constitutions Project

`http://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/`
(Elkins et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-07)

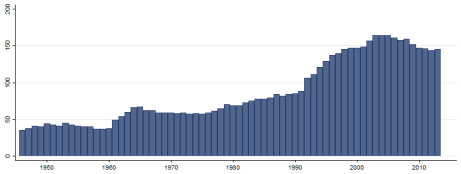
Characteristics of National Constitutions This dataset presents records of the characteristics of national constitutions written since 1789. Each constitutional text is coded twice by different coders working independently. To maximize the reliability of the final data, the discrepancies between these two codings are reconciled by a third individual - a reconciler. This is the second public release of data (version 2.0) on the content of constitutions. Authors rely on Ward and Gleditsch's list to identify which countries are independent in a given year. There are utilized two concepts to categorize constitutional texts. A constitutional system encompasses the period in which a constitution is in force before it is replaced or suspended. A constitutional event is any change to a country's constitution, including adoption, amendment, suspension, or reinstatement. For years in which there are multiple events, the constitution is coded as it stood in force at the end of the year. For example, if a constitution was amended the same year as it was adopted, the content of the constitution is coded as amended rather than as originally adopted. In addition, since events are (often) in force for multiple years, authors interpolated the data associated each event across all country-years in which that event was in force. Note that this is an extremely conservative interpolation strategy because most constitutional amendments do not change many provisions. As a result, for most variables, one can safely interpolate across constitutional systems.

4.9.1 ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other
97. Unable to determine



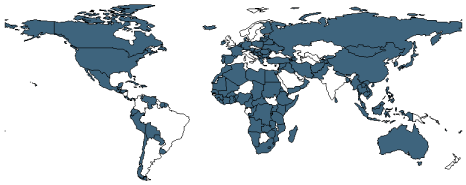
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 155



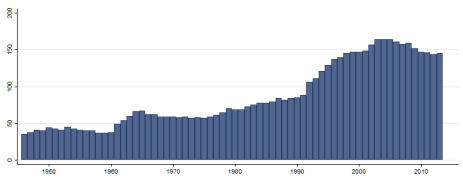
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.9.2 ccp_childwrk Limits on Child Work in Constitution

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?
1. Yes
2. No
90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
96. Other



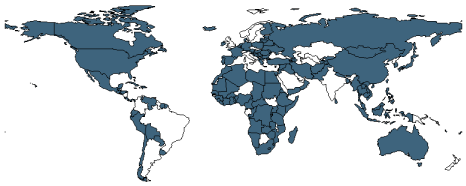
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 155



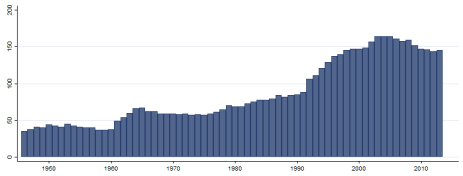
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.9.3 ccp_civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution

Does the constitution include provisions for the meritocratic recruitment of civil servants (e.g. exams or credential requirements)?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



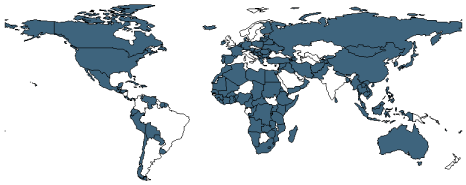
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 155



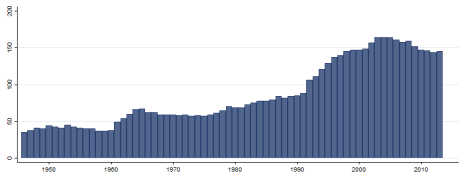
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.9.4 ccp_freerel Freedom of Religion in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?
1. Yes
2. No
96. Other



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 155



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 204 **n**: 5881 $\overline{N}$: 86 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.10 Cheibub, Antonio, Gandhi & Vreeland

`https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets/democracy-and-dictatorship-revisited`
(Cheibub et al., 2010)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-30)

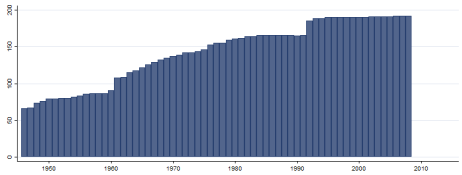
Classification of Political Regimes Classification of political regimes as democracy and dictatorship. Classification of democracies as parliamentary, semi-presidential (mixed) and presidential. Classification of dictatorships as military, civilian and royal.

4.10.1 chga_demo Democracy

A regime is considered a democracy if the executive and the legislature is directly or indirectly elected by popular vote, multiple parties are allowed, there is de facto existence of multiple parties outside of regime front, there are multiple parties within the legislature, and there has been no consolidation of incumbent advantage (e.g. unconstitutional closing of the lower house or extension of incumbent's

term by postponing of subsequent elections). Transition years are coded as the regime that emerges in that year.
0. No Democracy
1. Democracy

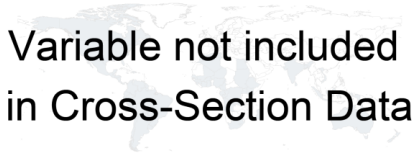
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



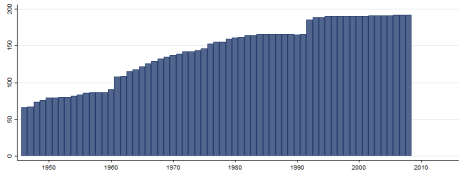
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 205 **n**: 8981 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.10.2 chga_hinst Regime Institutions

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



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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2008
N: 205 **n**: 8981 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 44

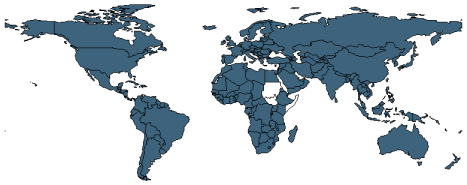
4.11 Cingranelli & Richards

`http://www.humanrightsdata.com/`
(Cingranelli et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-28)

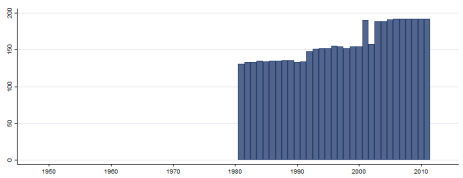
The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset The CIRI Human Rights Dataset contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 202 countries, annually from 1981-2011. It is designed for use by scholars and students who seek 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.

4.11.1 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).
0. Citizens' rights to freedom of assembly or association were severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens
1. These rights were limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups
2. These rights were virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens



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

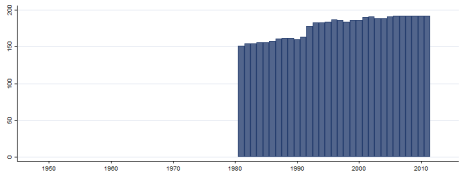


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4916 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.11.2 ciri_dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country.
0. Freedom was severely restricted
1. Freedom was somewhat restricted
2. Freedom of foreign movement

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

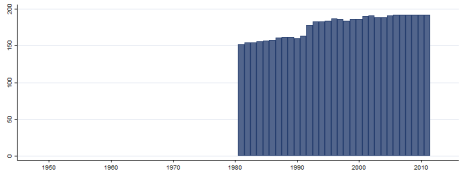


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 5496 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.11.3 ciri_formov Freedom of Foreign Movement

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to leave and return to their country.
0. This freedom was severely restricted
1. The freedom was somewhat restricted
2. Unrestricted freedom of foreign movement

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

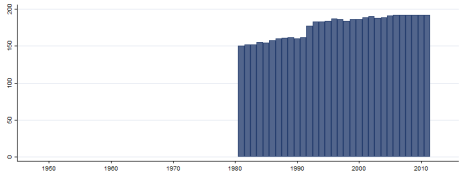


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 5498 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.11.4 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.
0. Not independent
1. Partially independent
2. Generally independent

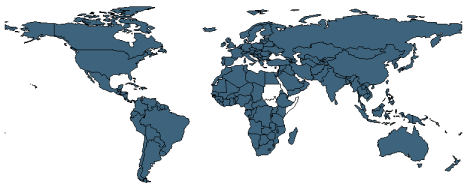
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 191



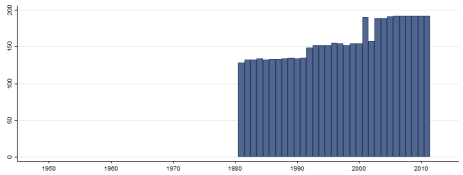
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 5481 $\overline{N}$: 177 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.11.5 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.
0. Extrajudicial killings were practiced frequently
1. Extrajudicial killings were practiced occasionally
2. Such killings did not occur



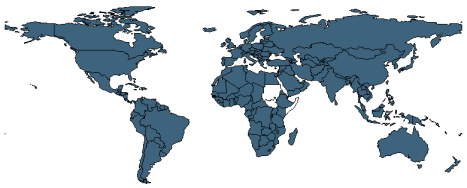
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 191



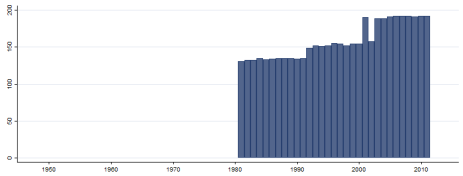
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4905 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.11.6 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.
0. There were many people imprisoned because of their religious, political, or other beliefs
1. A few people were imprisoned
2. No persons were imprisoned for any of the above reasons



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

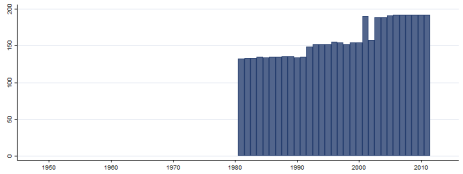


Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4912 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.11.7 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.
0. Government censorship of the media was complete
1. There was some government censorship of the media
2. There was no government censorship of the media

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



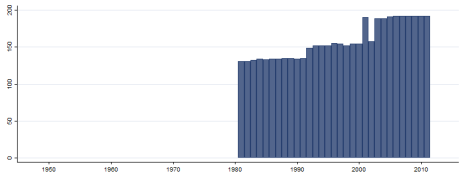
Min. Year:1981 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 199 **n**: 4921 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.11.8 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.
0. Torture was practiced frequently
1. Torture was practiced occasionally
2. Torture did not occur

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



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

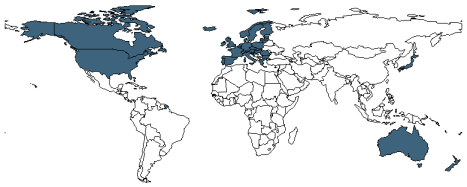
4.12 Armingeon, Weisstanner, Engler, Potolidis & Gerber

`http://www.cpds-data.org/`
(Armingeon et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-09-04)

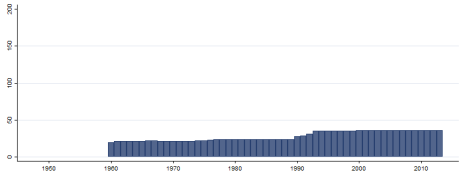
Comparative Political Data Set The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2013 (CPDS) is a collection of political and institu-tional data which have been assembled in the context of the research projects "Die Hand-lungsspielräume des Nationalstaates" and "Critical junctures. An international comparison" directed by Klaus Armingeon and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. This data set consists of (mostly) annual data for 36 democratic OECD and/or EU-member coun-tries for the period of 1960 to 2013. In all countries, political data were collected only for the democratic periods. The data set is suited for cross-national, longitudinal and pooled time-series analyses.

4.12.1 cpds_govsup Government support (seat share of all parties in government)

Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year.



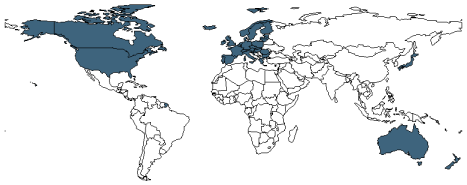
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36



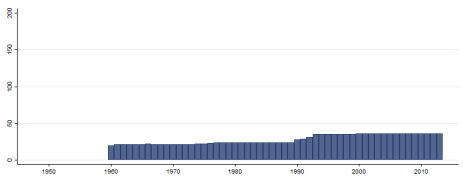
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 38 **n**: 1511 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.12.2 cpds_tg Type of Government

Type of government based on the following classification:
1. Single-party majority government: One party takes all governments seats and has a parliamentary majority.
2. Minimal winning coalition: All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [>50.0%].
3. Surplus coalition: Coalition governments which exceed the minimal-winning criterion [>50.0%].
4. Single-party minority government: The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0%].
5. Multi-party minority government: The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [<50.0%].
6. Caretaker government: Governments which should simply maintain the status quo.
7. Technocratic government: Led by technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 36



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 38 **n**: 1510 $\overline{N}$: 28 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.13 Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)

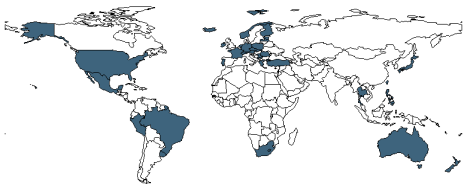
`http://www.cses.org/`
(The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-30)

CSES dataset CSES is a collaborative program of research among election study teams from around the world. Participating countries include a common module of survey questions in their post-election studies. The resulting data are deposited along with voting, demographic, district and macro variables. The studies are then merged into a single, free, public dataset for use in comparative study and cross-level analysis. The research agenda, questionnaires, and study design are developed by an international committee of leading scholars of electoral politics and political science. The design is implemented in each country by their foremost social scientists.
Note: Portugal 2002 form the initial data Module 1 was exluded, as this module provide data until 2001, therefore these observations are coded incorrectly.

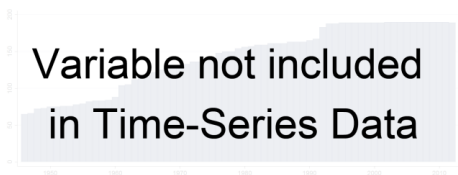
4.13.1 cses_sd Satisfaction with Democracy

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in [COUNTRY]?
1. Not at all satisfied.
2. Not very satisfied.
3. Fairly satisfied.
4. Very satisfied.

Note: Refused to answer, Don't know and similar answers were coded as missing, and the average are based on the remaining answers.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32



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

4.14 Williams Andrew (2014)

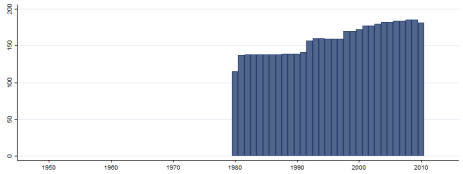
`https://andrewwilliamsecon.wordpress.com/datasets/`
(Williams, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-14)

Dataset for Information and Accountability Transparency The article "A global index of information transparency and accountability" (Williams, 2014) uses a relatively new methodology, similar to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, to construct composite indicators of what we call Informational Transparency, and Accountability. These new indicators use data from 29 sources, with scores being derived annually between 1980 and 2010 across more than 190 countries.

4.14.1 diat_ati Accountability Transparency

Accountability Transparency. Author has 16 separate indicators for the Accountability Transparency Index (six for the measurement of a free media, four for fiscal transparency, and six for political constraints). 1980 is considered to be the base year. The Accountability Transparency Index has 115 countries in 1980, but rising to up to 189 countries towards the end of the period.

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 184

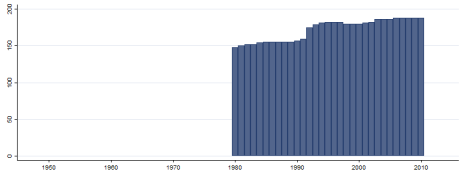


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 189 **n**: 4921 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 26

4.14.2 diat_iti Information Transparency

Information Transparency. Sub-indicators are constructed to reflect the nuances of this type of transparency. Specifically, three sub-components are constructed: (1) the existence of a free and independent media; (2) fiscal (budgetary) transparency; (3) political constraints. Author has 13 separate indicators for the Information Transparency Index (six for the quantity of information, four for the processes that generate that information, and three for the infrastructure required to disseminate that information). 1980 is considered to be the base year. The Information Transparency Index (ITI) has scores for initially 153 countries in 1980, increasing over time to 191 by the year 2010.

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

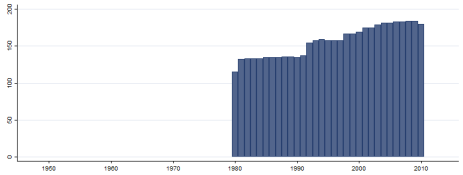


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 189 **n**: 5329 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.14.3 diat_ti Transparency Index

Transparency Index. Combined index of Information Transparency Index and Accountability Transparency Index.

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 183



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 186 **n**: 4848 $\overline{N}$: 156 $\overline{T}$: 26

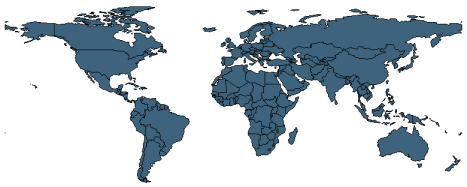
4.15 World Bank

`http://go.worldbank.org/2EAGGLRZ40`
(Beck et al., 2001)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-02)

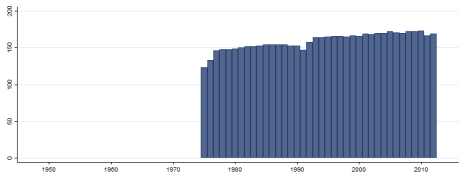
Database of Political Institutions The Database of Political Institutions (DPI) was compiled by the Development Research Group of the World Bank for research in comparative political economy and comparative political institutions. Please note that the missing codes (-999, -888) has been recoded to missing (.).

4.15.1 dpi_checks Checks and Balances

Checks and Balances.



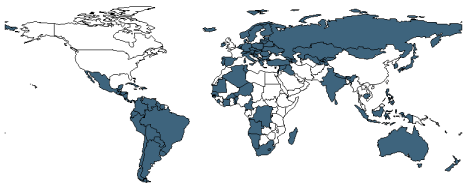
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



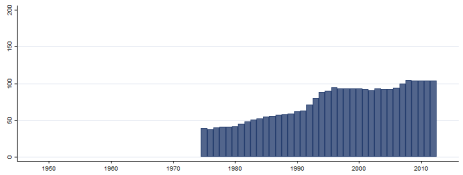
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6047 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.15.2 dpi_cl Closed List

Are closed lists used? (1 if yes, 0 if no) When PR is "1", closed list gets a "1" if voters cannot express preferences for candidates within a party list, 0 if voters can. If PR is "NA" or 0, and Mean District Magnitude =1, Closed list is NA. If PR is "NA" or 0 and Mean District Magnitude is greater than one, the following rules apply: 1) If only one party takes seats, closed list is: "0" (open list), if the number of candidates is greater than the number of seats in an electoral district in a one-party state where other parties may or may not be illegal (LIEC is 4 or 5), "1" (closed list), if the number of candidates equals the number of seats in an electoral district in a one party state where other parties are illegal (LIEC is 3), blank ,if it is unclear whether there is more than one candidate for every seat in an electoral district in a one-party state where other parties are illegal (LIEC is 3.5). 2) If there are multiple parties taking seats, closed list is blank unless the system is explicitly stated as open or closed.



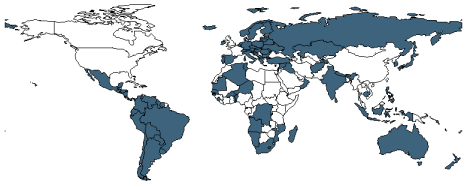
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 104



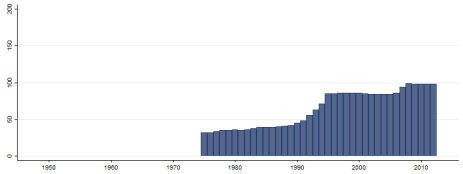
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 116 **n**: 2818 $\overline{N}$: 74 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.15.3 dpi_dhondt D'Hondt System

Is the D'Hondt system used? (1 if yes, 0 if no) Is the D'Hondt rule used to allocate seats in a PR system? NA if PR is 0 or NA. If PR is 1, and information is only available from IPU, just record data in 1995.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 98



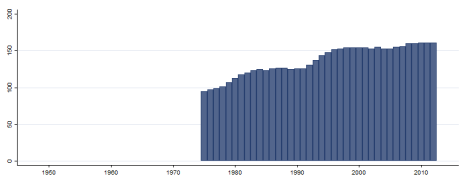
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 104 **n**: 2442 $\overline{N}$: 64 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.15.4 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161

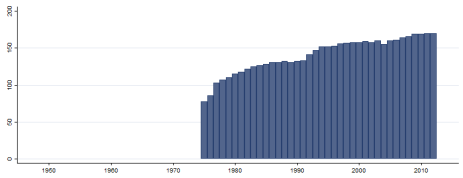


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 5187 $\overline{N}$: 137 $\overline{T}$: 30

4.15.5 dpi_gf Government Fractionalization Index

The probability that two deputies picked at random from among the government parties will be of different parties. Equals NA if there is no parliament. If there are any government parties where seats are unknown (cell is blank), GOVFRAC is also blank. No parties in the legislature (0 in 1GOVSEAT) results in NA, just as in the Herfindahl.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172

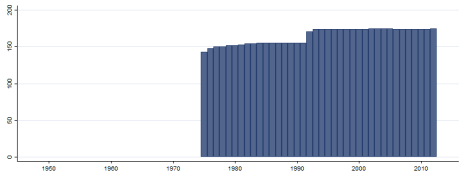


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 5344 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.6 dpi_gvs Vote Share of Government Parties

Vote Share of Government Parties. Records the total vote share of all government parties.

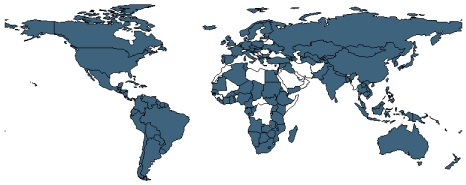
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



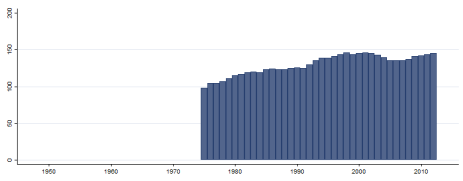
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6252 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.7 dpi_hlio Party of Chief Executive Length of Time in Office

Party of chief executive has been how long in office. Same rules as dpi_yio. NA if there are no parties, if the chief executive is an independent, or if the "party" is the army. In general, the counting restarts from 1 for a party if its name changes. However, in a few cases the sources indicated that party leadership, membership, and platform remained the same following the name change. In these cases, the name change was recorded but the year count did not restart. All of these cases are noted in the database.



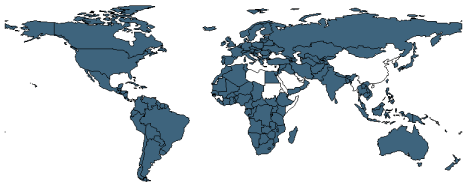
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 147



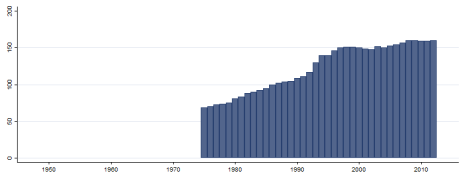
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171 **n**: 4940 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.15.8 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.



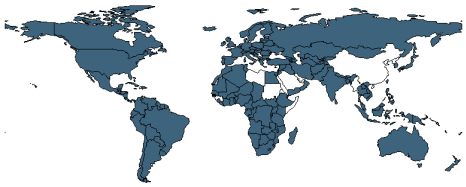
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161



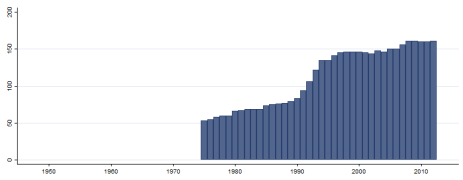
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 171 **n**: 4657 $\overline{N}$: 123 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.15.9 dpi_pr Proportional Representation

"1" if candidates are elected based on the percent of votes received by their party and/or if our sources specifically call the system "proportional representation". "0" otherwise.



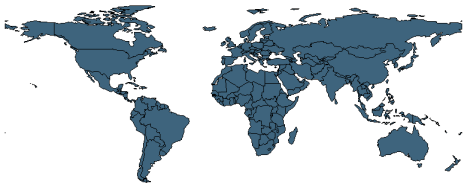
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162



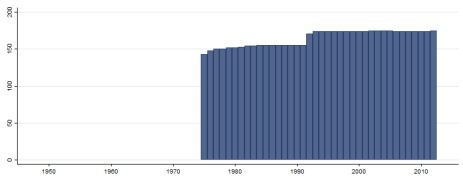
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 170 **n**: 4248 $\overline{N}$: 112 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.15.10 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, govothst, oppothst, numul). Total seats is NA (-999) when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved.



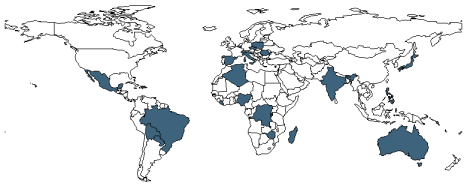
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



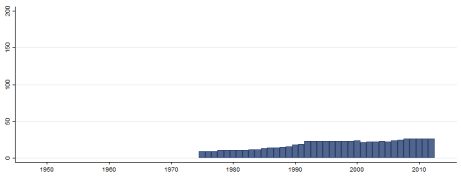
Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185 **n**: 6252 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.15.11 dpi_sensys Electoral Rule Senate

If Plurality and Proportional Representation which governs the majority/all of the Senate seats? This is coded 1 if most seats are Plurality, zero if most seats are Proportional.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 26

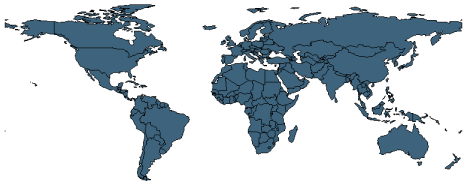


Min. Year:1975 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 712 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 20

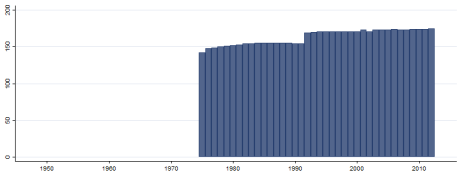
4.15.12 dpi_system Political System

0. Presidential
1. Assembly-elected President
2. Parliamentary

Systems with unelected executives 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175



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

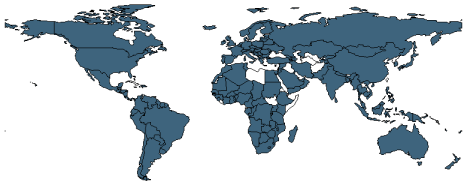
4.16 Axel Dreher

`http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/`
(Dreher, 2006)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-02)

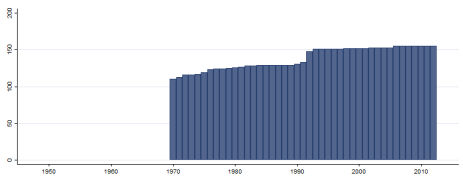
KOF Index of Globalization KOF Index of Globalization. All indexes below range between 0 and 100, where higher values indicate a higher degree of globalization.

4.16.1 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 155

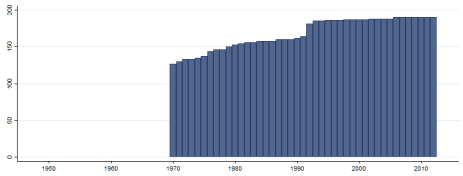


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 159 **n**: 5942 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.16.2 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.

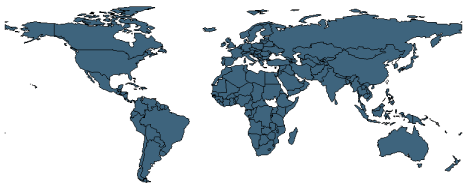
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190



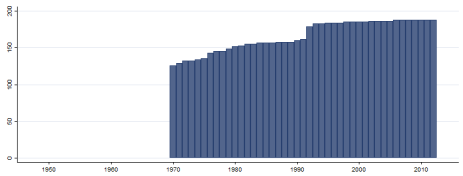
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194 **n**: 7219 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.16.3 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192 **n**: 7150 $\overline{N}$: 166 $\overline{T}$: 37

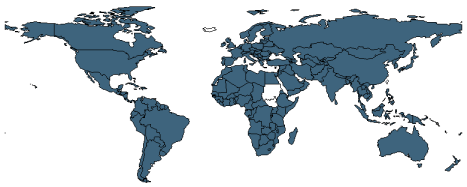
4.17 Global Footprint Network

`http://www.footprintnetwork.org`
(Global Footprint Network, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-08)

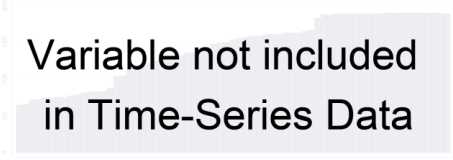
Global Footprint Data The National Footprint Accounts (NFAs) measure the ecological resource use and resource capacity of nations over time. Based on approximately 6,000 data points per country per year, the Accounts calculate the Footprints of 232 countries, territories, and regions from 1961 to the present, providing the core data needed for all Ecological Footprint analysis worldwide. This Data Package contains Ecological Footprint and biocapacity as well as Human Development and population data to give a first approximation of the biological resource situation of the featured countries. Results from the National Footprint Accounts 2015 Edition.

4.17.1 ef_ef Total Ecological Footprint

Ecofootprint, Total.



Min. Year:2015 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 172



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

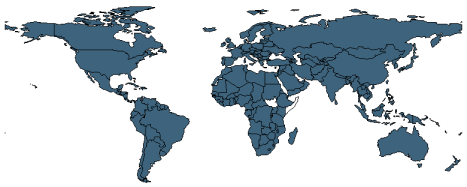
4.18 Economist Intelligence Unit

`http://www.eiu.com/public/topical_report.aspx?campaignid=Democracy0115`
(The Economist, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-26)

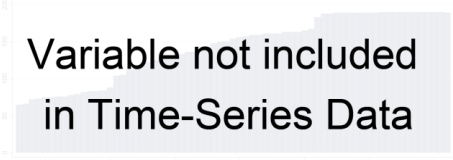
The Economist Intelligence Unit's index of democracy The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) is an independent business within The Economist Group providing forecasting and advisory services through research and analysis, such as monthly country reports, five-year country economic forecasts, country risk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

4.18.1 eiu_cl Civil liberties

Civil liberties include freedom of speech, expression and the press; freedom of religion; freedom of assembly and association; and the right to due judicial process.



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

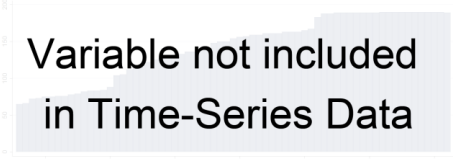


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.18.2 eiu_fog Functioning of government

The Functioning of Government category is based on indicators relating to e.g. the extent to which control over government is exercised by elected representatives, the capability of the civil service, and the pervasiveness of corruption.

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



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

4.19 William R. Easterly and Ross Eric Levine

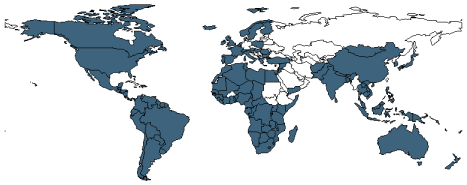
`http://go.worldbank.org/K7WYOCA8T0`
(Easterly & Levine, 1997)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-03)

Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions Dataset The data set used in the paper Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions by William Easterly and Ross Levine. Data about languages is originally from Gunnemark (1991), which is a compilation of data gathered

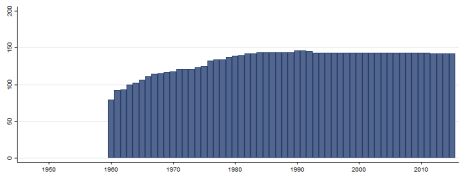
by the international society of geolinguistic scholars. Gunnemark have started collect data for the "Countries, Peoples, and their Languages: The Geolinguistic Handbook" since 1960s, and the book was bublished at 1991. Threfore, The data is constant for these years and as well it is extended to current days.

4.19.1 el_gunn1 Share of Pop. not Speaking the Official Language

Percent of population not speaking the official language (for period 1960-1991).



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 142



Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 146 **n**: 7444 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 51

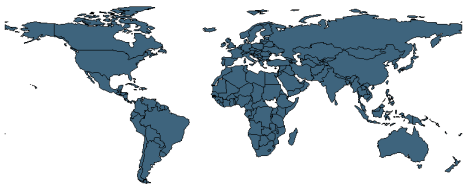
4.20 Environmental Performance Index

`http://epi.yale.edu/downloads`
(Hsu et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-08)

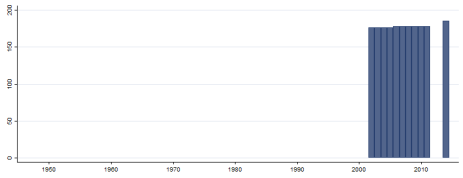
Environmental Performance Data The Environmental Performance Index provides a ranking that shines light on how each country manages environmental issues. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks how well countries perform on high-priority environmental issues in two broad policy reas: protection of human health from environmental harm and protection of ecosystems. Within these two policy objectives the EPI scores country performance in nine issue areas comprised of 20 indicators. Indicators in the EPI measure how close countries are to meeting internationally established targets or, in the absence of agreed-upon targets, how they compare to the range of observed countries.
Note: In many cases the EPI variables lack actual observations and rely on imputation. Please refer to the original documentation on more information about this.

4.20.1 epi_chmort Child Mortality

Child Mortality: Probability of dying between a child's first and fifth birthdays (between age 1 and 5).



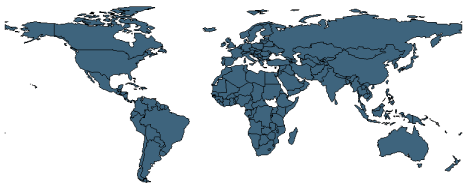
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185



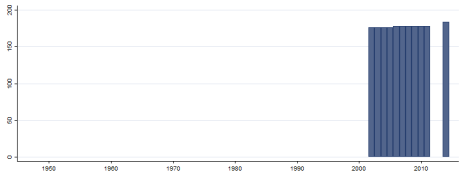
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 186 **n**: 1957 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.20.2 epi_eh Environmental Health

Environmental Health: Index calculated from three indicies : Health Impacts, Air Quality and Water and Sanitation.



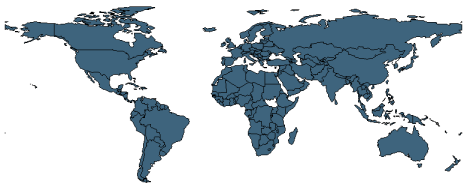
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184



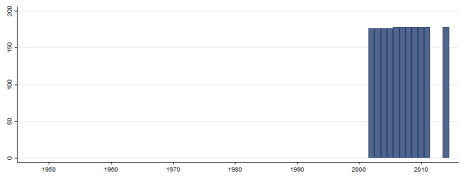
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185 **n**: 1956 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.20.3 epi_epi Environmental Performance Index

Environmental Performance Index: Index calculated from two indicies : Environmental Health (40%) and Ecosystem Vitality (60%).



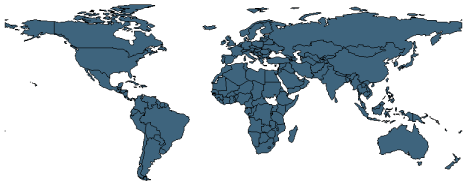
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178



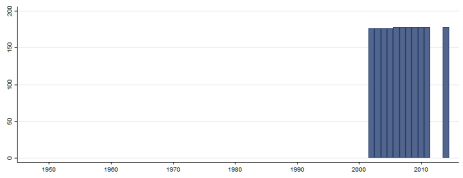
Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 1950 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.20.4 epi_ev Ecosystem Vitality

Ecosystem Vitality: Index calculated from five indicies : Water Resources, Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries and Biodiversity and Habitat.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 1950 $\overline{N}$: 150 $\overline{T}$: 11

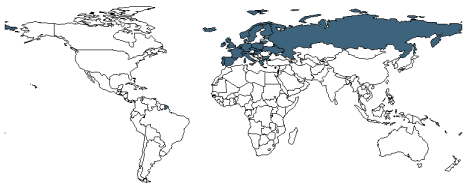
4.21 European Social Survey

`http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/round-index.html`
(European Social Survey, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-03)

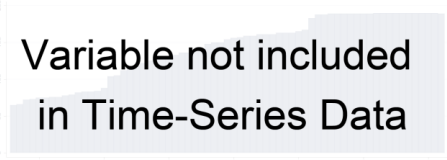
ESS1-6, European Social Survey - Cumulative File Rounds 1-6 The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically-driven multi-country survey, which has been administered in over 30 countries to date. Its three aims are, firstly - to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions, secondly - to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond, and thirdly - to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators.

4.21.1 ess_trlegal Trust in Legal System

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Legal System.



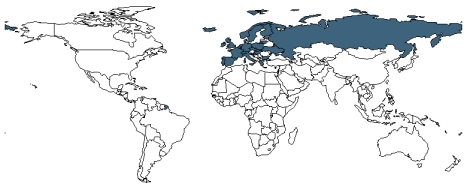
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 29



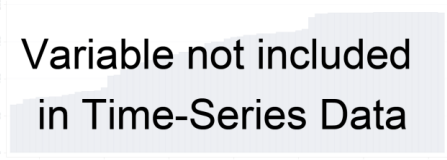
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.21.2 ess_trparl Trust in Parliament

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Parliament.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 29

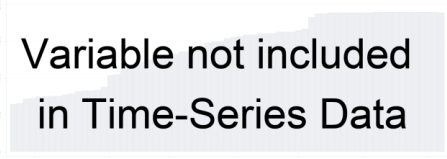


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.21.3 ess_trpart Trust in Political Parties

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Political Parties.

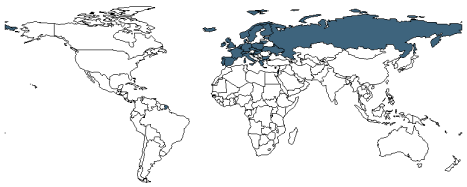
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 29



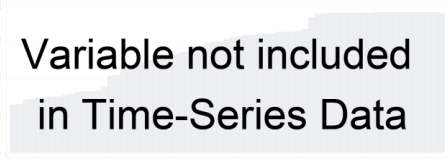
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.21.4 ess_trpeople Trust in Other People

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? Please tell me on a score of 0 to 10, where 0 means you can't be too careful and 10 means that most people can be trusted.



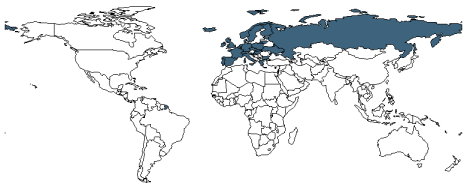
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 29



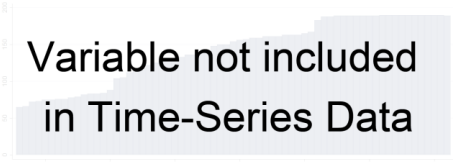
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.21.5 ess_trpolice Trust in Police

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Police.



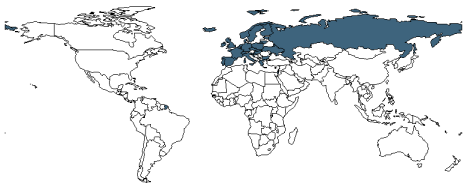
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 29



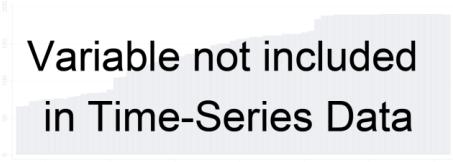
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.21.6 ess_trpolit Trust in Politicians

Please tell me on a score of 0-10 how much you personally trust each of the institutions I read out. 0 means you do not trust an institution at all, and 10 means you have complete trust. The Politicians.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 29



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

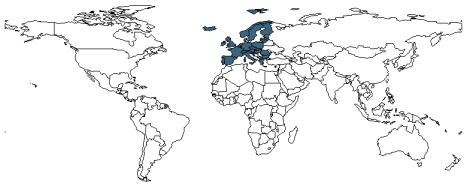
4.22 Eurostat

`http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database`
(European Comission, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2014-07-29)

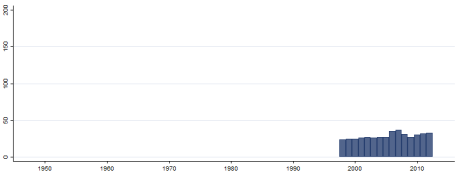
Eurostat Datasets Be careful and examine the original Eurostat Data. Potential problems are: (1) break in time series, (2) definition differs, see metadata (3) low reliability. The data was downloaded via R. In order to provide transparancy, we tried to keep the variable name as close as possible to 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".

4.22.1 eu_migr_emi Emigration

Emigration.



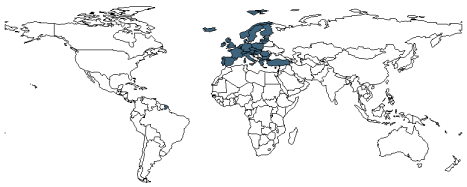
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



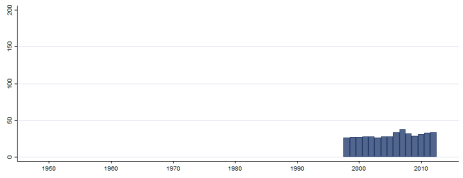
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 42 **n**: 432 $\overline{N}$: 29 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.22.2 eu_migr_imm Immigration

Immigration.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35



Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 46 **n**: 449 $\overline{N}$: 30 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.23 Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

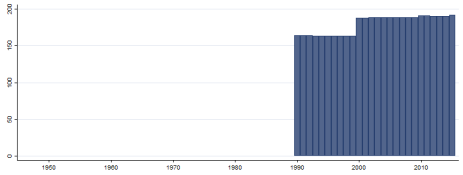
`http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/explore-data/en/http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-commodities-production/query/en`
(Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-04)

FAO Statistics The data shows the forest coverage and the volume of fish caught measured in tons, and excludes other aquatic animals and plants. The data is divided by capture and aquaculture, and marine and inland waters. Capture for all purposes are included: commercial, recreational etc.

4.23.1 fao_plf Percent of land area with forest (%)

Percent of land area with forest (%).

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 4665 $\overline{N}$: 179 $\overline{T}$: 24

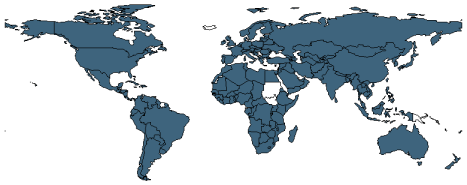
4.24 Fearon

`http://www.stanford.edu/~jfearon/`
(Fearon, 2003)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-05)

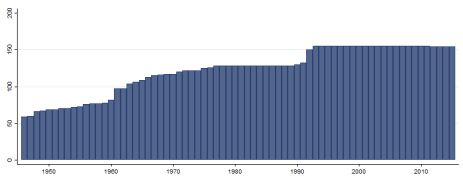
Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country Used in the article Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country published in Journal of Economic Growth, containing data on 822 ethnic groups in 160 countries that made up at least 1 percent of the country population in the early 1990s.

4.24.1 fe_cultdiv Cultural Diversity

This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etfra) so as to take some account of cultural distances between groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural diversi-ty index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etfra). The more similar are the languages spoken by different ethnic groups, however, the more will this measure be reduced below the level of ethnic fractionalization for that country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.



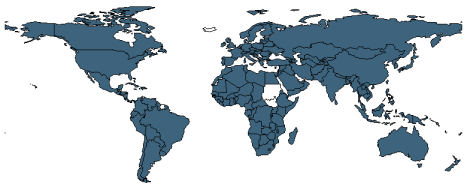
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 153



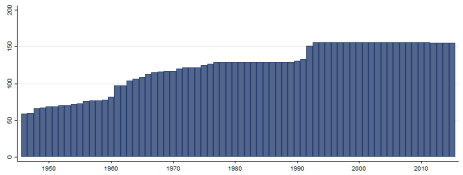
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 155 **n**: 8530 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.24.2 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). The values are assumed to be constant for all years.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 154



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 156 **n**: 8570 $\overline{N}$: 122 $\overline{T}$: 55

4.25 Fund for Peace

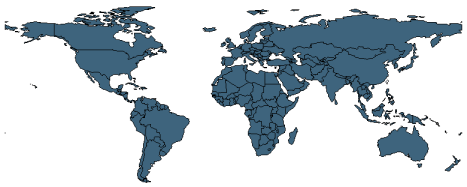
`http://ffp.statesindex.org/`
(Haken et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-05)

Fragile States Index The Fragile States Index (Failed States Index) , 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

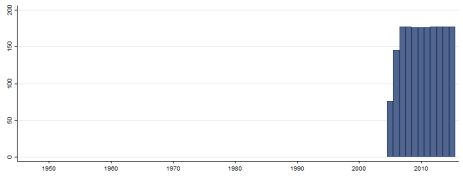
freely and widely available electronically, the strength of the analysis is in the methodological rigor and the systematic integration of a wide range of data sources.

4.25.1 ffp_ext External Intervention

External Intervention - When the state fails to meet its international or domestic obligations, external actors may intervene to provide services or to manipulate internal affairs. Includes pressures and measures related to foreign assistance, presence of peacekeepers, presence of UN missions, foreign military intervention, sanctions, credit rating.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177

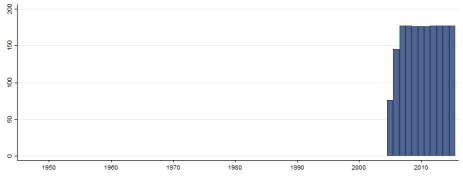


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180 **n**: 1811 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.2 ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain

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.

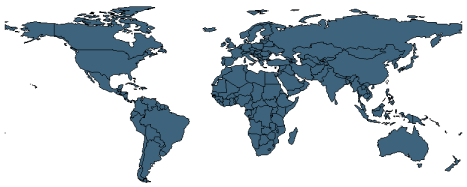
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177



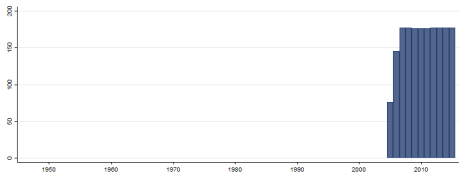
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180 **n**: 1811 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.3 ffp_hr Human Rights and Rule of Law

Human Rights and Rule of Law - When human rights are violated or unevenly protected, the state is failing in its ultimate responsibility. Includes pressures and measures related to press freedom, civil liberties, political freedoms, human trafficking, political prisoners, incarceration, religious persecution, torture, executions.



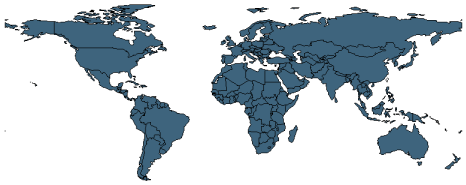
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177



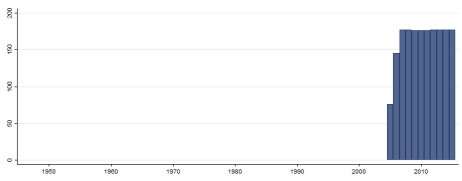
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180 **n**: 1811 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.4 ffp_ref Refugees and IDPs

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.



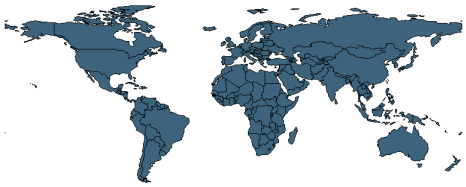
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177



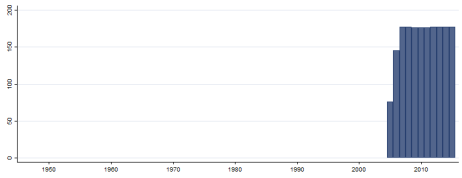
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180 **n**: 1811 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.5 ffp_sec Security Apparatus

Security Apparatus - The security apparatus should have monopoly on the use of legitimate force. The social contract is weakened where this is affected by competing groups. Includes pressures and measures related to internal conflict, small arms proliferation, riots and protests, fatalities from conflict, military coups, rebel activity, militancy, bombings, political prisoners.



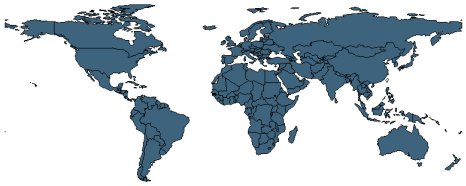
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177



Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180 **n**: 1811 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.25.6 ffp_ued Uneven Economic Development

Uneven Economic Development - When there are ethnic, religious, or regional disparities, the governed tend to be uneven in their commitment to the social contract. Includes pressures and emasures related to GINI coefficient, income share of highest 10%, income share of lowest 10%, urban-rural service distribution, access to improved services, slum population.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177

Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180 **n**: 1811 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 10

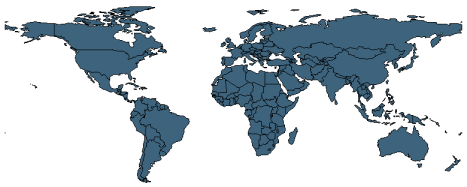
4.26 Freedom House

`http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world-aggregate-and-subcategory-scores` (Freedom House, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-06)

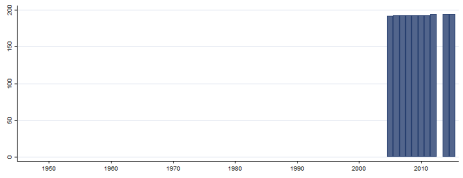
Freedom of the World Note: The 1982 edition of Freedom in the World covers the period Jan 1981- Aug 1982 (=1981 in our dataset). The 1983-84 edition covers the period Aug 1982 - Nov 1983 (=1983 in our dataset). This leaves 1982 empty. For 1972, South Africa was in the original data rated as "White" (fh_cl: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

4.26.1 fh_aor Associational and Organizational Rights

Associational and Organizational Rights - The variable evaluates the freedom of assembly, demonstrations and open public discussion; the freedom for nongovernmental organization; and the freedom for trade unions, peasant organizations and other professional and private organizations. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).



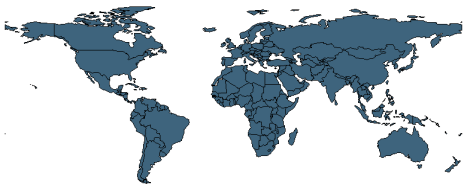
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194



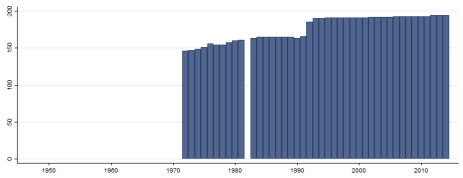
Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 1932 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.26.2 fh_cl Civil Liberties

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194

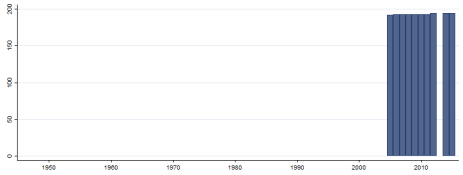


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 207 **n**: 7428 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.26.3 fh_ep Electoral Process

Electoral Process - The variable measures to what extent the national legislative representatives and the national chief authority are elected through free and fair elections. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194

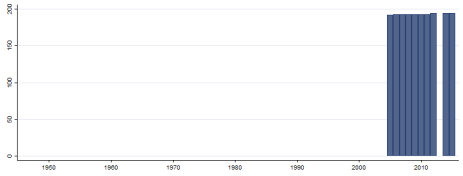


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 1932 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.26.4 fh_feb Freedom of Expression and Belief

Freedom of Expression and Belief - The variable measures the freedom and independence of the media and other cultural expressions; the freedom of religious groups to practice their faith and express themselves; the academic freedom and freedom from extensive political indoctrination in the educational system; and the ability of the people to engage in private (political) discussions without fear of harassment or arrest by the authorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194

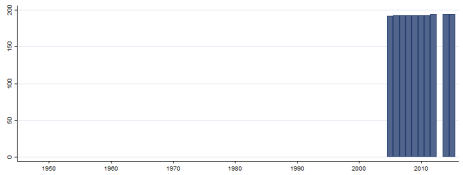


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 1932 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.26.5 fh_fog Functioning of Government

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194

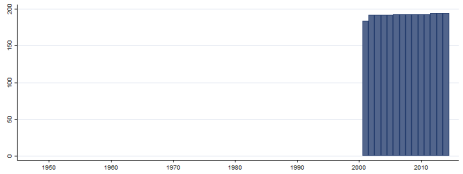


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 1932 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.26.6 fh_fotpa5 Laws and regulations that influence media content (2001-2014)

The variable ŞLaws and Regulations that Influence Media ContentŤ encompasses an examination of both the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate. Freedom House assesses the positive impact of legal and constitutional guarantees for freedom of expression; the potentially negative aspects of security legislation, the penal code, and other criminal statutes; penalties for libel and defamation; the existence of and ability to use freedom of information legislation; the independence of the judiciary and of official media regulatory bodies; registration requirements for both media outlets and journalists; and the ability of journalists' groups to operate freely. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, in 1996 and onwards from 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194

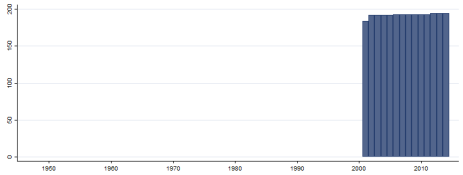


Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 196 **n**: 2692 $\overline{N}$: 192 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.26.7 fh_fotpb5 Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2014)

The variable evaluates the degree of political control over the content of news media. Issues examined include the editorial independence of both state-owned and privately owned media; access to information and sources; official censorship and self-censorship; the vibrancy of the media; the ability of both foreign and local reporters to cover the news freely and without harassment; and the intimidation of journalists by the state or other actors, including arbitrary detention and imprisonment, violent assaults, and other threats. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, in 1996-2000 from 0-30, and from 2001 and onwards from 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

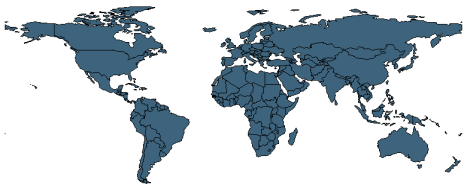
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194



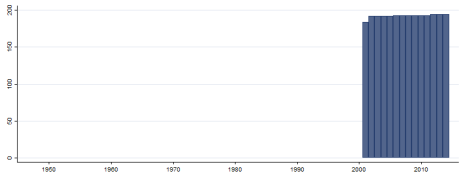
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 196 **n**: 2692 $\overline{N}$: 192 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.26.8 fh_fotpc5 Economic influences over media content (2001-2014)

The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. In 1993-1995 the scale varied from 0-20, from 1996 and onwards from 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.



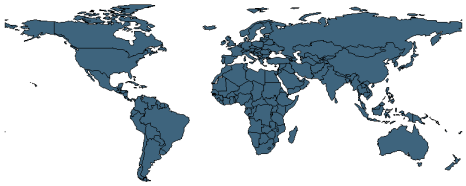
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194



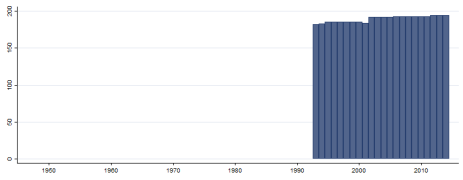
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 196 **n**: 2692 $\overline{N}$: 192 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.26.9 fh_fotpsc Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-2014)

Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-2014): The press freedom index is computed by adding four component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls, Economic Influences and Repressive actions. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free).



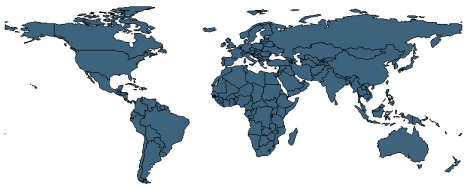
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194



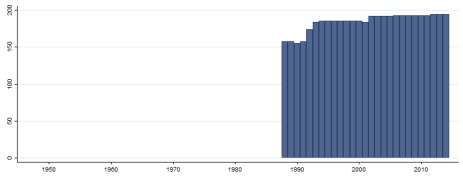
Min. Year:1993 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 196 **n**: 4167 $\overline{N}$: 189 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.26.10 fh_fotpst Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2014)

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2014):
1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free



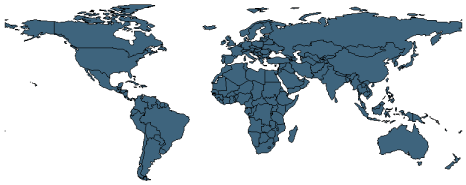
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194



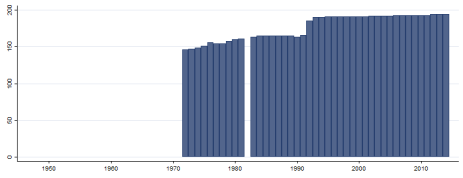
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 204 **n**: 4974 $\overline{N}$: 184 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.26.11 fh_ipolity2 Level of Democracy (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_polity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius & Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.



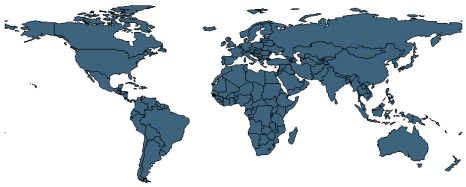
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194



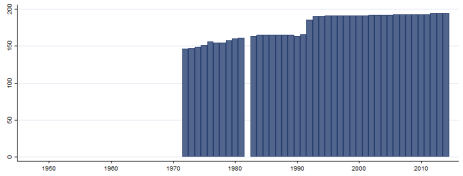
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 207 **n**: 7428 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.26.12 fh_pr Political Rights

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194

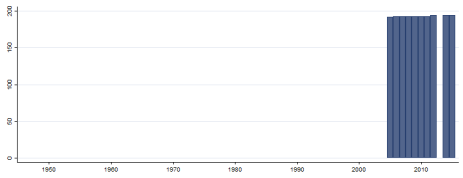


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 207 **n**: 7428 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.26.13 fh_rol Rule of Law

Rule of Law - The variable measures the independence of the judiciary; the extent to which rule of law prevails in civil and criminal matters; the existence of direct civil control over the police; the protection from political terror, unjustified imprisonment, exile and torture; absence of war and insurgencies; and the extent to which laws, policies and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194

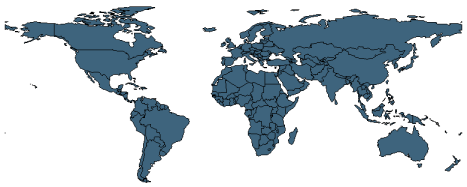


Min. Year:2005 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 196 **n**: 1932 $\overline{N}$: 176 $\overline{T}$: 10

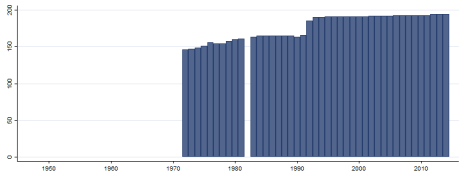
4.26.14 fh_status Status

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 207 **n**: 7428 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 36

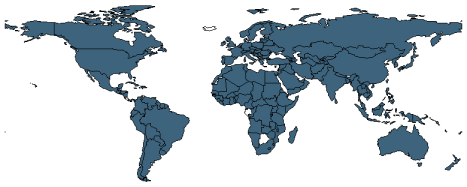
4.27 Gibney, Cornett & Wood

`http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/`
(Gibney et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-09)

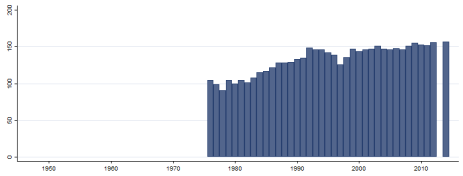
Political Terror Scale The PTS was first developed in the early 1980s, well before "terrorism" took on much of its present meaning. The "terror" in the PTS refers to state-sanctioned killings, torture, disappearances and political imprisonment that the Political Terror Scale measures. The PTS is computed 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).

4.27.1 gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International

Political Terror Scale Levels:
1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.
2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.
3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, forpolitical views is accepted.
4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances,and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.
5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 162



Min. Year:1976 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 5051 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 27

4.28 Global Integrity Report

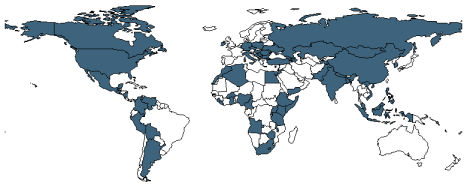
`http://www.globalintegrity.org`
(Global Integrity, 2011)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-09)

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

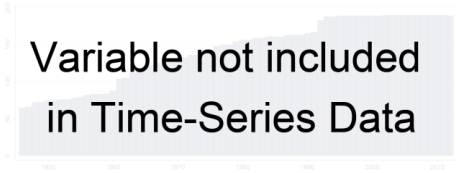
can effectively access and use anti-corruption safeguards. Each country assessment contained in the Global Integrity Report comprises two core elements: a qualitative Reporter's Notebook and a quantitative Integrity Indicators scorecard. An Integrity Indicators scorecard assesses the existence, effectiveness, 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.

4.28.1 gir_acrl Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law

This category examines a country's anti-corruption laws, the country's anti-corruption agency (or equivalent mechanism), citizen access to justice, and law enforcement accountability.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 64



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

4.29 Gleditsch

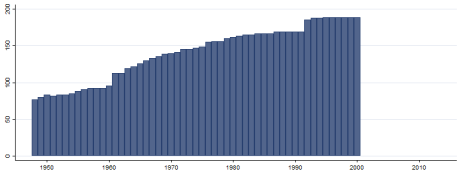
`http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/exptradegdp.html`
(Gleditsch, 2002)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-10)

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.

4.29.1 gle_exp Total Export

This amounts to the total export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic export figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

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

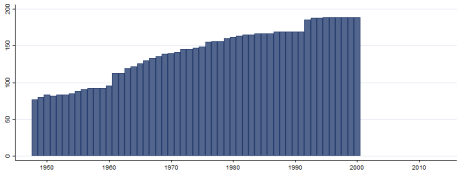


Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 203 **n**: 7445 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.29.2 gle_imp Total Import

This amounts to the total import of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import figures to that country using the imputation technique described above.

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

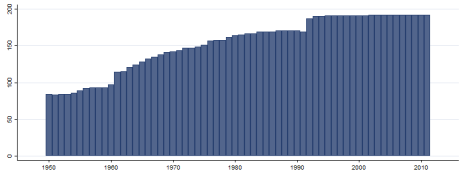


Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 203 **n**: 7445 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.29.3 gle_pop Population (1000's)

Size of the population in 1000's.

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

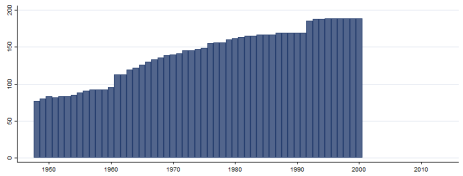


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 208 **n**: 9488 $\overline{N}$: 153 $\overline{T}$: 46

4.29.4 gle_trade Total Trade

This amounts to the sum of import and export of a country, in millions of current year US dollars, estimated as the sum of all dyadic import and export figures of that country using the imputation technique described above.

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



Min. Year:1948 **Max. Year**: 2000
N: 203 **n**: 7445 $\overline{N}$: 140 $\overline{T}$: 37

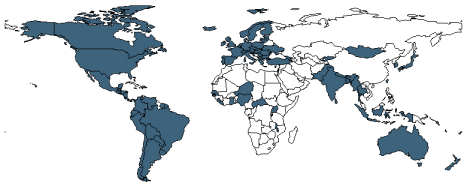
4.30 Bormann & Golder

`http://mattgolder.com/elections`
(Bormann & Golder, 2013)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-10)

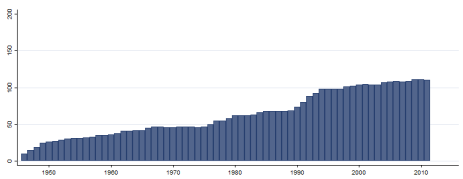
Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946-2011 The data focus on national-level (lower house) legislative and presidential elections in democratic regimes. A regime is classified as a democracy at the time of an election if (i) the chief executive is elected, (ii) the legislature is elected,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

4.30.1 gol_enep Effective Number of Electoral Parties

Effective Number of Electoral Parties.



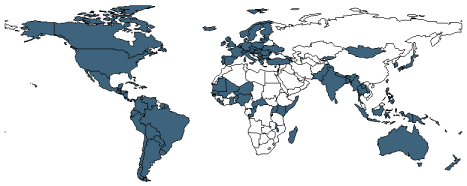
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 110



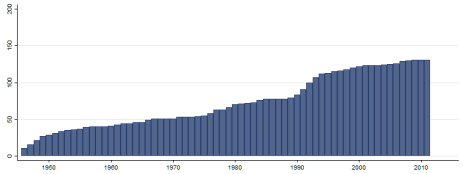
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 123 **n**: 4176 $\overline{N}$: 63 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.30.2 gol_est Electoral System Type-3 classes

This is a categorical variable that takes on one of three values indicating the basic type of electoral system used in the elections.
1. Majoritarian
2. Proportional
3. Mixed



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 129



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 134 **n**: 4817 $\overline{N}$: 73 $\overline{T}$: 36

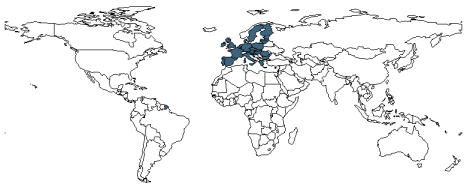
4.31 The Hertie School of Governance

`http://www.governancereport.org/home/governance-indicators/governance-indicators-2015/`
(The Hertie School of Governance, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-12)

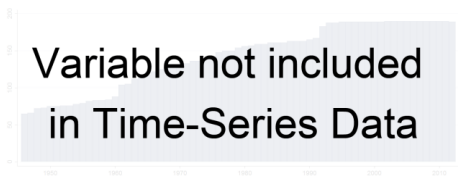
Governance Report Indicators. Public Opinion Data The Governance Report 2015 aims to go beyond much existing work by exploring changes in EU governance since the onset of the euro-zone crisis through an interdisciplinary perspective and by reflecting on the challenges that Europe's economic and monetary union is currently facing from economic, institutional, and legitimacy angles. The public opinion data used come from the Eurobarometer. Variables are created and represent the proportion of respondents who respond affirmatively to the question. Thus values range from 0 (no affirmative responses) to 1 (all affirmative responses). In cases where a question was asked multiple times in a year for a given country the arithmetic mean (average) of responses is used for the year.

4.31.1 govin_trustls Trust in the National Legal System

Trust in the National Legal System. Eurobarometer Question: "I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Justice/the (NATIONALITY) legal system". Higher score means "Tend to trust", lower score means "Tend not to trust".



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 28



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

4.32 Heritage Foundation

`http://www.heritage.org/index/explore`
(The Heritage Foundation, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-11)

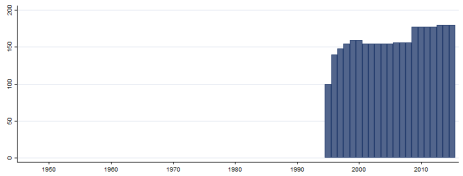
Index of Economic Freedom The Index of Economic Freedom covers 10 freedoms - from property rights to entrepreneurship - in 186 countries.
Note: For the 2015 , most data covers the second half of 2013 through the first half of 2014. To the extent possible, the information considered for each factor was current as of June 30, 2014.It is important to understand that some factors are based on historical information. For example,

the monetary policy factor is a 3-year weighted average rate of inflation from January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2013.

4.32.1 hf_business Business Freedom

The business freedom score encompasses 10 components, all weighted equally, based on objective data from the World Bank's Doing Business study (in 2005-2006; previously other data sources were being used):
Starting a business - procedures (number)
Starting a business - time (days)
Starting a business - cost (% of income per capita)
Starting a business - minimum capital (% of income per capita)
Obtaining a license - procedures (number)
Obtaining a license - time (days)
Obtaining a license - cost (% of income per capita)
Closing a business - time (years)
Closing a business - cost (% of estate)
Closing a business - recovery rate (cents on the dollar)
Each of these raw components is converted into a scale graded from 0 to 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of business freedom.

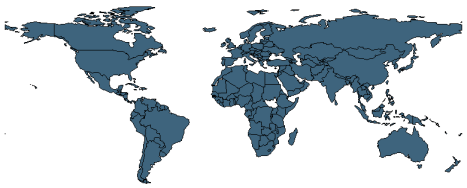
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182



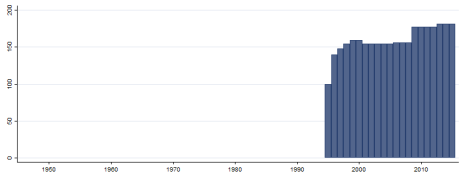
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 3346 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.32.2 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182



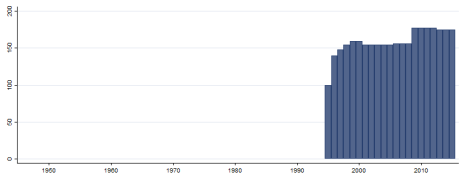
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 3349 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.32.3 hf_efiscore 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178

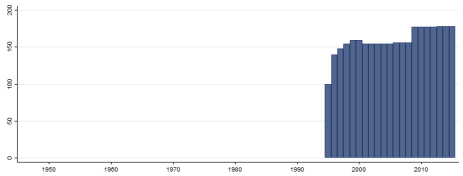


Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 180 **n**: 3331 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.32.4 hf_financ Financial Freedom

The financial freedom factor measures the relative openness of each country's banking and financial system by determining: the extent of government regulation of financial services; the extent of state intervention in banks and other financial services; the difficulty of opening and operating financial services firms (for both domestic and foreign individuals); and government influence on the allocation of credit. The country's financial climate is measured as an overall score between 0 and 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of financial freedom.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 181 **n**: 3340 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.32.5 hf_invest Investment Freedom

This factor scrutinizes each country's policies toward foreign investment, as well as its policies toward capital flows internally, in order to determine its overall investment climate. The country's investment freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of investment freedom.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 181

Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 183 **n**: 3345 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.33 Hadenius & Teorell

`http://www2.srv.svet.lu.se/ARD/`
(Hadenius & Teorell, 2007)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-11)

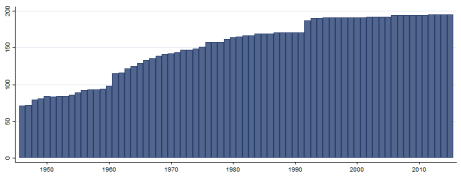
The Authoritarian Regime Dataset The Authoritarian Regimes Dataset is a comprehensive dataset on authoritarian regimes in the world between 1972-2010. The dataset enables researchers

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.

4.33.1 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 Zeeland), 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194



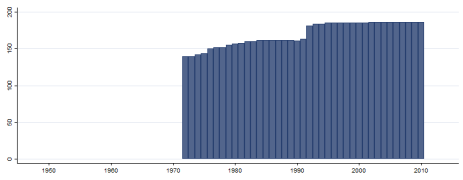
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 211 **n**: 10596 $\overline{N}$: 151 $\overline{T}$: 50

4.33.2 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: 185

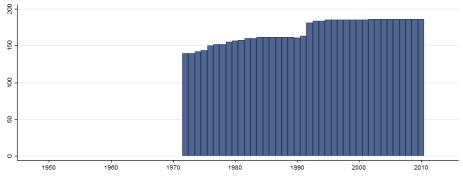


Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 196 **n**: 6624 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.33.3 ht_regtype1 Regime Type (simlified)

A simplified, collapsed version of ht_regtype, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [ht_-regtype =16, 17, 23 or 24] are treated as monarchies, all military regimes with sub-types and amalgams [ht_regtype=4, 5, 6, 7 or 18] are treated as military regimes, and multiparty regimes with sub-types are treated as multiparty regimes [ht_regtype=1 or 2]. Only pure noparty [ht_regtype=3] and one-party [ht_regtype=8] regimes are treated as no-party and one-party regimes, respectively. The minor types [ht_regtype=9, 19, 20, 21, 22 or 25] are treated as other.
1. Monarchy
2. Military
3. One party
4. Multi-party
9. No-party
99. Other
100. Democracy

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



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 196 **n**: 6624 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.34 Institutions and Elections Project

`http://www2.binghamton.edu/political-science/institutions-and-elections-project.html` (Binghamton University, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-14-11)

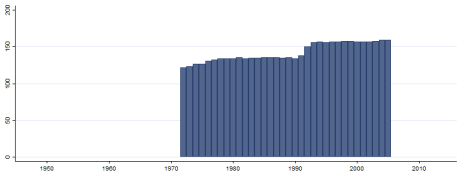
Institutions and Elections Project Data The objective of the data from the Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) is to describe the formal institutions that are in place, even if practice does not comport with those formal rules. The data refers to the situation January 1st each year. Note: According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

4.34.1 iaep_cc Constitutional Court

According to the constitution, does the country have a national constitutional court? In some cases, a council with the powers of a constitutional court may exist, though it may not be part of the formal judiciary. In such cases, this non-judicial council with the powers of a constitutional court is coded as the constitutional court.
0. No
1. Yes

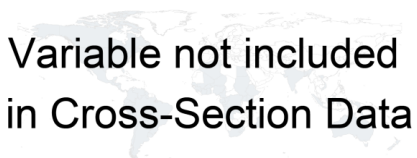
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A



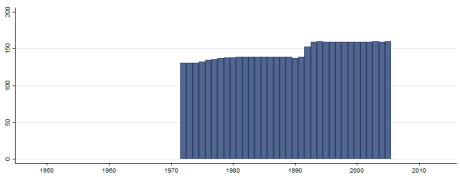
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4851 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.34.2 iaep_d Dictator

A dictator is defined in terms of political independence, route to power, and path to removal. Webster's dictionary defines a dictator as a ruler who is unconstrained by law. We conceive of a dictator as someone who rules without the normal set of political constraints, and whose support and continued rule is guaranteed by coercion, either the actual resort to force or the threat to do so. That is, a dictator rules without voluntary support of a wide selectorate, his or her ability to remain in power is a function of the coercive capability to do so, and he or she may have come to power through coercion. In some instances a monarch falls into the category of dictator, but not always. If a monarch's ability to retain power is a function of his or her coercive capability, then he or she might be a dictator. But if a monarch rules by virtue of some form of public acclamation or consent, then he or she does not act as a dictator. To a very large degree we are judging the type of rule based on observed behavior rather than legal label. In the common vernacular we know a dictator when we see one, and we know this because of how they act, or how prior actions determined their current position. In determining whether a ruler is a dictator, consider the following questions: 1. How is the executive chosen? In practice, is the executive self-selected by means of coercion? 2. How does the executive maintain power? Is coercion the primary method of governance and retaining his/her position? 3. How can the executive be removed? Would removal likely require overcoming executive coercion and therefore involve violence? Considering these rules, is there an executive who is a dictator?
0. No
1. Yes



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



Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 170 **n**: 4959 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 29

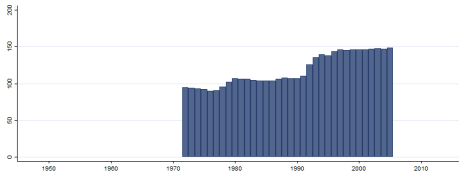
4.34.3 iaep_es Electoral System

What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections?
1. Plurality (First past the post)
2. Majority
3. Proportional representation

4. Mixed systems (combination of PR and either plurality or majority). This option includes situations in which a single chamber contains seats selected by different methods, or situations in which all of the seats in a chamber are chosen with the same method, but each chamber is selected through different methods.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



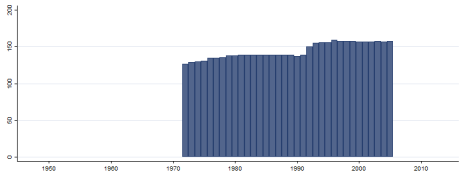
Min. Year:1972 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 161 **n**: 4031 $\overline{N}$: 119 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.34.4 iaep_ufs Unitary or Federal State

This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. Is the government structure a:
1.Unitary system
2. Confederation
3. Federal system

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**: 4920 $\overline{N}$: 145 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.35 International Country Risk Guide - The PRS Group

`https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg`
(PRS Group and others, n.d.)(Data downloaded: 2015-05-14)

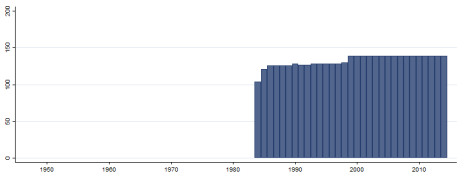
ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government ICRG collects political information and financial and economic data, converting these into risk points.

4.35.1 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 my 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 139



Min. Year:1984 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147 **n**: 4105 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 28

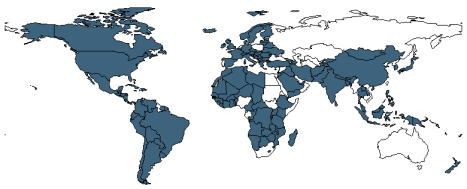
4.36 International Centre for Tax and Development

`http://www.ictd.ac/dataset`
(Prichard et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-01)

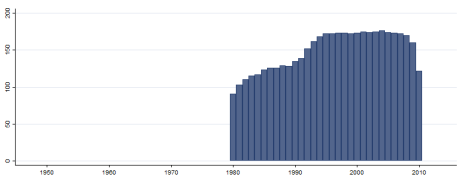
The ICTD Government Revenue Dataset A major obstacle to cross-country research on the role of revenue and taxation in development has been the weakness of available data. This paper presents a newGovernment Revenue Dataset (GRD), developed through the International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD). The dataset meticulously combines data from several major international databases, as well as drawing on data compiled from all available International Monetary Fund (IMF) Article IV reports.

4.36.1 ictd_taxexsc Taxes excluding social contributions

Taxes excluding social contributions.



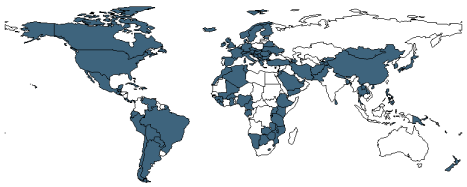
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 159



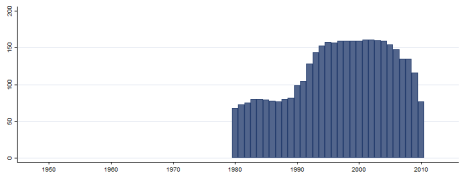
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 187 **n**: 4630 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.36.2 ictd_taxgs Taxes on goods and services

Taxes on goods and services.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 117



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 176 **n**: 3758 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 21

4.37 International Monetary Fund

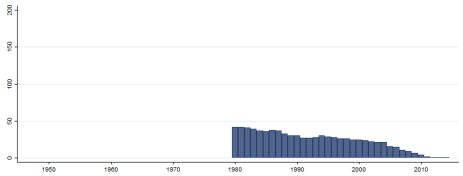
`http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/weodata/weoselgr.aspx`
(IMF, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-18)

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.

4.37.1 imf_gdpcppp GDP per capita (PPP) (Current international dollar)

GDP per capita (PPP) (Current international dollar).

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

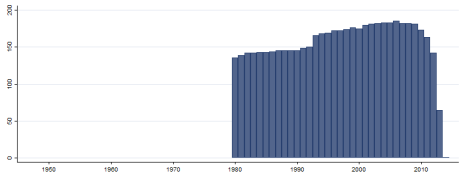


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 52 **n**: 831 $\overline{N}$: 24 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.37.2 imf_gdpgr GDP Growth (%)

GDP Growth (%).

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 180

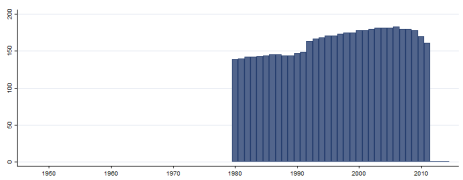


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187 **n**: 5423 $\overline{N}$: 155 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.37.3 imf_gdpppps GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%)

GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%).

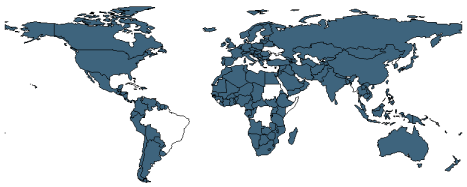
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177



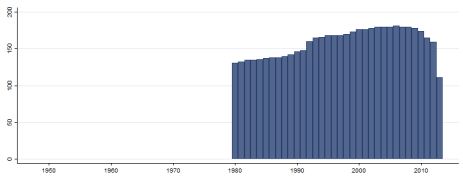
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 186 **n**: 5221 $\overline{N}$: 149 $\overline{T}$: 28

4.37.4 imf_infl Inflation

Inflation.



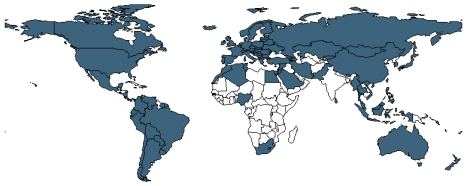
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 178



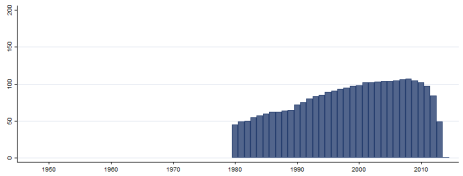
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 187 **n**: 5394 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.37.5 imf_ue Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 104



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 108 **n**: 2798 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 26

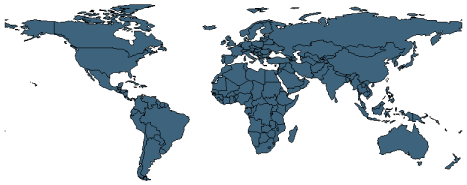
4.38 Inter-Parliamentary Union

`http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world-arc.htm`
(Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-18)

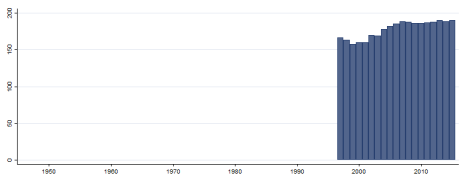
Inter-Parliamentary Union Data The data has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments. Comparative data on the world and regional averages as well as data concerning the two regional parliamentary assemblies elected by direct suffrage can be found on separate pages.
Note: The figures for South Africa on the distribution of seats in the Upper House do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats.

4.38.1 ipu_l_sw Share of Women (Lower House)

Share of Women (Lower House).



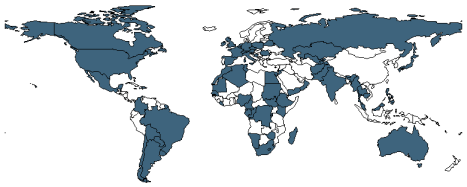
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 192



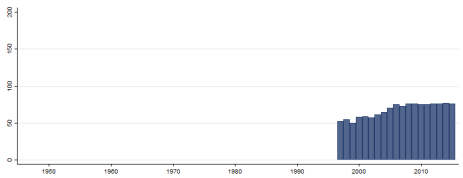
Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 194 **n**: 3385 $\overline{N}$: 178 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.38.2 ipu_u_sw Share of Women (Upper House)

Share of Women (Upper House).



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 81



Min. Year:1997 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 89 **n**: 1282 $\overline{N}$: 67 $\overline{T}$: 14

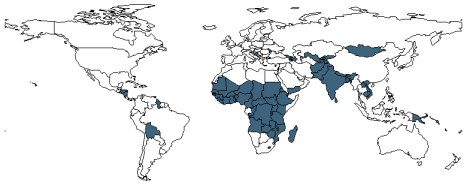
4.39 International Development Association (IDA)

`http://www.worldbank.org/ida/IRAI-2012.html`
(IDA, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-18)

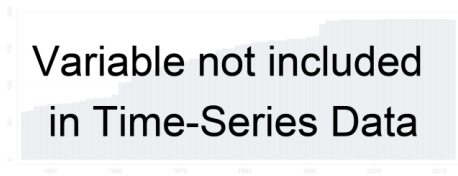
IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI) The World Bank's IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI) is based on the results of the annual CPIA exercise that covers the IDA eligible countries. The CPIA rates countries against a set of 16 criteria grouped in four clusters: (a) economic management; (b) structural policies; (c) policies for social inclusion and equity; and (d) public sector management and institutions. The criteria (pdf) are focused on balancing the capture of the key factors that foster growth and poverty reduction, with the need to avoid undue burden on the assessment process. To fully underscore the importance of the CPIA in the IDA Performance Based Allocations, the overall country score is referred to as the IRAI.

4.39.1 irai_bre Business Regulatory Environment

This criterion assesses the extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environment helps or hinders private business in investing, creating jobs, and becoming more productive. The emphasis is on direct regulations of business activity and regulation of goods and factor markets. Three subcomponents are measured: (a) regulations affecting entry, exit, and competition; (b) regulations of ongoing business operations; and (c) regulations of factor markets (labor and land). These three components should be considered separately and equally weighted.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 80

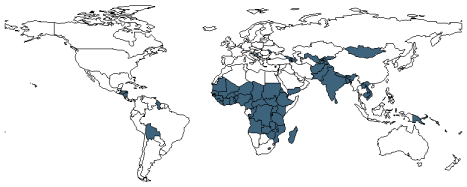


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

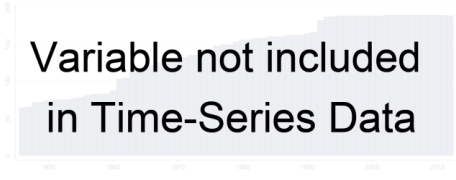
4.39.2 irai_fs Financial Sector

This criterion assesses the structure of the financial sector and the policies and regulations that affect it. Three dimensions are covered; (a) financial stability; (b) the sector's efficiency, depth, and resource

mobilization strength; and (c) access to financial services. These are areas that are fundamental to support successful and sustainable reforms and development. The first dimension assesses the sector's vulnerability to shocks, the banking system's soundness, and the adequacy of relevant institutional elements, such as the degree of adherence to the Basel Core Principles and the quality of risk management and supervision. The second dimension assesses efficiency, the degree of competition, and the ownership structure of the financial system, as well as its depth and resource mobilization strength. The third dimension covers institutional factors, (such as the adequacy of payment and credit reporting systems) the regulatory framework affecting financial transactions (including collateral and bankruptcy laws and their enforcement) and the extent to which consumers and firms have access to financial services.



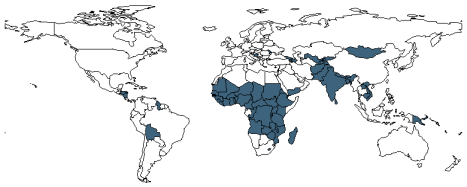
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 80



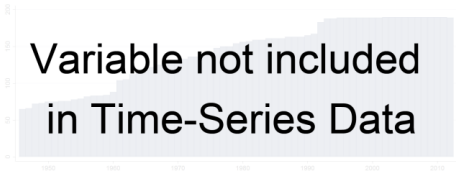
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.39.3 irai_ge Gender Equality

This criterion assesses the extent to which the country has enacted and put in place institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that (a) promote equal access for men and women to human capital development; (b) promote equal access for men and women to productive and economic resources; and (c) give men and women equal status and protection under the law.



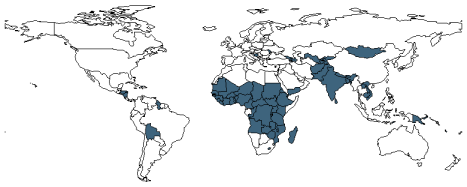
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 80



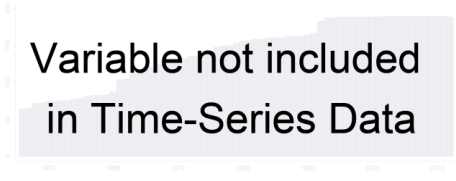
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.39.4 irai_qpa Quality of Public Administration

This criterion assesses the extent to which civilian central government staffs (including teachers, health workers, and police) are structured to design and implement government policy and deliver services effectively. Civilian central government staffs include the central executive together with all other ministries and administrative departments, including autonomous agencies. It excludes the armed forces, state-owned enterprises, and sub-national government.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 80

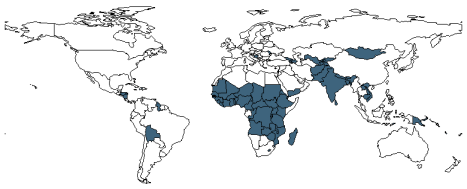


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

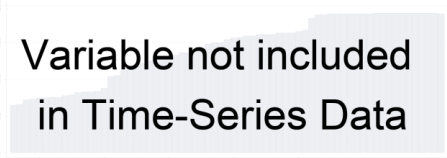
4.39.5 irai_spl Social Protection and Labor

This criterion assesses government policies in the area of social protection and labor market regulation, which reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people. Interventions include: social safety net programs, pension and old age savings programs; protection of basic labor standards; regulations to reduce

segmentation and inequity in labor markets; active labor market programs, such as public works or job training; and community driven initiatives. In interpreting the guidelines it is important to take into account the size of the economy and its level of development. This criterion is a composite indicator of five different areas of social protection and labor policy: (a) social safety net programs; (b) protection of basic labor standards; (c) labor market regulations; (d) community driven initiatives; and (e) pension and old age savings programs.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 80



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

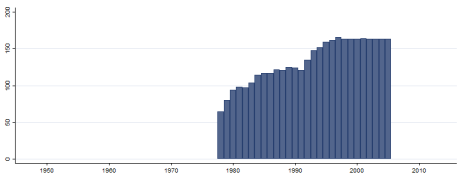
4.40 Johnson & Wallack

`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=hdl:1902.1/17901`
(Johnson & Wallack, 2007)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-19)

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 el 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.

4.40.1 jw_bicameral Bicameral System

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



Min. Year:1978 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 172 **n**: 3726 $\overline{N}$: 133 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.41 Kunčič

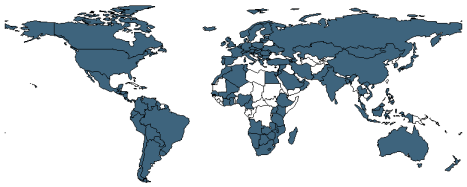
`https://sites.google.com/site/aljazkuncic/research`
(Kunčič, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-19)

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

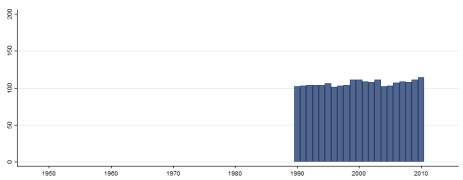
applications and add to the usual practice of using simply one or another index of institutional quality to capture the institutional environment.

4.41.1 kun_wiqreco_all Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).



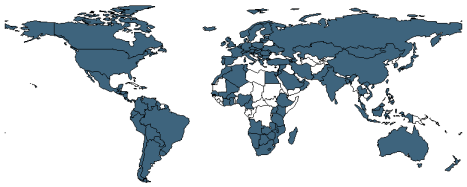
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 114



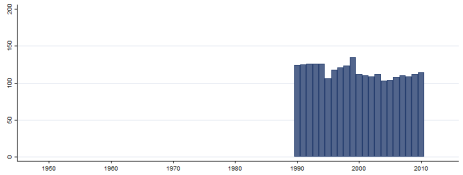
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 125 **n**: 2235 $\overline{N}$: 106 $\overline{T}$: 18

4.41.2 kun_wiqrleg_all Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 115



Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 141 **n**: 2433 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.42 LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg

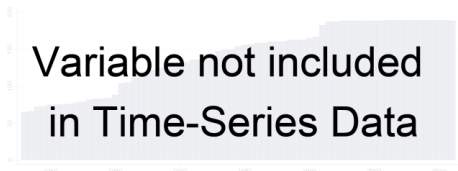
`http://www.lisdatacenter.org/data-access/key-figures/download-key-figures/`
(LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-20)

Luxembourg Income Study Database and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database LIS, formerly known as The Luxembourg Income Study, is a data archive and research center dedicated to cross-national analysis. LIS is home to two databases, the Luxembourg Income Study Database, and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database. The Luxembourg Income Study Database (LIS), under constant expansion, is the largest available database of harmonised microdata collected from multiple countries over a period of decades. The newer Luxembourg Wealth Study Database (LWS), is the only cross-national wealth microdatabase in existence.

4.42.1 lis_gini Gini Coefficient

Gini Coefficient.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 35



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

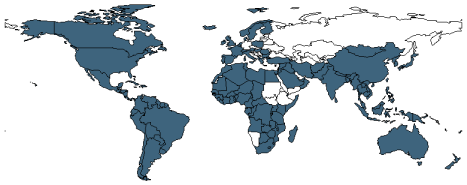
4.43 La Porta, López-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny

`http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/rafael.laporta/publications.html`
(Porta et al., 1999)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-19)

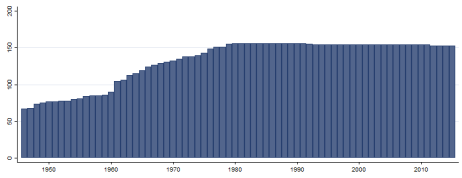
Data used in the article "The Quality of Government" Original sources for the Religion variables: Barrett (1982), Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations (1995), Statistical Ab-stract of the World (1995), United Nations (1995) and CIA (1996).

4.43.1 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:
1. English Common Law
2. French Commercial Code
3. Socialist/Communist Laws
4. German Commercial Code
5. Scandinavian Commercial Code



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 153



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 156 **n**: 9251 $\overline{N}$: 132 $\overline{T}$: 59

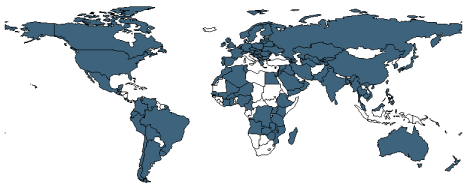
4.44 Angus Maddison

`http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/maddison-project/home.htm`
(Bolt & Zanden, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-20)

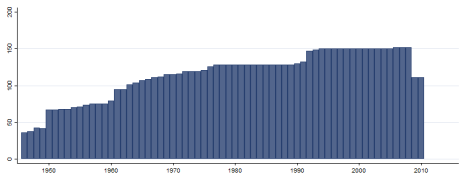
Maddison Project Database The Maddison Project has launched an updated version of the original Maddison dataset in January 2013. The update incorporates much of the latest research in the field, and presents new estimates of economic growth in the world economic between AD 1 and 2010. The new estimates are presented and discussed in Bolt, J. and J. L. van Zanden (2014). The Maddison Project: collaborative research on historical national accounts. The Economic History Review, 67 (3): 627-651.

4.44.1 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:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 110

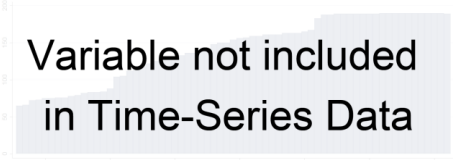


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 158 **n**: 7432 $\overline{N}$: 114 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.44.2 mad_gdppc1500 GDP per Capita year 1500

GDP per Capita year 1500.

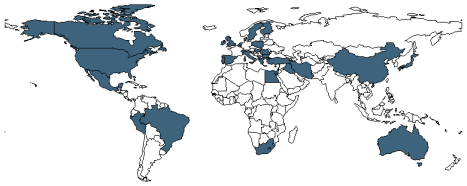
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 30



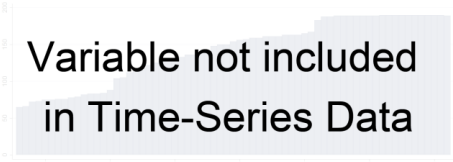
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.3 mad_gdppc1700 GDP per Capita year 1700

GDP per Capita year 1700.



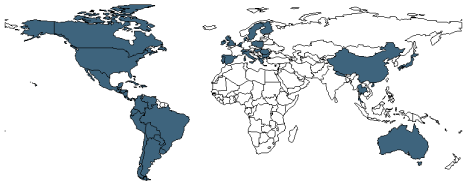
Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 30



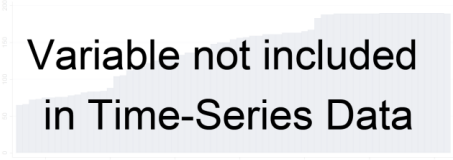
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.4 mad_gdppc1900 GDP per Capita year 1900

GDP per Capita year 1900.



Min. Year:. **Max. Year**: .
N: 44

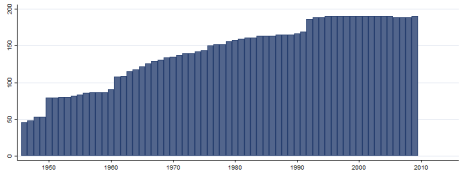


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.44.5 mad_pop Population (thousand)

Population (1000's at mid-year).

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 189



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 198 **n**: 9031 $\overline{N}$: 141 $\overline{T}$: 46

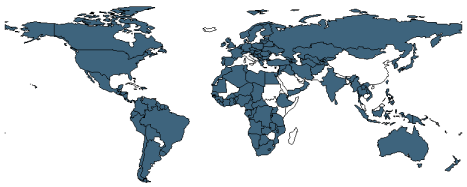
4.45 Susan D. Hyde and Nikolay Marinov (2012)

`http://hyde.research.yale.edu/nelda/#contact`
(Hyde & Marinov, 2012)(Data downloaded: 2015-08-11)

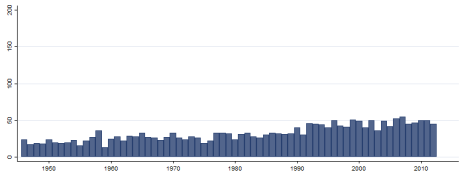
National Elections Across Democracy and Autocracy The National Elections across Democracy and Autocracy (NELDA)

4.45.1 nelda_mbbe Media Bias before Election

If there were reports by either domestic or outside actors of media bias in favor of the incumbent or ruling party, it is coded as a "yes." In cases where the media is totally controlled by the government, and/or no opposition is allowed, the answer is "yes." It is possible that the answer is "No" even if the political system is tightly controlled.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 142



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 172 **n**: 2182 $\overline{N}$: 33 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.46 Nunn and Puga (2012)

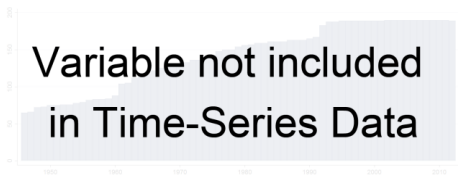
`http://diegopuga.org/data/rugged/`
(Nunn & Puga, 2012)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-22)

Country Ruggedness and Geographical Data The dataset of terrain ruggedness and other geographical characteristics of countries was created by Nathan Nunn and Diego Puga for their article 'Ruggedness: The blessing of bad geography in Africa', published in the Review of Economics and Statistics 94(1), February 2012: 20-36.

4.46.1 nunn_desert % Desert

The percentage of the land surface area of each country covered by sandy desert, dunes, rocky or lava flows, was calculated on the basis of the desert layer of the Collins Bartholomew World Premium digital map data (Collins Bartholomew, 2005) and the country boundaries described above. This was initially computed as a cruder measure of soil (in)fertility for an early draft of the paper and is no longer used in the final version. Nunn and Puga have left it in the dataset in case it is of use to other researchers.

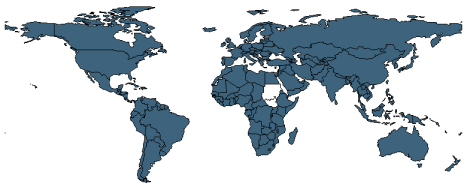
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 190



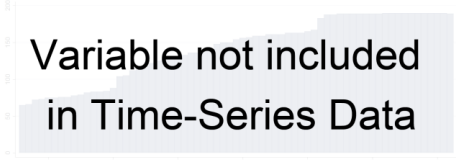
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.46.2 nunn_tropical % Tropical climate

Tropical climate. Using detailed temperature and precipitation data from the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre of the German Nunn and Pugaather Service, Kottek, Grieser, Beck, Rudolf, and Rubel (2006) classify each cell on a 30 arc-minute grid covering the entire land area of the Earth into one of 31 climates in the widely-used Köppen-Geiger climate classification. Based on these data and the country boundaries described above, Nunn and Puga calculate the percentage of the land surface area of each country that has any of the four Köppen-Geiger tropical climates.



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



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

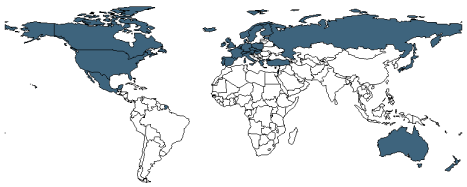
4.47 OECD

`http://stats.oecd.org/#`
(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-10)

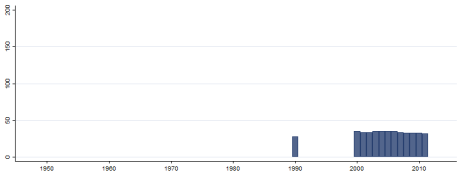
Country Statistical Profiles A selection of variables from Country Statistical Profiles.

4.47.1 oecd_greenhouse Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions.



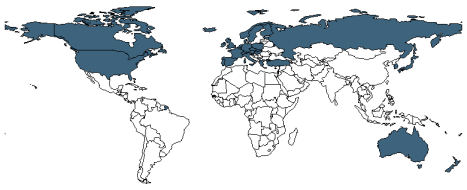
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 33



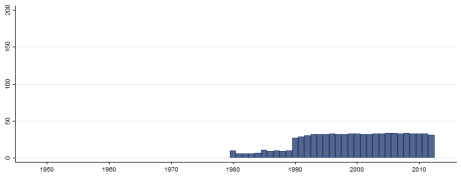
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 35 **n**: 436 $\overline{N}$: 20 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.47.2 oecd_soxnox_t1a Sulphur Oxides Emissions

Sulphur oxides emissions.



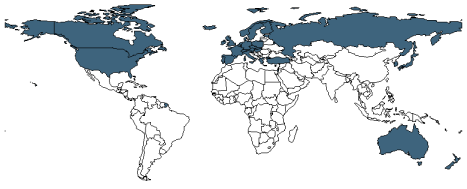
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



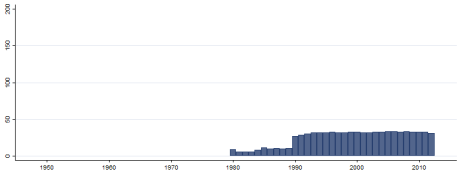
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 824 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.47.3 oecd_soxnox_t1b Nitrogen Oxides Emissions

Nitrogen oxides emissions.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 33



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 35 **n**: 829 $\overline{N}$: 25 $\overline{T}$: 24

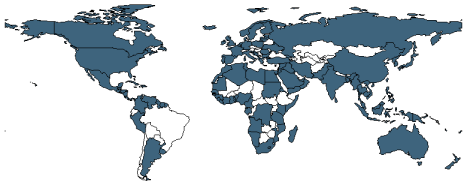
4.48 The Ocean Health Index

`http://www.oceanhealthindex.org`
(The Ocean Health Index, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-09)

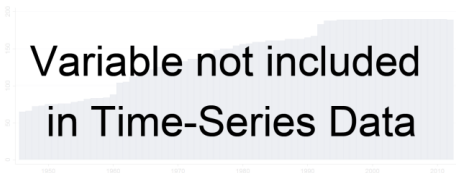
The Ocean Health Index Data The Ocean Health Index is a valuable tool for the ongoing assessment of ocean health. By providing a means to advance comprehensive ocean policy and compare future progress, the Index can inform decisions about how to use or protect marine ecosystems. The Index is a collaborative effort, made possible through contributions from more than 65 scientists/ocean experts and partnerships between organizations including the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, Sea Around Us, Conservation International, National Geographic, and the New England Aquarium. The Index assesses the ocean based on 10 widely-held public goals for a healthy ocean. They are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Sense of Place, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.

4.48.1 ohi_ohi The Ocean Health Index

The Ocean Health Index establishes reference points for achieving ten widely accepted socio-ecological objectives, and scores the oceans adjacent to 171 countries and territories on how successfully they deliver these goals. Evaluated globally and by country, these ten public goals represent the wide range of benefits that a healthy ocean can provide; each country's overall score is the average of its respective goal scores. The ten socio-ecological objectives are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Coastal Livelihoods & Economies, Tourism & Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 146



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

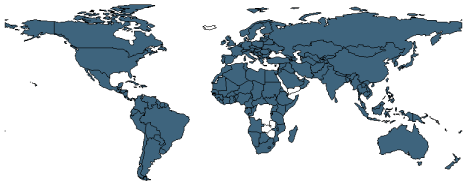
4.49 Monty G. Marshall and Keith Jaggers

`http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscrdata.html`
(Marshall et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-21)

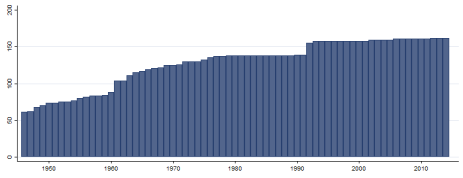
Polity IV Annual Time-Series, 1800-2014 The Polity project is one of the most widely used data resource for studying regime change and the effects of regime authority. Polity IV Project, Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2014, annual, cross-national, time-series and polity-case formats coding democratic and autocratic "patterns of authority" and regime changes in all independent countries with total population greater than 500,000 in 2014 (167 countries in 2014). Please note that the codes -99, -88, -77 and -66 has been recoded to missing.

4.49.1 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 162



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174 **n**: 8818 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 51

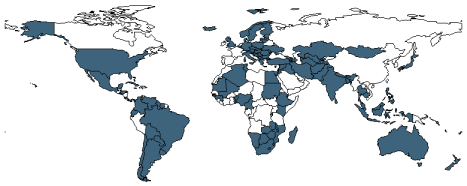
4.50 Norris, Martínez and Frank

`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/UO9ABD` (Norris et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-23)

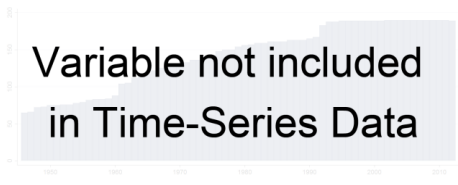
Electoral Integrity Project (Version 3.5) A global expert survey on Perceptions of Electoral Integrity (PEI). This study is conducted by Pippa Norris, Ferran Martínez i Coma and Richard W. Frank for the Electoral Integrity Project based at the Universities of Sydney and Harvard. The PEI asks experts to evaluate electoral integrity.
The concept of 'electoral integrity' refers to international standards and global norms governing the appropriate conduct of elections. These standards have been endorsed in a series of authoritative conventions, treaties, protocols, and guidelines by agencies of the international community, notably by the decisions of the UN General Assembly, by regional bodies such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the African Union (AU), and by member states in the United Nations. Following endorsement, these standards apply universally to all countries throughout the electoral cycle, including during the pre-electoral period, the campaign, on polling day, and in its aftermath.
To operationalize this notion, the PEI asks experts to evaluate elections using 49 indicators, grouped into eleven categories reflecting the whole electoral cycle. The dataset also includes a summary 100-point PEI Index based on summing all 49 indicators. The PEI index provides one way to summarize the overall integrity of the election. Alternatively, analysts can examine indices for each of the eleven dimensions, or use the disaggregated scores for each of the 49 individual indicators. In this way, data can be reaggregated flexibly to construct any measure which is preferred conceptually. The PEI dataset is designed to provide a comprehensive, systematic and reliable way to monitor the quality of elections worldwide. The third release of the dataset (PEI_3) included 2012 and 2013 cases and expands the comparison by including all national elections held from January 1st to December 31st 2014. In total PEI_3 included expert evaluations of 127 elections held in 107 countries. In addition, in 2014 elections in Haiti, Lebanon, and Comoros were delayed or suspended. Those are thus not included in the dataset. The election in Thailand was held and later annulled. Results are included in the data release.

4.50.1 pei_eir Electoral Integrity Rating

"Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?"



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 117

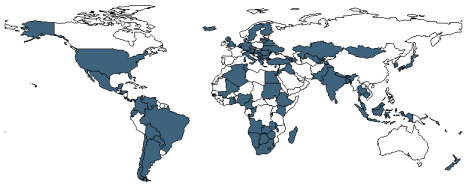


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

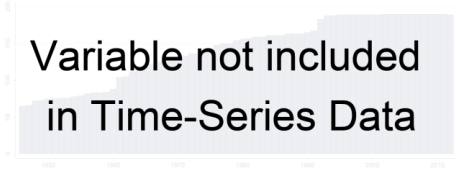
4.50.2 pei_peii Perception of Electoral Integrity Index

The PEI index is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level using

experts' answers to the 49 substantive variables below. Therefore, an Index score is missing if an expert does not answer a question. The 49 scores are summed and then standardized to a 100 point scale.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 96



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

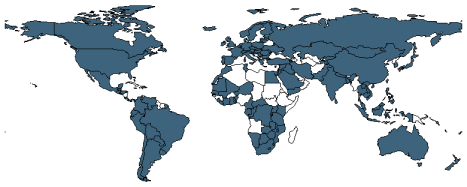
4.51 Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer

`http://www.rug.nl/research/ggdc/data/pwt/`
(Feenstra et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-23)

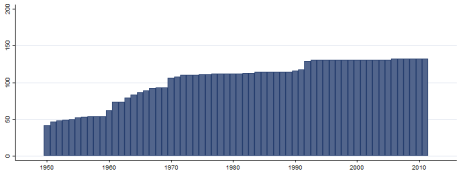
Penn World Table In Penn World Table the users are offered two different series of data for China. "China Version 1" uses the official growth rates for the whole period. "China Version 2" uses the recent modifications of official Chinese growth rates. We have chosen to include China Version 1.

4.51.1 pwt_hci Human Capital Index

Human capital index, based on years of schooling (Barro/Lee, 2010) and assumed returns.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 131

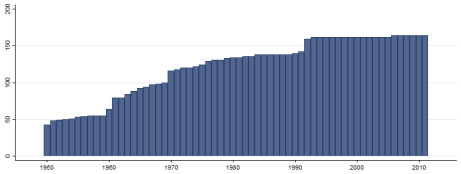


Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 136 **n**: 6423 $\overline{N}$: 104 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.51.2 pwt_pop Population (in millions)

Population (in millions).

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 163



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 169 **n**: 7531 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 45

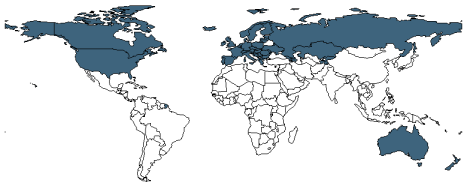
4.52 Teorell, Dahlström and Dahlberg

`http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qogexpertsurveydata/`
(Teorell et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-23)

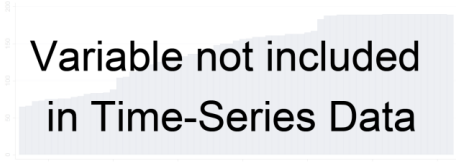
The QoG Expert-Survey The QoG Survey is a data set on the structure and behavior of public administration, based on a web survey. The dataset covers key dimensions of quality of government, such as politicization, professionalization, openness, and impartiality.
Included in the QoG dataset are three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

4.52.1 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).



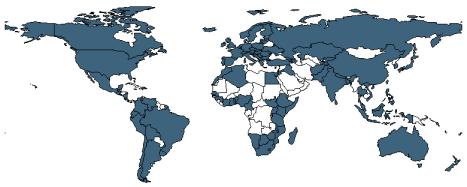
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 47



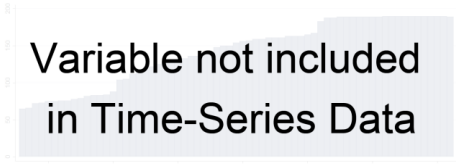
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.52.2 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).



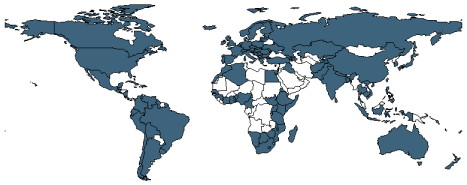
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 112



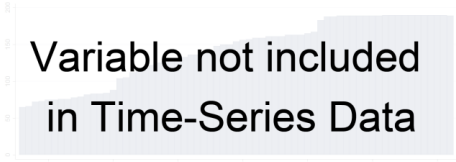
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.52.3 qs_proff 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:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 115



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

4.53 Michael L Ross

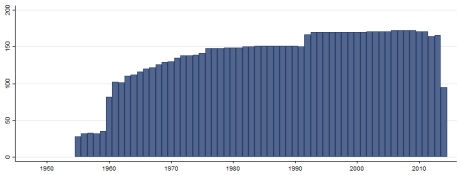
`http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/polisci/faculty/ross/data.html`
(Ross & Mahdavi, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-24)

Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014 Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. These data are based on the best available information about the volume and value of oil and natural gas production in all countries from 1932 to 2014. The volume figures are from the documents listed in original source; to calculate the total value of production, author multiply the volume by the world price for oil or gas. Since these are world prices for a single (benchmark) type of oil/gas, they only approximate the actual price - which varies by country according to the quality, the terms of contracts, the timing of the transactions, and other factors. These figures do not tell how much revenues were collected by governments or companies - only the approximate volume and value of production. Data on oil production from 1946 to 1969, and gas production from 1955 (when it first was reported) to 1969, are from the US Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, for various years.

4.53.1 ross_gas_prod Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 172

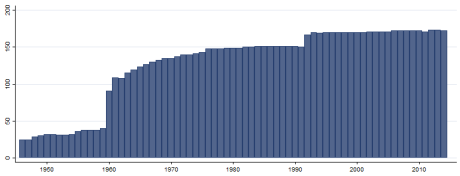


Min. Year:1955 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 188 **n**: 8335 $\overline{N}$: 139 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.53.2 ross_oil_prod Oil production in metric tons

Oil production in metric tons.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 173



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8809 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 47

4.54 Reporters Sans Frontières

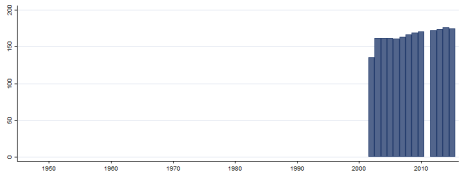
`http://en.rsf.org/`
(Reporters Without Borders, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-27)

Press Freedom The Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index ranks the performance of 180 countries according to a range of criteria that include media pluralism and independence, respect for the safety and freedom of journalists, and the legislative, institutional and infrastructural environment in which the media operate.

4.54.1 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 176



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 179 **n**: 2150 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 12

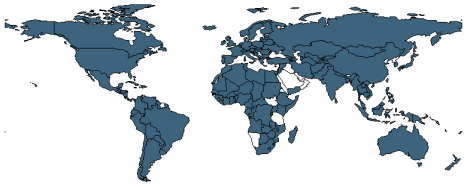
4.55 Putterman (2007)

`http://www.econ.brown.edu/fac/louis_putterman/antiquity%20index.htm`
(Putterman, 2007)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-21)

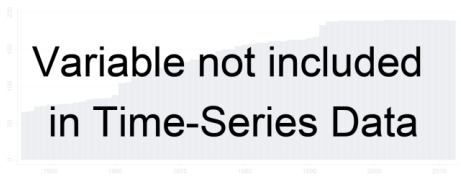
State Antiquity Index The index used by Bockstette et al. was constructed as follows. They began by dividing the period from 1 to 1950 C.E. into 39 half centuries. Years before 1 C.E. were ignored on grounds that the experience of more than 2000 years ago would be unlikely to have much effect today, and in order to avoid low-return research effort using low quality information. For each period of fifty years, they asked three questions (and allocated points) as follows:
(1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (1 point if yes, 0 points if no)
(2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (1 point if locally based, 0.5 points if foreign [i.e., the country is a colony], 0.75 if in between [a local government with substantial foreign oversight]
(3) How much of the territory of the modern country was ruled by this government? (1 point if over 50%, 0.75 points if between 25% and 50%, 0.5 points if between 10% and 25%, 0.3 points if less than 10%).
To combine the data of the 39 periods, Bockstette et al. tried alternative rates for discounting the influence of the past, ranging from 0 to a discount of 50% for each half century.

4.55.1 sai_statehist00v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 0%.



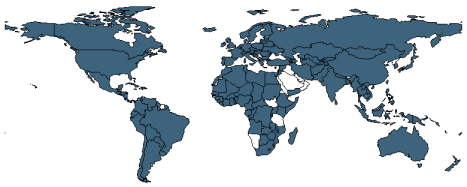
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147



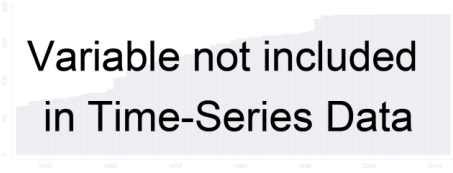
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.2 sai_statehist10v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 10%.



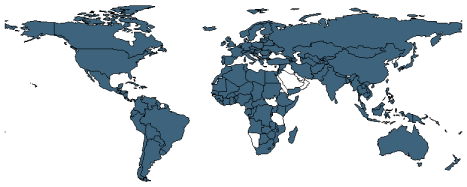
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147



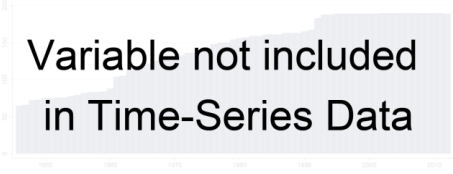
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.55.3 sai_statehist50v3 State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%

State Antiquity Index. Discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates 50%.



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 147



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

4.56 Sea Around Us Project

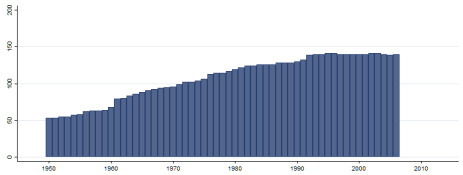
`http://www.seaaroundus.org/data/`
(Sea Around Us Project, n.d.)(Data downloaded: 2013-09-06)

Sea Around Us Project Data The Sea Around Us Project is a scientific collaboration between the University of British Columbia and the Pew Environment Group that began in July 1999. The aims of the project are to provide an integrated analysis of the impacts of fisheries on marine ecosystems, and to devise policies that can mitigate and reverse harmful trends whilst ensuring the social and economic benefits of sustainable fisheries. The Sea Around Us has assembled global databases of catches, distribution of commercial marine species, countries fishing access agreements, ex-vessel prices, marine protected areas and other data-all available online.

4.56.1 sau_mti Marine Trophic Index

The Marine Trophic Index is an index of marine biodiversity. Note: The data for the following countries has been set to missing due to the fact that they have several data observations (in parentheses) in the original data: USA (Alaska, East Coast, Gulf of Mexico, West Coast, Hawaii Main Islands and Hawaii Northwest Islands), Turkey (Black sea, Mediterranean Sea), Indonesia (Eastern, Western), Malaysia (Peninsula East, Peninsula West, Sabah, Sarawak), Russia (Baltic Sea (Kaliningrad)), Baltic Sea (St. Petersburg), Barents Sea, Black Sea, Pacific, Siberia), Japan (Main Islands, Outer Islands), Saudi Arabia (Persian Gulf, Red Sea).

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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2006
N: 145 **n**: 6121 $\overline{N}$: 107 $\overline{T}$: 42

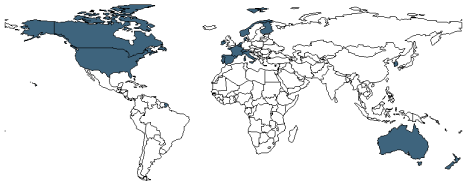
4.57 Lyle Scruggs

`http://cwed2.org/download.php`
(Scruggs et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-27)

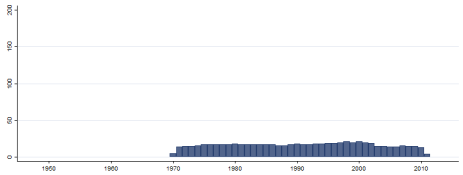
The Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset This data set collection provides systematic data on institutional features of social insurance programs in eighteen countries spanning much of the post-war period. Its purpose is to provide an essential complement to program spending data that is available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

4.57.1 sc_pcov Pension coverage

Coverage/Take-up: Portion of those above official retirement age who are in receipt of a public pension.



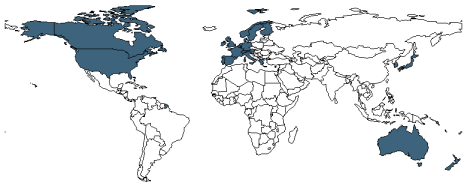
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 16



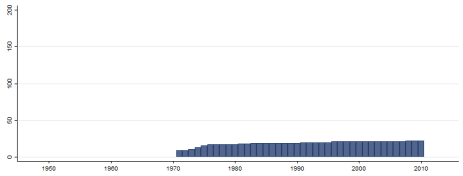
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 21 **n**: 687 $\overline{N}$: 16 $\overline{T}$: 33

4.57.2 sc_pgen Pension Generosity Index

Pension Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) "Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED".



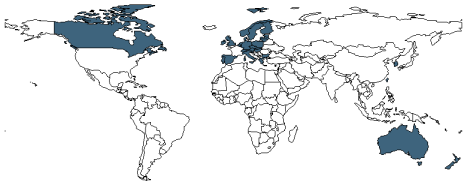
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22



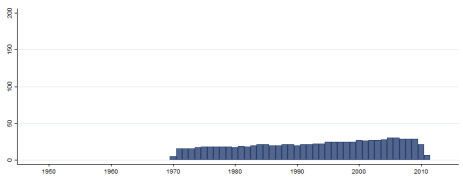
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 22 **n**: 749 $\overline{N}$: 19 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.57.3 sc_sickcov Sickness coverage

Sickness insurance. Coverage: Percentage of the labor force with sickpay insurance. This is not the percentage of currently unemployed/sick who are currently receiving benefits.



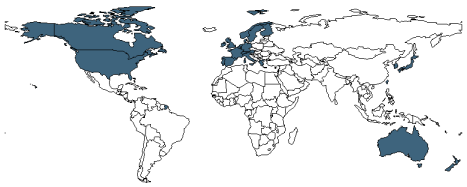
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 29



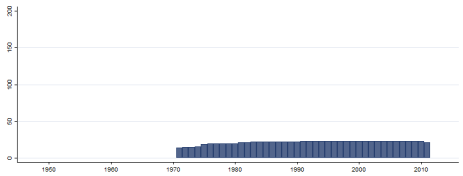
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 31 **n**: 899 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.57.4 sc_skgen Sickness Generosity Index

Sickness Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) "Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED".



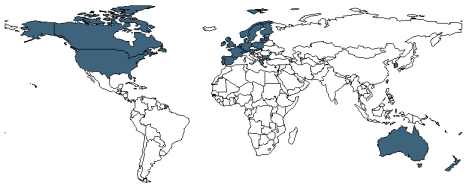
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23



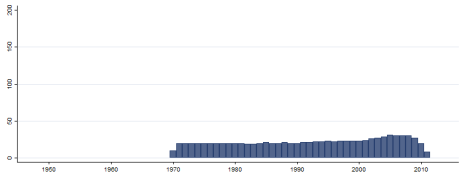
Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 878 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.57.5 sc_uecov Unemployment coverage

Coverage: Percentage of the labor force insured for unemployment risk. A Methodological Genealogy", CWED Working Paper 01, available on the CWED website. The methodology and scaling differs in important ways from the original generosity index in the previous CWED project.



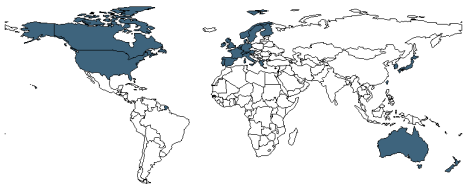
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 27



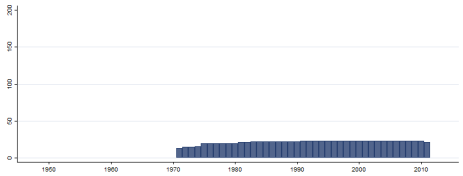
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 32 **n**: 915 $\overline{N}$: 22 $\overline{T}$: 29

4.57.6 sc_uegen Unemployment Generosity Index

Unemployment Generosity Index. The generosity index methodology is explained in Lyle Scruggs (2014) "Social Welfare Generosity Scores in CWED".



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23



Min. Year:1971 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 23 **n**: 878 $\overline{N}$: 21 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.58 Korpi, W. and Palme, J.

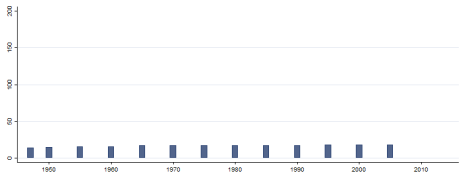
`http://www.sofi.su.se/english/2.17851/research/2.17783`
(Korpi & Palme, 2007)(Data downloaded: 2014-04-17)

Social Citizenship Indicator Programme Database The SCIP Database consists of gross and net value variables of the four insurance programs in the 18 countries between 1930 and 2005. Used abbreviations: APW= Average Production Worker, APWW= Average Production Workers Wage, RR= Replacement Rate.

4.58.1 scip_popu65ab Population above age of 65

Population above age of 65. Total number of persons that possibly could receive old-age pension at the age of 65 years (i.e. population 65 years and older, in hundreds of thousands).

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



Min. Year:1947 **Max. Year**: 2005
N: 19 **n**: 217 $\overline{N}$: 4 $\overline{T}$: 11

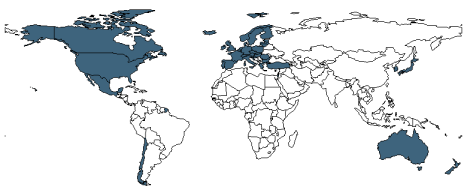
4.59 Sustainable Governance Indicators

`http://www.sgi-network.org/2015/Downloads`
(Kroll & Schrad-Tischler, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-08-31)

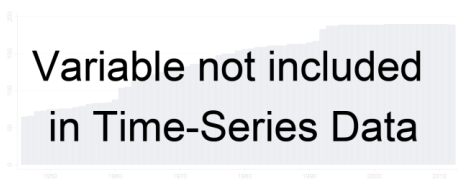
Sustainable Governance Indicators How successful are OECD/EU member states in achieving sustainable policy outcomes? How well developed are the governance capacities of OECD/EU countries in terms of the interaction between government and societal actors? What is the quality of their democratic order? The SGI answer these key questions by carrying out a systematic, indicator-based comparison of all OECD and EU countries, thus providing insight into the analyzed nations' political and social sustainability. Some 100 international experts participate in this broad-based study, carried out by the Bertelsmann Foundation. The first two editions of the SGI were published in 2009 and 2011, the third edition in 2014. Based on qualitative and quantitative indicators, the SGI provide a detailed picture of the countries' strengths and weaknesses in terms of sustainable governance. The individual country reports as well as all quantitative data are freely accessible online at www.sgi-network.org. With the SGI, we seek to contribute to the debate on "good governance" and sustainable policymaking, identify successful models and foster international learning processes within the OECD/EU and beyond.

4.59.1 sgi_ec Policy Performance: Economic Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System)



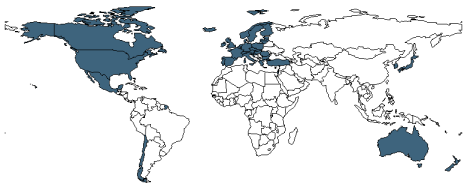
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41



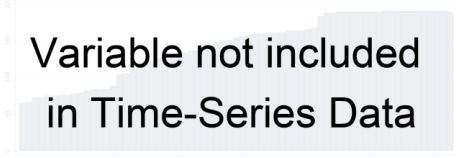
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.2 sgi_en Policy Performance: Environmental Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Environmental Policies (Environment, Global Environmental Protection)



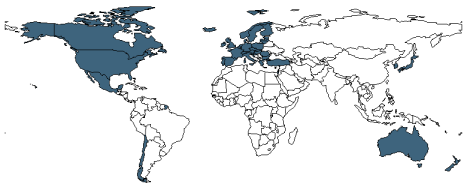
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41



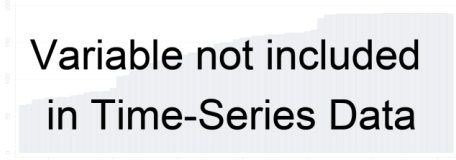
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.3 sgi_goec Governance: Executive Capacity

Governance: Executive Capacity (Steering Capability, Policy Implementation, Institutional Learning)



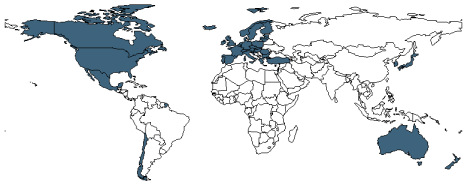
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41



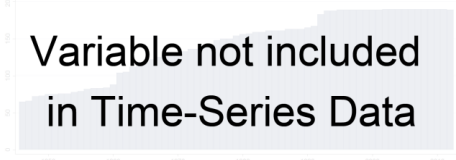
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.4 sgi_qd Quality of Democracy

This pillar of the SGI examines the quality of democracy in each country. From the perspective of long-term system stability and political performance, the quality of democracy and political participation are crucial aspects of a society's success. The stability and performance of a political system depends in large part upon the assent and confidence of its citizens. Democratic participation and oversight are also essential to genuine learning and adaptation processes, and to the ability to change. In this sense, guaranteeing opportunities for democratic participation and oversight, as well as the presence of due process and respect for civil rights, are fundamental prerequisites for the legitimacy of a political system. The quality of democracy in each country is measured against a definitional norm that considers issues relating to participation rights, electoral competition, access to information and the rule of law. Given that all OECD and EU member states constitute democracies, the questions posed here focus on the quality rather than the presence of democracy. Individual indicators monitor the following criteria:
1. Electoral processes
2. Access to information
3. Civil rights and political liberties
4. Rule of law



Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

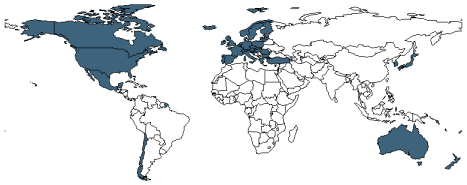


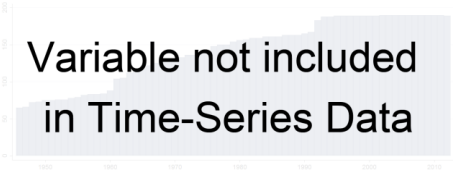
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.59.5 sgi_qdrlc Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention

Quality of Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention. To what extent are public officeholders prevented from abusing their position for private interests? This question addresses how the state and society prevent public servants and politicians from accepting bribes by applying mechanisms to guarantee the integrity of officeholders: auditing of state spending; regulation of party financing; citizen and media access to information; accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, codes of conduct); transparent public procurement systems; effective prosecution of corruption. (1, 2): Public officeholders can exploit their offices for private gain as they see fit without

fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity. (3, 4, 5): Some integrity mechanisms function, but do not effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions. (6, 7, 8): Most integrity mechanisms function effectively and provide disincentives for public officeholders willing to abuse their positions. (9, 10): Legal, political and public integrity mechanisms effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions.



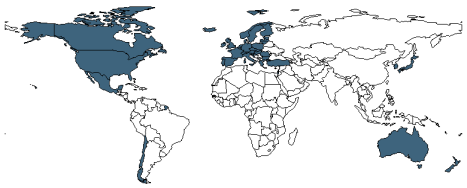


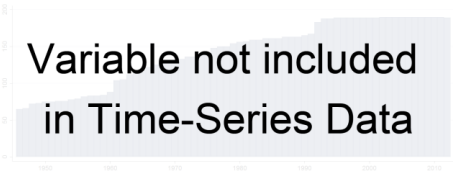
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

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

4.59.6 sgi_so Policy Performance: Social Policies - Overall

Policy Performance: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities)



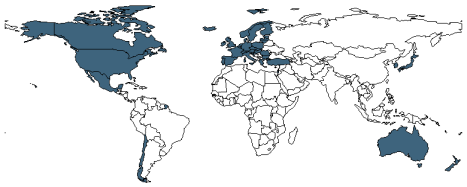


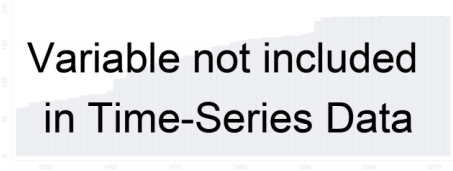
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

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

4.59.7 sgi_sohe Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health (Health Policy, Spending on Health Programs, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status)





Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 41

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

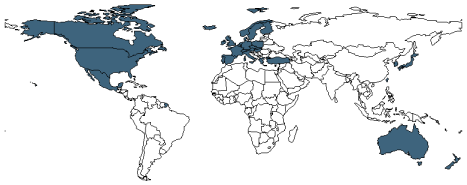
4.60 Ceyhun & Oguz (2012)

`http://www.econ.boun.edu.tr/public_html/RePEc/pdf/201205.pdf`
(Elgin & Oztunali, 2012)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-06)

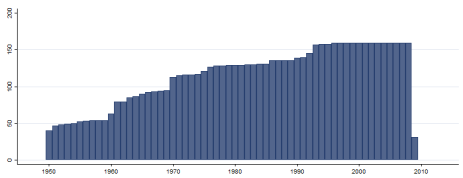
Shadow Economies: Model Based estimates The size of the shadow economy was estimated with two-sector dynamic general equilibrium model.

4.60.1 shec_se Level of the shadow economy

Level of the shadow economy



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



Min. Year:1950 **Max. Year**: 2009
N: 166 **n**: 6887 $\overline{N}$: 115 $\overline{T}$: 41

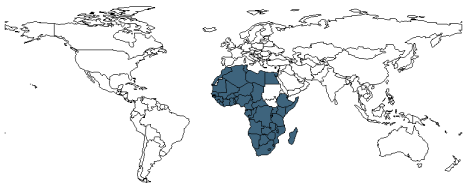
4.61 Nunn (2008)

`http://scholar.harvard.edu/nunn/pages/data-0`
(Nunn, 2008)(Data downloaded: 2015-08-23)

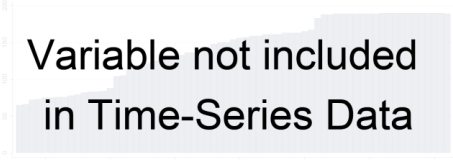
"The Long-Term Effects of Africa's Slave Trades" Dataset To construct a measure of the total number of slaves taken from each country during the four slave trades between 1400 and 1900, Nunn collected data that report the total number of slaves exported from each port or region in Africa and data that reports the ethnic identity of slaves shipped from Africa.
There were a number of ways Nunn identified the ethnicity or "nation" of a slave:
"The easiest was often by a slave's name. Slaves were often given a Christian first name and a surname that identified their ethnicity (e.g., Tardieu [2001]). As well, a slave's ethnicity could often be determined from ethnic markings, such as cuts, scars, hairstyles, or the filing of teeth (Karasch 1987, pp. 4-9)."
"Information on the ethnicities of slaves shipped during the trans-Atlantic slave trade comes from 54 different samples, totalling 80,656 slaves, with 229 distinct ethnic designations re- ported. Table I summarizes information about the samples used in the trans-Atlantic slave trade. The table reports the location, the years covered, the number of slaves, and the number of eth- nicities that could be identified for each sample. Similar tables for the other three slave trades are reported in Nunn (2007). The ethnicity data for the Indian Ocean slave trade come from six samples, with a total of 21,048 slaves and 80 different ethnicities reported. The data for the Red Sea slave trade are from two samples: one from Jedda, Saudi Arabia, and the other from Bombay, India. The samples provide information for 67 slaves, with 32 different reported ethnicities. For the trans-Saharan slave trade two samples are available: one from central Sudan and the other from western Sudan. The samples provide information on the origins of 5,385 slaves, with 23 different ethnicities recorded. The shipping data from Austen (1992) also provide additional information on which caravan slaves were shipped on, the city or town that the caravan originated in, the destination of the caravan, and in some cases the ethnic identity of the slaves being shipped."
Nunn combines the data in the following way:
Using the shipping data, Nunn first calculates the number of slaves shipped from each coastal country in Africa. In an example 100,000 slaves were shipped from Country A and 250,000 were shipped from Country C. The problem with relying on the shipping data alone is that many of slaves shipped from Country A may have come from Country B, which lies landlocked behind Country A. Then, using the ethnicity data, Nunn calculates the ratio of slaves from each coastal country relative to any landlocked countries located inland of the coastal country. This requires to map ethnicities to countries and aggregate up to the country level. In practice, this step relied on a great amount of past research by African historians, linguists, and ethnographers. The sources most heavily used are Koelle (1854), Murdock (1959), Curtin (1969), Higman (1984), and Hall (2005).

4.61.1 slavet_lnexparea Log Total Slave Export (Normalized by Land Area)

Total number of slaves taken from each country during the four slave trades between 1400 and 1900 normalized by land area.



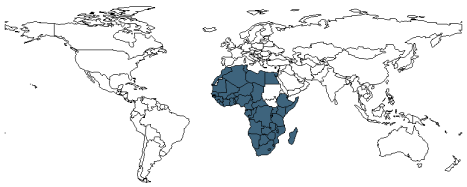
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 51



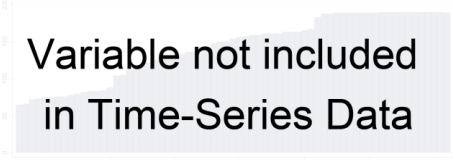
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.61.2 slavet_lnexppop Log Total Slave Export (Normalized by Historic Population)

Total number of slaves taken from each country during the four slave trades between 1400 and 1900 normalized by average population.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 51



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

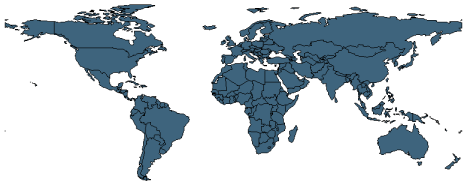
4.62 Transparency International

`http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/overview`
(Transparency International, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-30)

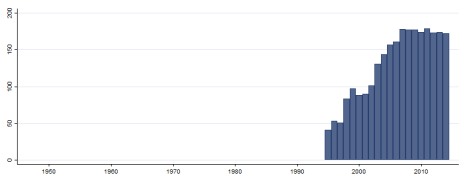
Corruption Perceptions Database The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefit, with a focus, for example, 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 differ-ing respondents and slightly differing methodologies, a change in a country's score may also re-late 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 multiply the values for years before 2012 by 10. Note also that there seems to have been some adjustment in the relative grading.

4.62.1 ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index

Corruption Perceptions Index.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 180



Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 185 **n**: 2601 $\overline{N}$: 130 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.63 Alvaredo, Facundo, Anthony B. Atkinson, Thomas Piketty and Emmanuel Saez

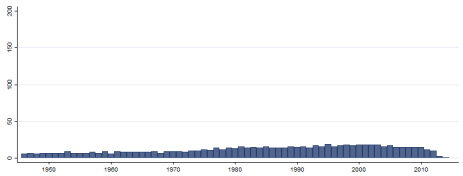
`http://topincomes.g-mond.parisschoolofeconomics.eu/#Database:`
(Alvaredo et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-01)

The World Top Incomes Database Built to accompany the publishing of the two books Top Incomes : a Global Perspective (2010, Oxford University Press) and Top Incomes over the XXth Century (2007, Oxford University Press), the World Top Incomes Database offers the most comprehensive set of historical series on income inequality available so far. In the 2010 book, the authors analyze the long term evolution of top incomes in 12 new countries (after the 10 initial countries analysed in the 2007 book). The results presented in the books and the website have considerably renewed our knowledge of the long run dynamics of inequality. In particular, they radically question Kuznets' optimistic hypothesis on the interplay between economic development and the distribution of income.

4.63.1 top_top5_income_share Top 5% income share

Top 5% income share.

Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 16



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 22 **n**: 807 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 37

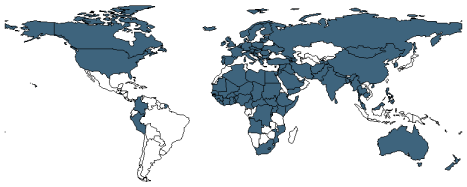
4.64 UCDP/PRIO

`http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp_prio_armed_conflict_dataset/`
(Themnér & Wallensteen, 2013)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-01)

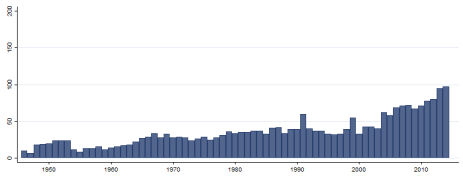
UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset The UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset is a joint project between the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University and the Centre for the Study of Civil War at the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO). The dataset was first presented in Gleditsch, Wallensteen, Eriksson, Sollenberg & Strand (2002). The project is part of the larger Uppsala Conflict Data Program.
Both UCDP and PRIO offer a range of other datasets, compatible with the UCDP/PRIO dataset. Of special importance is the UCDP Dyadic dataset which is based on the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, but goes beneath the conflict level and focuses on different dyads within each conflict. For more information on the UCDP Dyadic dataset, and for free download visit UCDP's web page. Further compatible datasets can be found on both PRIO's and UCDP's web pages.

4.64.1 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.



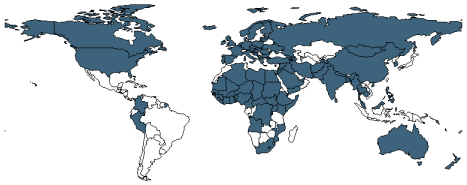
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105



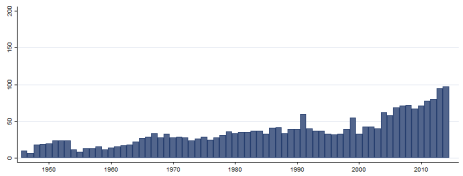
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165 **n**: 2493 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.64.2 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.



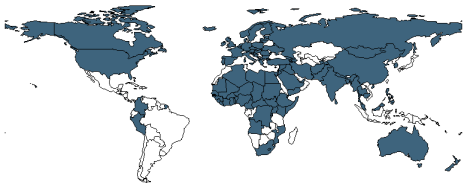
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105



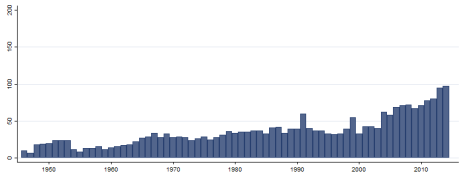
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165 **n**: 2493 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.64.3 ucdp_type3 Internal armed conflict

Number of internal armed conflics per country in a given year. Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or moreinternal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.



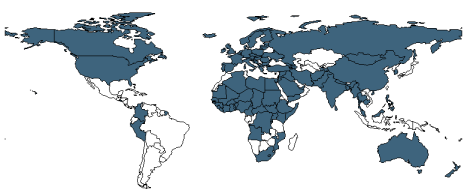
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105



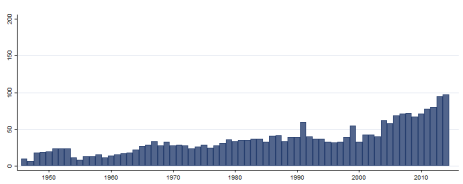
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165 **n**: 2493 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.64.4 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:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 105



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165 **n**: 2493 $\overline{N}$: 36 $\overline{T}$: 15

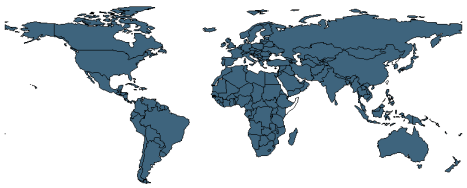
4.65 UNDP

`http://hdr.undp.org/en/data`
(United Nations Development Program, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-14)

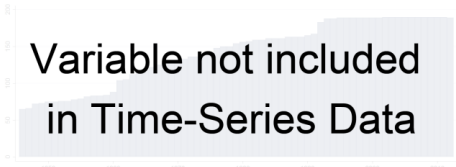
Human Development Report The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

4.65.1 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 186



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

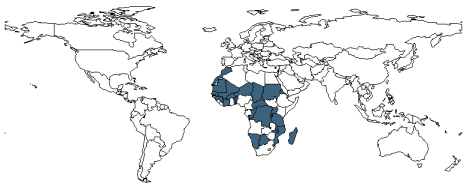
4.66 UNESCO

`http://data.uis.unesco.org/`
(UNESCO, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-02)

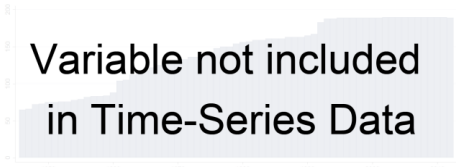
UNESCO Institute for Statistics UIS Data Centre contains all the latest available data and indicators, for education, literacy, science, technology and innovation, culture, communication and information.

4.66.1 une_avcs Average size of classes in primary schools (number of pupils)

Average size of classes in primary schools (number of pupils).



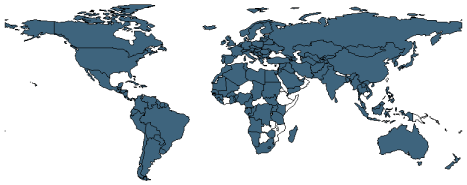
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 32



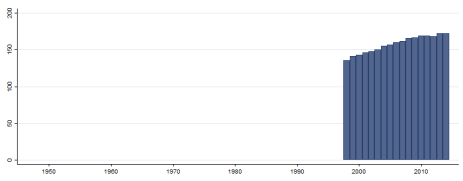
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.66.2 une_durce Duration of compulsory education (years)

Duration of compulsory education (years).



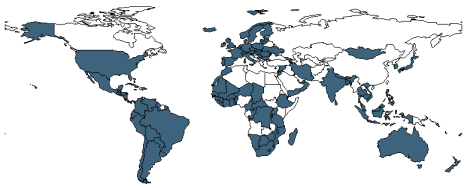
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 172



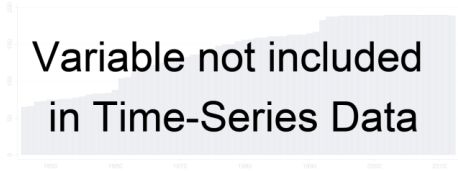
Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 173 **n**: 2681 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.66.3 une_eep Government expenditure on primary education as % of GDP (%)

Government expenditure on primary education as % of GDP (%).



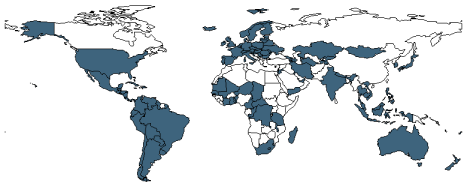
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 132



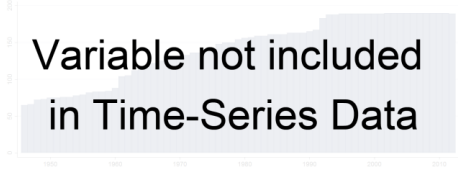
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.66.4 une_eepp Government expenditure on pre-primary education as % of GDP (%)

Government expenditure on pre-primary education as % of GDP (%).



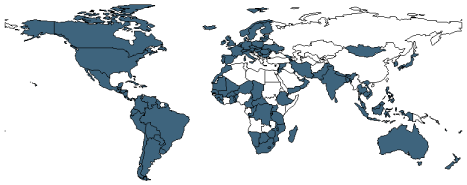
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 115



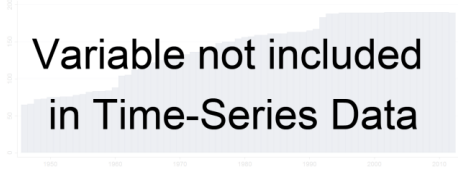
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.66.5 une_ees Government expenditure on secondary education as % of GDP (%)

Government expenditure on secondary education as % of GDP (%).



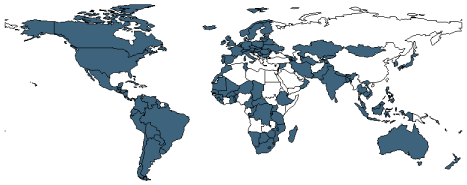
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 135



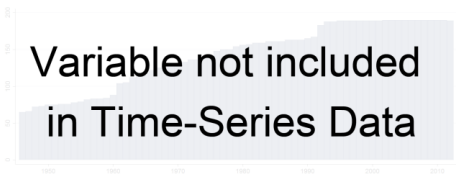
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.66.6 une_eet Government expenditure on tertiary education as % of GDP (%)

Government expenditure on tertiary education as % of GDP (%).



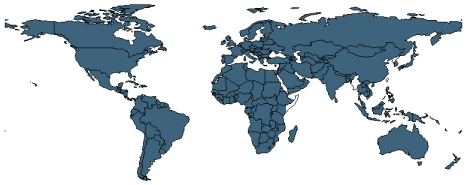
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 133



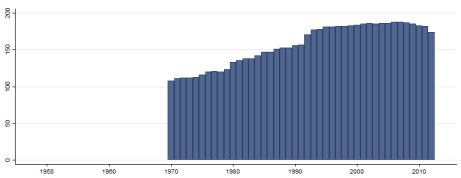
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.66.7 une_gdpc GDP per capita (current US dollar)

GDP per capita (current US dollar).



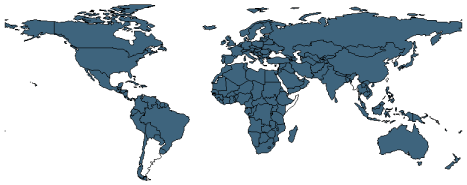
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 186



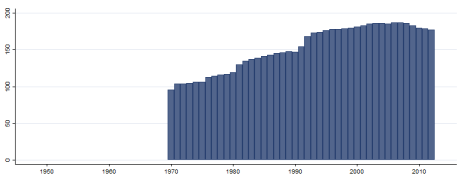
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 193 **n**: 6741 $\overline{N}$: 157 $\overline{T}$: 35

4.66.8 une_gdpgr GDP growth (annual %)

GDP growth (annual %).



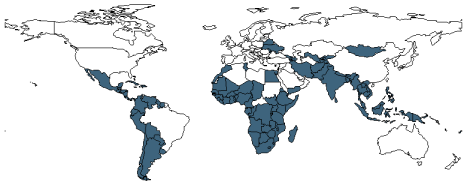
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 184



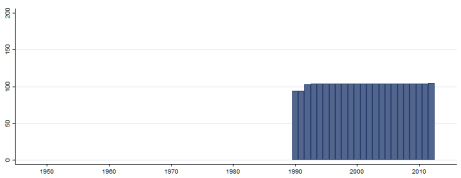
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194 **n**: 6556 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 34

4.66.9 une_hiv Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population aged 15-49)

Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population aged 15-49).



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 105

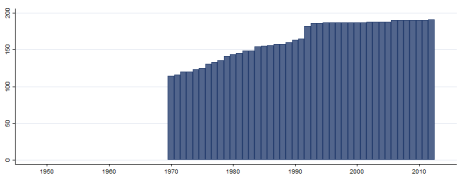


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 106 **n**: 2372 $\overline{N}$: 103 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.66.10 une_imr Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births).

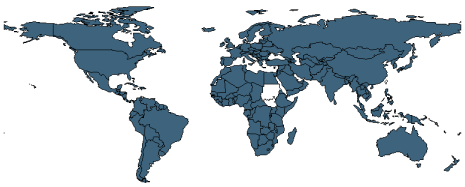
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191



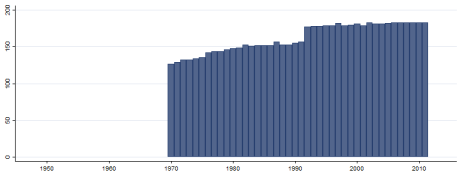
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194 **n**: 7061 $\overline{N}$: 164 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.66.11 une_leb Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

Life expectancy at birth, total (years).



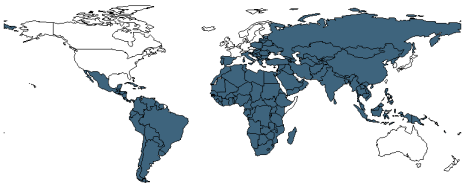
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 182



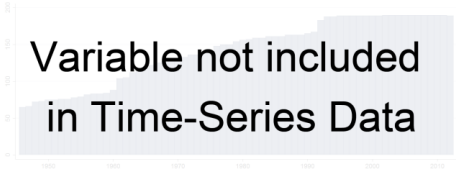
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 190 **n**: 6815 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.66.12 une_litaf Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, female (%)

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, female (%).



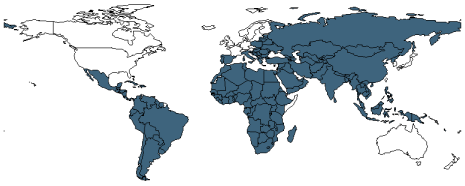
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151



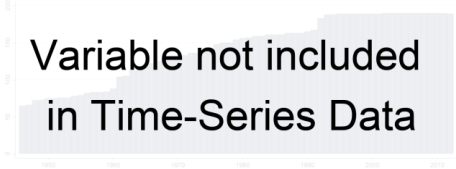
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.66.13 une_litam Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, male (%)

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, male (%).



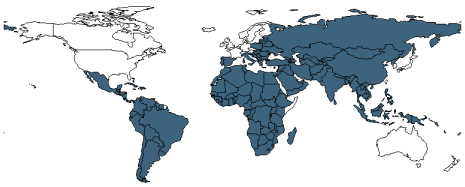
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151



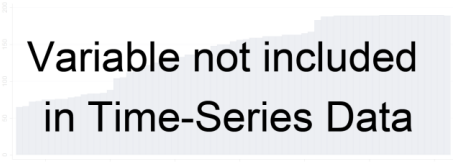
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.66.14 une_litat Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 151

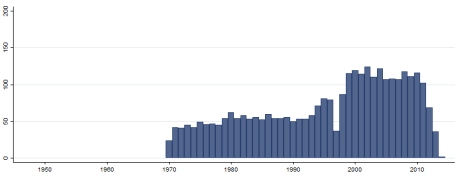


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.66.15 une_pee Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%)

Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%).

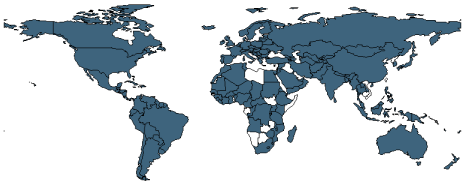
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 143



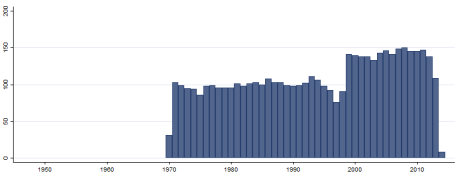
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187 **n**: 3143 $\overline{N}$: 70 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.66.16 une_pfss Percentage of students in secondary education who are female (%)

Percentage of students in secondary education who are female (%).



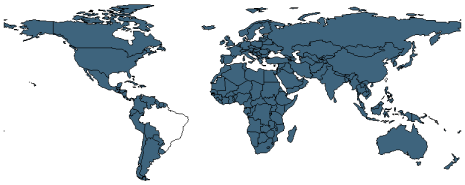
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 174



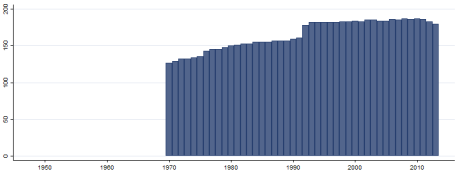
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 4893 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 25

4.66.17 une_pop Total population (in thousands)

Total population (in thousands).



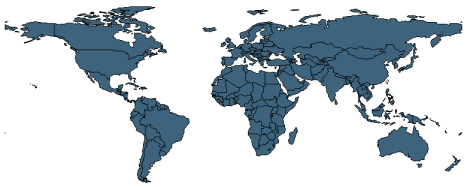
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 190



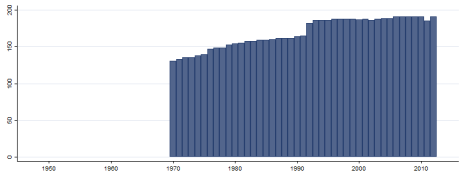
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 196 **n**: 7273 $\overline{N}$: 165 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.66.18 une_popgr Population growth (annual %)

Population growth (annual %).



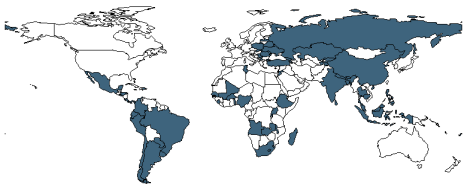
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192



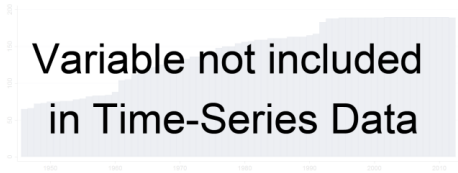
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 196 **n**: 7280 $\overline{N}$: 169 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.66.19 une_pov Poverty headcount ratio at dollar2 a day (PPP) (% of population)

Poverty headcount ratio at 2USD a day (PPP) (% of population).



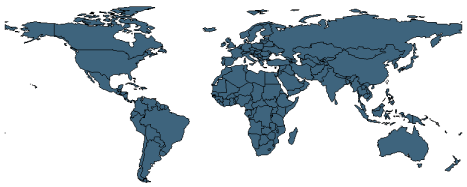
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 59



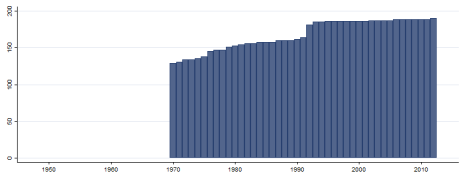
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.66.20 une_rp Rural population (% of total population)

Rural population (% of total population).



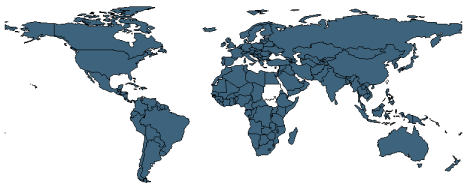
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190



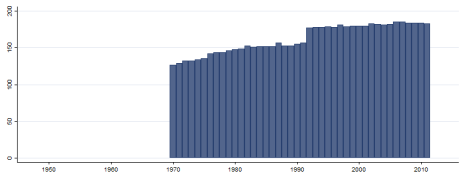
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194 **n**: 7216 $\overline{N}$: 168 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.66.21 une_tfr Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

Fertility rate, total (births per woman).



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 183



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 191 **n**: 6821 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.67 UN Statistics

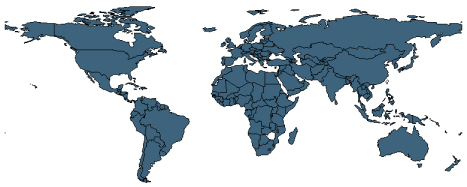
`http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/dnlList.asp`
(UN Statistics, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-14)

National Accounts Main Aggregates Database The National Accounts Main Aggregates Database presents a series of analytical national accounts tables from 1970 onwards for more than 200 countries and areas of the world. It is the product of a global cooperation effort between the

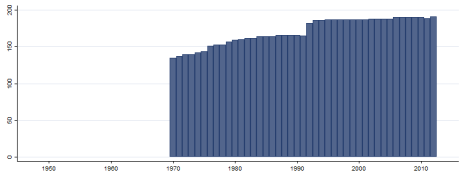
Economic Statistics Branch of the United Nations Statistics Division, international statistical agencies and the national statistical services of these countries and is developed in accordance with the recommendation of the Statistical Commission at its first session in 1947 that the Statistics Division should publish regularly the most recent available data on national accounts for as many countries and areas as possible.

4.67.1 unna_ahff GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing

GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191

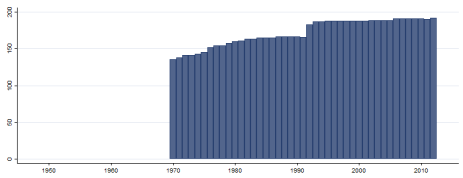


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 200 **n**: 7361 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.67.2 unna_con GDP: Construction

GDP: Construction.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192

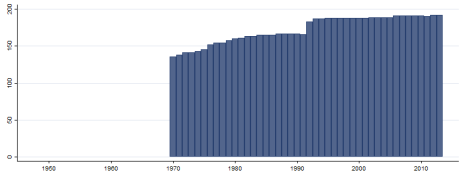


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 7404 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.67.3 unna_gdp Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192

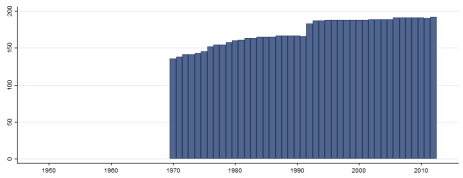


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 201 **n**: 7596 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.67.4 unna_gdppc GDP per Capita (Current Prices in US dollar)

GDP per Capita (Current Prices in US dollar).

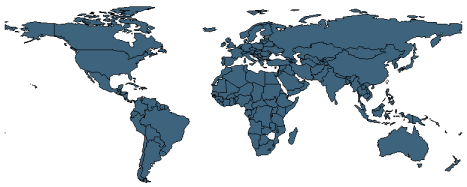
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192



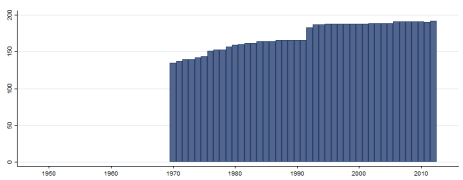
Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 7404 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.67.5 unna_gse GDP: Goods and Services - Export

GDP: Goods and Services - Export.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192

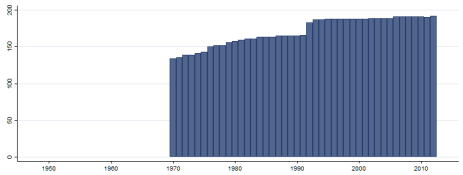


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 200 **n**: 7383 $\overline{N}$: 172 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.67.6 unna_gsi GDP: Goods and Services - Import

GDP: Goods and Services - Import.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192

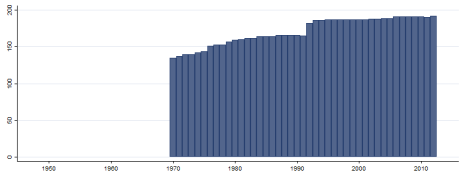


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 199 **n**: 7362 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.67.7 unna_man GDP: Manufacturing

GDP: Manufacturing.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192

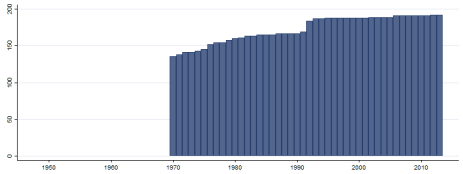


Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 201 **n**: 7370 $\overline{N}$: 171 $\overline{T}$: 37

4.67.8 unna_pop Population

Population.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192



Min. Year:1970 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 201 **n**: 7601 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.68 Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project

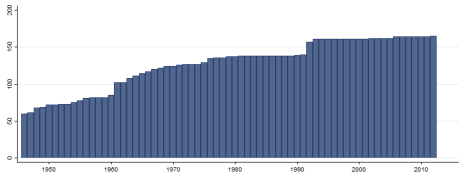
`https://v-dem.net/en/data/`
(Coppedge et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2016-01-12)

Varieties of Democracy Dataset Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It is a collaboration among more than 50 scholars worldwide which is co-hosted by the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden; and the Kellogg Institute at the University of Notre Dame, USA.

4.68.1 vdem_corr Political corruption

Political corruption. Question: How pervasive is political corruption?
Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) on the one hand, and in the public sector at large on the other. The measures thus tap into several distinguished types of corruption: both 'petty' and 'grand'; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation. Aggregation: The index is arrived at by taking the average of (a) public sector corruption index; (b) executive corruption index; (c) the indicator for legislative corruption; and (d) the indicator for judicial corruption. In other words, these four different government spheres are weighted equally in the resulting index. V-Dem replace missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).

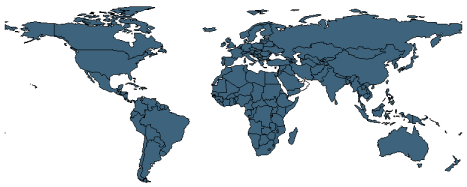
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165



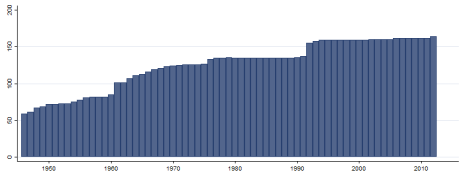
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 8498 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.68.2 vdem_delibdem Deliberative democracy index

Deliberative democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?
Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions - as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels - from preference formation to final decision - among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To make it a measure of not only the deliberative principle but also of democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.



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



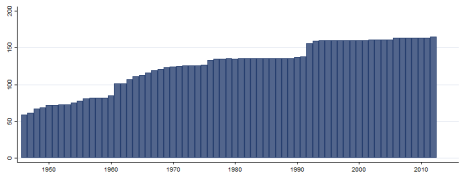
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 174 **n**: 8400 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.68.3 vdem_egaldem Egalitarian democracy index

Egalitarian democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy achieved?
Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities

inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

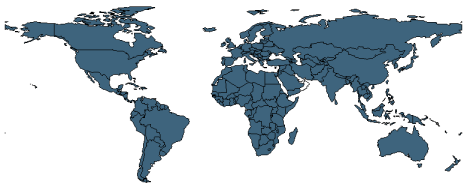
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165



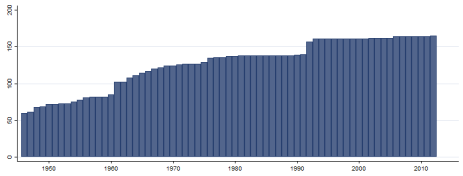
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 8432 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.68.4 vdem_execorr Executive corruption index

Executive corruption index. Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use? Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for executive bribery and executive embezzlement.



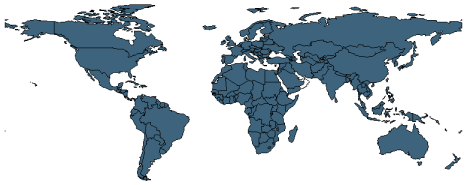
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 165



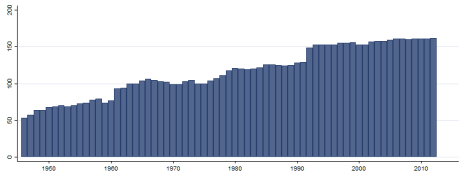
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 8498 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.68.5 vdem_gcrrpt Legislature corrupt activities

Legislature corrupt activities. Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 164



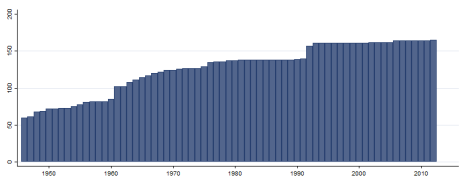
Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 7769 $\overline{N}$: 116 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.68.6 vdem_jucorrdc Judicial corruption decision

Judicial corruption decision. Question: How often do individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision? V-Dem uses a specifically designed measurement model to provide country-year point

estimates, aggregated from multiple codings submitted by country experts by taking disagreement and measurement error into account. In this version of the variable, used in the QoG dataset, V-Dem has linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable as an interval measure.

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

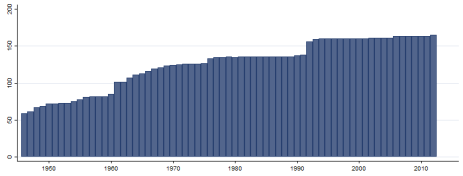


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 8498 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 49

4.68.7 vdem_libdem Liberal democracy index

Liberal democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved?
Clarifications: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a "negative" view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

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

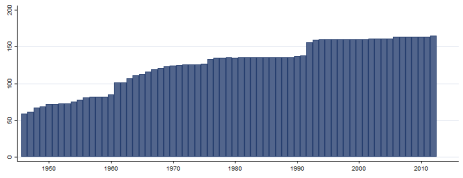


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 8432 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.68.8 vdem_polyarchy Electoral democracy index

Electoral democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?
Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the VDem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy is understood as an essential element of any other conception of (representative) democracy - liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the sum of the indices measuring freedom of association (thick), suffrage, clean elections, elected executive (de jure) and freedom of expression; and, on the other, the five-way interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation formulas in the literature, both allowing "compensation" in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahls sub-components (with the one exception of the non-electoral component).

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

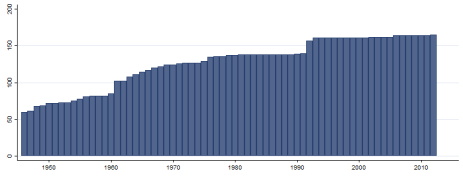


Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 8432 $\overline{N}$: 126 $\overline{T}$: 48

4.68.9 vdem_pubcorr Public sector corruption index

Public sector corruption index. Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?
Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for public sector bribery and embezzlement.

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



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 175 **n**: 8498 $\overline{N}$: 127 $\overline{T}$: 49

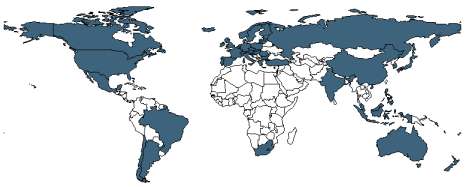
4.69 Jelle Visser

`http://www.uva-aias.net/208`
(Visser, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-20)

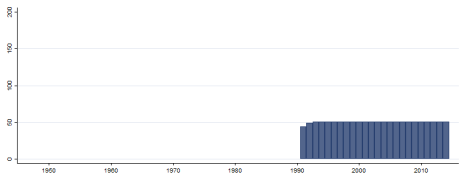
The ICTWSS database The ICTWSS database covers four key elements of modern political economies: trade unionism, wage setting, state intervention and social pacts. The database contains annual data for all OECD and EU member states.

4.69.1 vi_rsg Right to Strike, Government Sector

Right to Strike, Government Sector.
(0) No.
(1) Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).
(2) Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation, only only military, judiciary or police excluded - as per ILO convention).
(3) Yes.



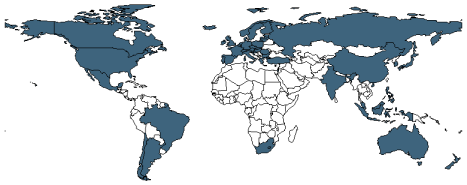
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 51



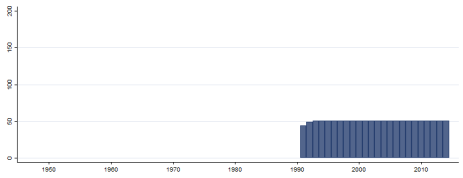
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51 **n**: 1215 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.69.2 vi_rsm Right to Strike, Market Sector

Right to Strike, Market Sector.
(0) No.
(1) Yes, with major restrictions (e.g. monopoly union, compulsory arbitration or conciliation, restrictions on issues or content, major groups excluded).
(2) Yes, with minor restrictions (e.g. recognized union, balloting, proportionality, respect of peace obligation).
(3) Yes.



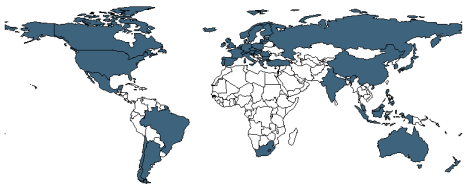
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 51



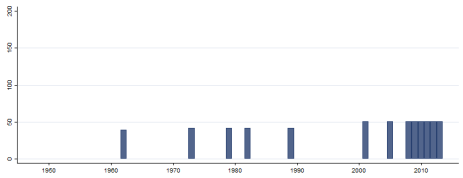
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 51 **n**: 1215 $\overline{N}$: 51 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.69.3 vi_udr Union Density

Union density rate, net union membership as a proportion of wage and salary earners in employment.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 51



Min. Year:1962 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 53 **n**: 615 $\overline{N}$: 12 $\overline{T}$: 12

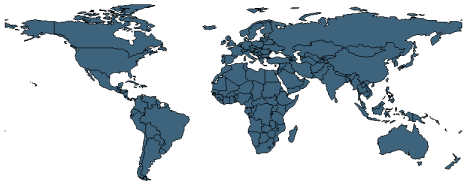
4.70 Vision of Humanity

`http://www.visionofhumanity.org/#/page/indexes/terrorism-index`
(Vision of Humanity, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-23)

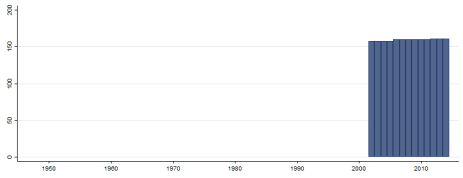
Global Terrorism Index The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a comprehensive study which accounts for the direct and indirect impact of terrorism in 162 countries in terms of its effect on lives lost, injuries, property damage and the psychological after-effects of terrorism. This study covers 99.6 per cent of the world's population. It aggregates the most authoritative data source on terrorism today, the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) collated by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) into a composite score in order to provide an ordinal ranking of nations on the negative impact of terrorism. The GTD is unique in that it consists of systematically and comprehensively coded data on domestic as well as international terrorist incidents and now includes more than 140,000 cases.

4.70.1 voh_gti Global Terrorism Index

Global Terrorism Index.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 161



Min. Year:2002 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 162 **n**: 2075 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.71 Worldbank

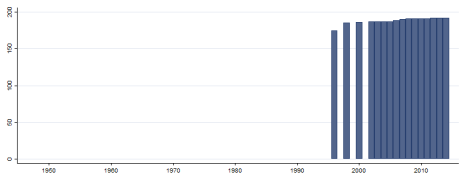
`http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home`
(Kaufmann et al., 2010)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-16)

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.

4.71.1 wbgi_cce Control of Corruption

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192

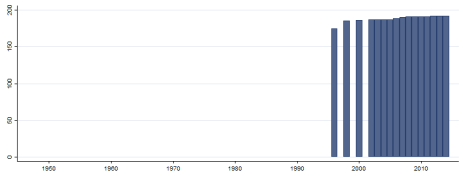


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 3013 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.71.2 wbgi_gee Government Effectiveness

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192

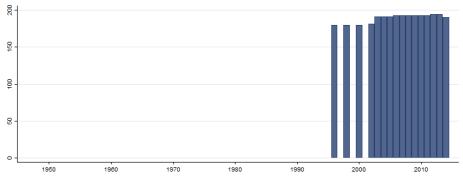


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 3013 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.71.3 wbgi_pse Political Stability

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194

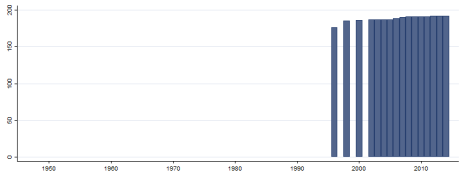


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 195 **n**: 3030 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.71.4 wbgi_rqe Regulatory Quality

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192

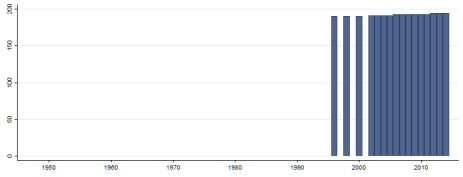


Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 3014 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.71.5 wbgi_vae Voice and Accountability

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194



Min. Year:1996 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 195 **n**: 3074 $\overline{N}$: 162 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72 Worldbank

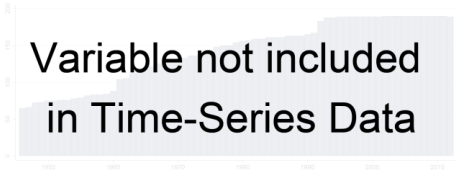
`http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators`
(World Bank, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2016-01-13)

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

4.72.1 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.

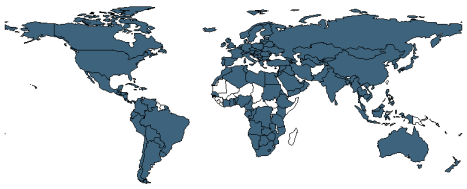
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192



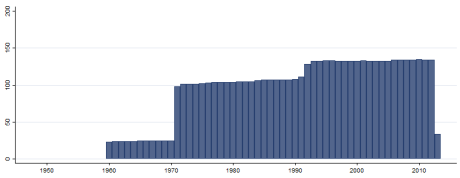
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.72.2 wdi_altnucen 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.



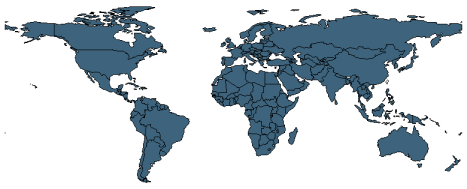
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 135



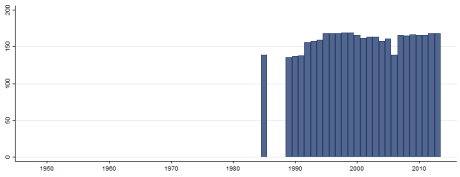
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 139 **n**: 5286 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.72.3 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.



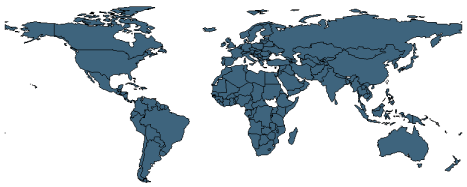
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 169



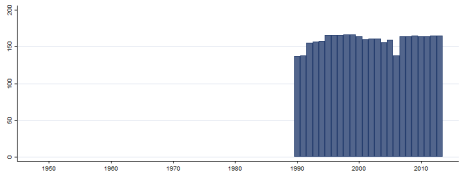
Min. Year:1985 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 175 **n**: 4143 $\overline{N}$: 143 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.72.4 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.



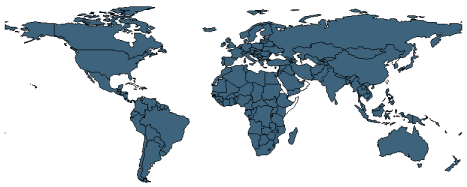
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 166



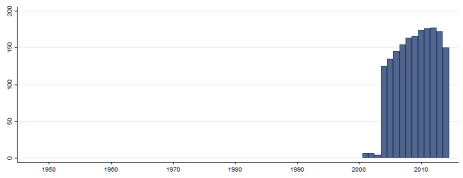
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 172 **n**: 3827 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.72.5 wdi_atm Automated teller machines (ATMs) (per 100,000 adults)

Automated teller machines are computerized telecommunications devices that provide clients of a financial institution with access to financial transactions in a public place.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179

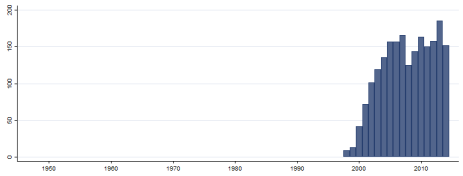


Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 180 **n**: 1755 $\overline{N}$: 125 $\overline{T}$: 10

4.72.6 wdi_broadband Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)

Fixed broadband subscriptions refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This includes cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks. It should include fixed WiMAX and any other fixed wireless technologies. It includes both residential subscriptions and subscriptions for organizations.

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 190

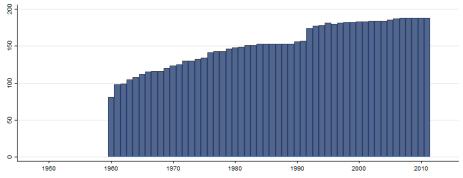


Min. Year:1998 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191 **n**: 2049 $\overline{N}$: 121 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.72.7 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 187

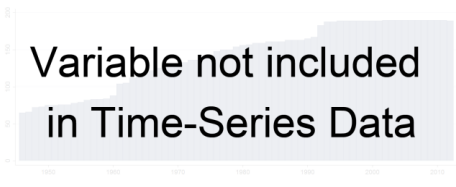


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2011
N: 192 **n**: 7912 $\overline{N}$: 152 $\overline{T}$: 41

4.72.8 wdi_diabetes Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)

Diabetes prevalence refers to the percentage of people ages 20-79 who have type 1 or type 2 diabetes.

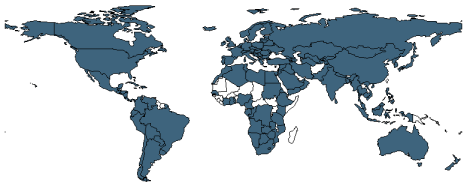
Min. Year:2014 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192



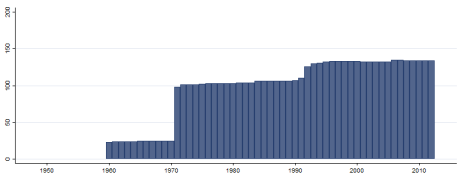
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.72.9 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.



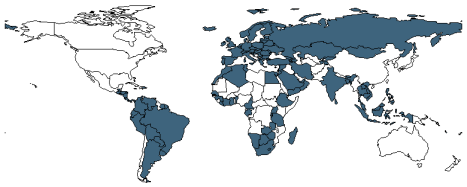
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 134



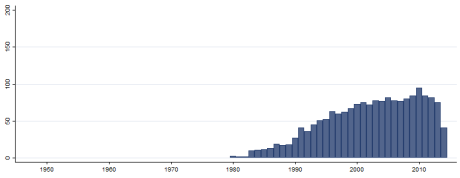
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 139 **n**: 5236 $\overline{N}$: 99 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.72.10 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).



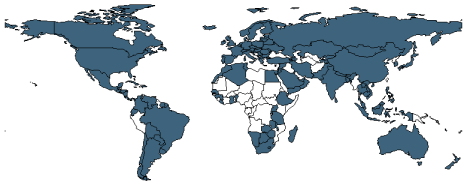
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 120



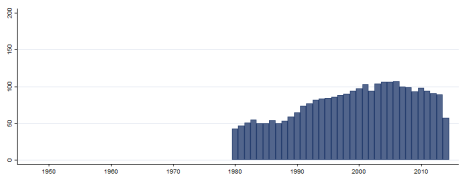
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 149 **n**: 1764 $\overline{N}$: 50 $\overline{T}$: 12

4.72.11 wdi_empagr Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.



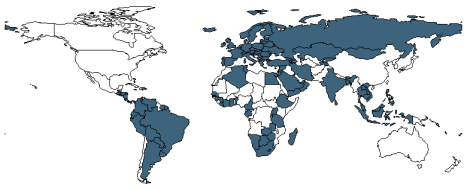
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 131



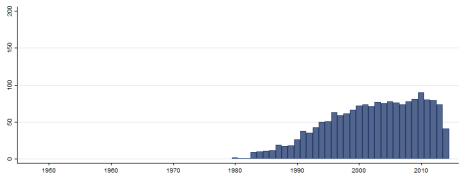
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 169 **n**: 2773 $\overline{N}$: 79 $\overline{T}$: 16

4.72.12 wdi_empf Employers, female (% 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).



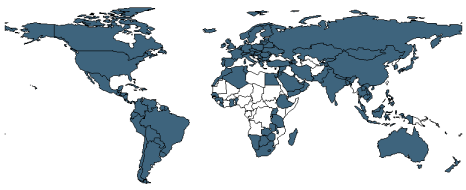
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 118



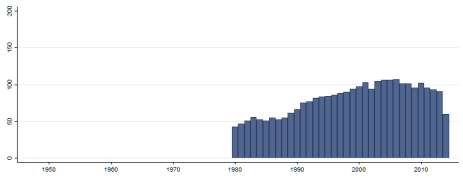
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 149 **n**: 1712 $\overline{N}$: 49 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.72.13 wdi_empind Employment in industry (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. 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).



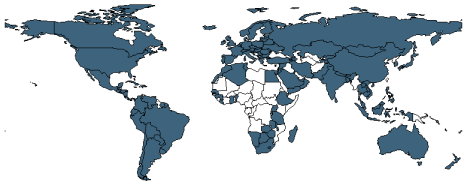
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 133



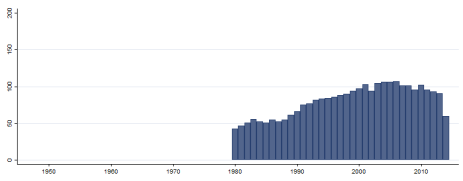
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 169 **n**: 2806 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.72.14 wdi_empser Employment in services (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons above a specified age who performed any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit (or pay in kind), or were temporarily absent from a job for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. 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.



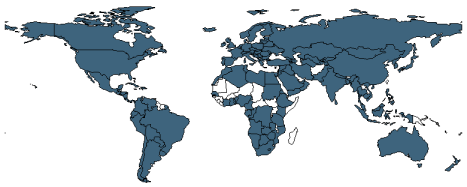
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 133



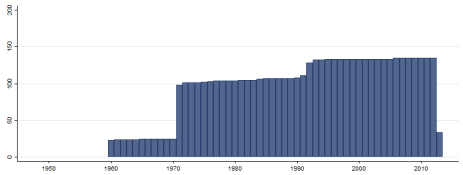
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 169 **n**: 2806 $\overline{N}$: 80 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.72.15 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.



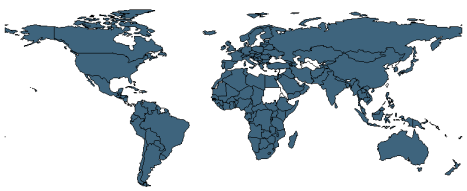
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 135



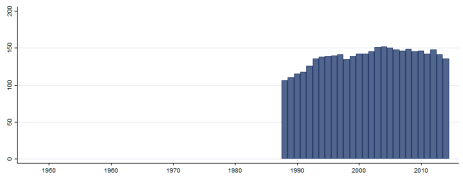
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 139 **n**: 5300 $\overline{N}$: 98 $\overline{T}$: 38

4.72.16 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.)



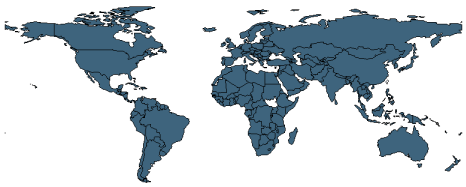
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 156



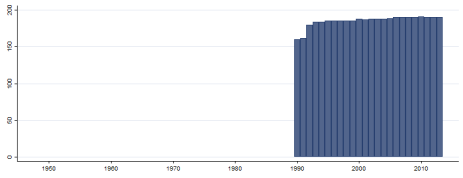
Min. Year:1988 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165 **n**: 3726 $\overline{N}$: 138 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.72.17 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.



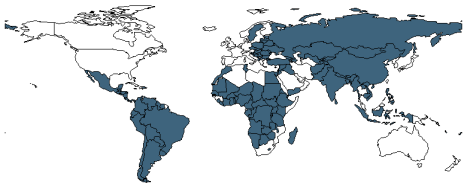
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191



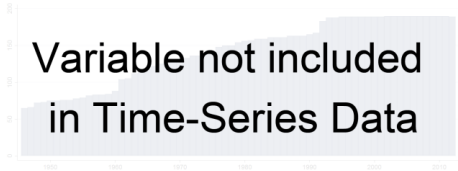
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 193 **n**: 4444 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.72.18 wdi_gifttax Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials (% of firms)

Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials is the percentage of firms that answered positively to the question "was a gift or informal payment expected or requested during a meeting with tax officials?"



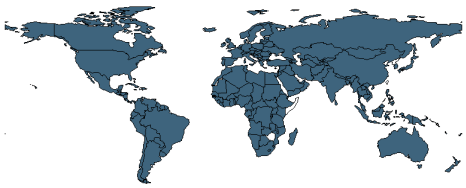
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 128



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

4.72.19 wdi_hepriv Health expenditure, private (% of GDP)

Private health expenditure includes direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, charitable donations, and direct service payments by private corporations.

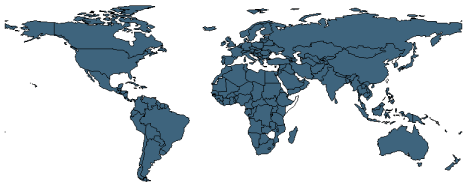


Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188

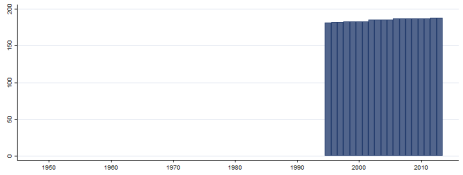
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 3515 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.72.20 wdi_hepub Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.



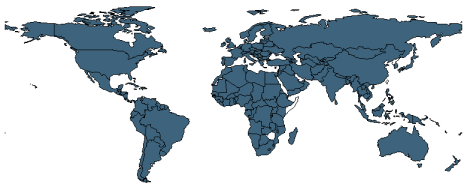
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188



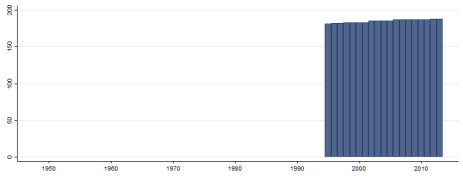
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 3515 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.72.21 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.



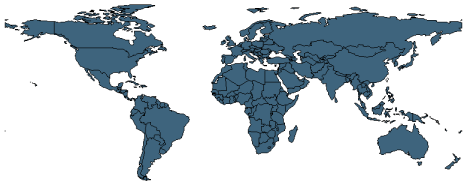
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 188



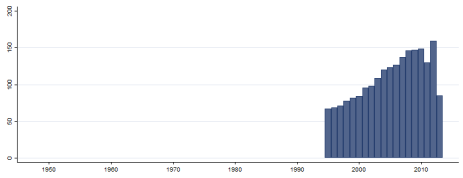
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 189 **n**: 3515 $\overline{N}$: 185 $\overline{T}$: 19

4.72.22 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.



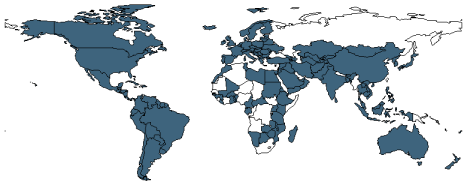
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 190



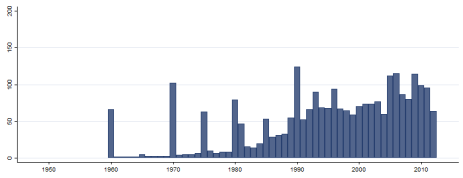
Min. Year:1995 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192 **n**: 2077 $\overline{N}$: 109 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.72.23 wdi_hospbed Hospital beds (per 1,000 people)

Hospital beds include inpatient beds available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. In most cases beds for both acute and chronic care are included.



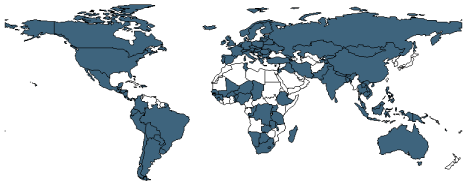
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 166



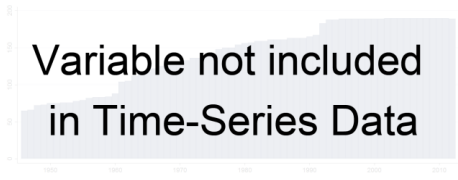
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 194 **n**: 2563 $\overline{N}$: 48 $\overline{T}$: 13

4.72.24 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.



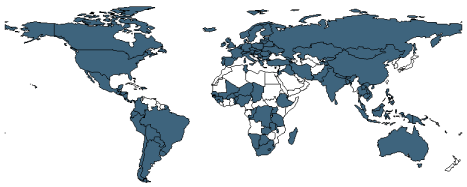
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 116



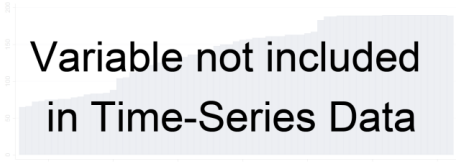
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.72.25 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.



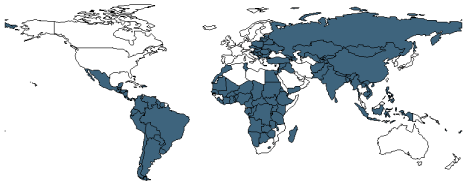
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 116



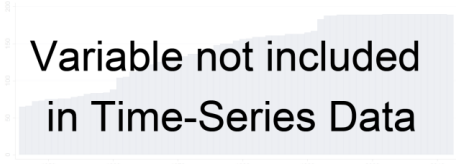
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.72.26 wdi_infpay Informal payments to public officials (% of firms)

Informal payments to public officials are the percentage of firms expected to make informal payments to public officials to "get things done" with regard to customs, taxes, licenses, regulations, services, and the like.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 127



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

4.72.27 wdi_internetserv Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people)

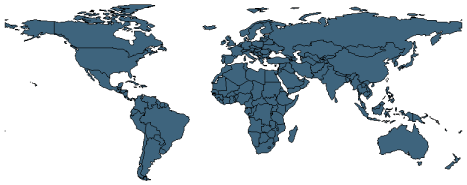
Secure servers are servers using encryption technology in Internet transactions.

Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 190

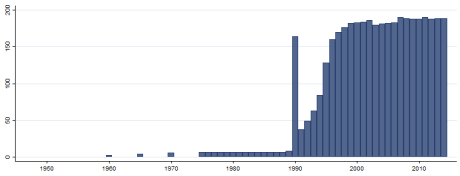
Min. Year:2001 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192 **n**: 2206 $\overline{N}$: 158 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.72.28 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 191

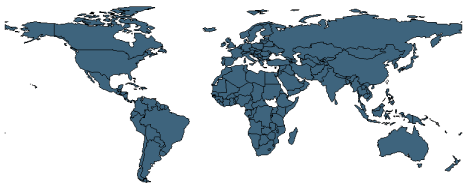


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194 **n**: 4123 $\overline{N}$: 75 $\overline{T}$: 21

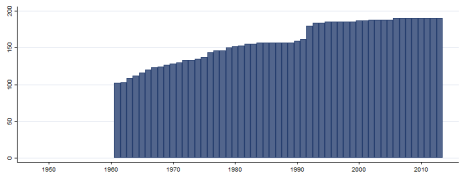
4.72.29 wdi_landagr Agricultural land (% of land area)

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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 190

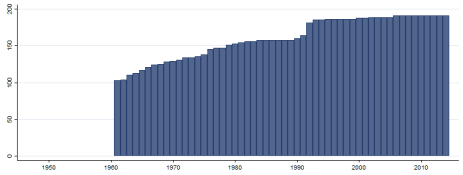


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 196 **n**: 8415 $\overline{N}$: 159 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.72.30 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191

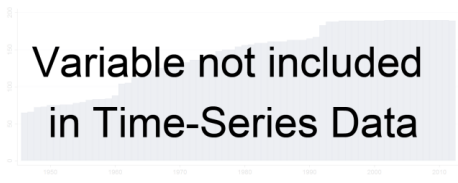


Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 197 **n**: 8660 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.72.31 wdi_legr Strength of legal rights index (0=weak to 12=strong)

Strength of legal rights index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect the rights of borrowers and lenders and thus facilitate lending. The index ranges from 0 to 12, with higher scores indicating that these laws are better designed to expand access to credit.

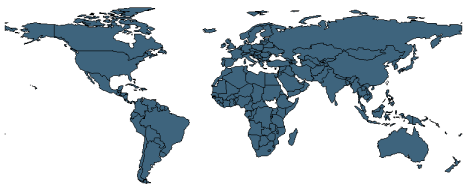
Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 184



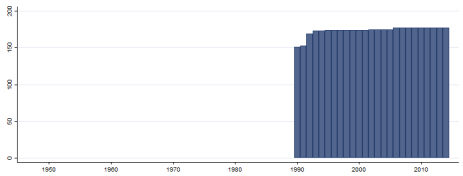
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.72.32 wdi_lff Labor force, female (% of total labor force)

Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.



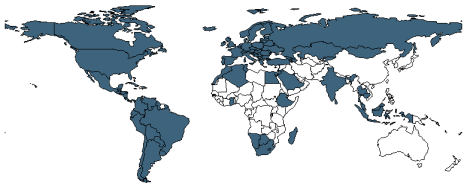
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 177



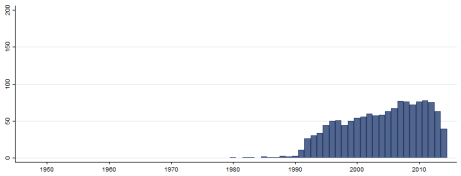
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 4330 $\overline{N}$: 173 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.72.33 wdi_lfpe Labor force with primary education (% of total)

Labor force with primary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed primary education as the highest level of education.



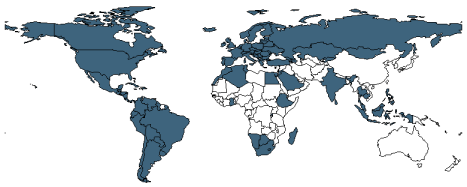
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 95



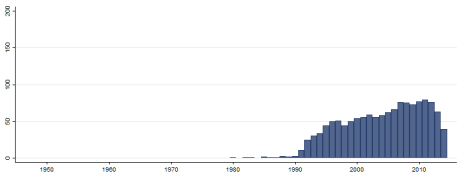
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 122 **n**: 1326 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.72.34 wdi_lfse Labor force with secondary education (% of total)

Labor force with secondary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed secondary education as the highest level of education.



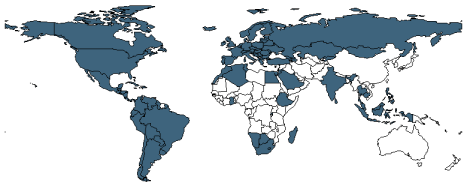
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 96



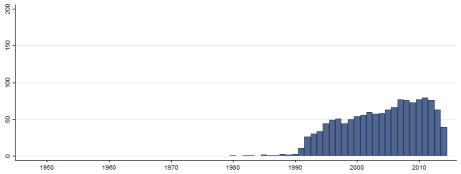
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 122 **n**: 1323 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.72.35 wdi_lfte Labor force with tertiary education (% of total)

Labor force with tertiary education is the share of the total labor force that attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level of education.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 96

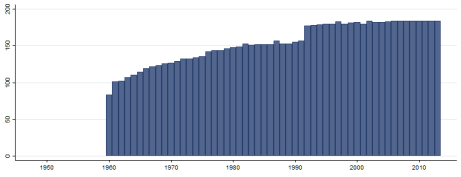


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 122 **n**: 1328 $\overline{N}$: 38 $\overline{T}$: 11

4.72.36 wdi_lifexpfem Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

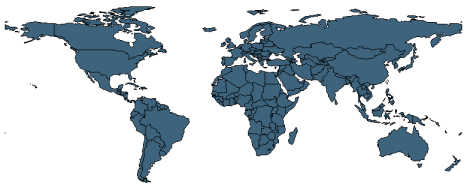
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185



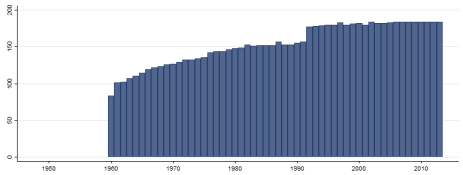
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 195 **n**: 8308 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.72.37 wdi_lifexpmal Life expectancy at birth, male (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.



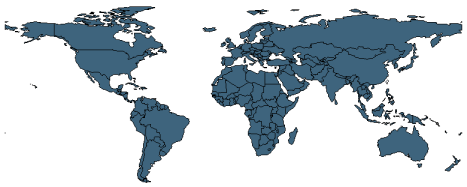
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185



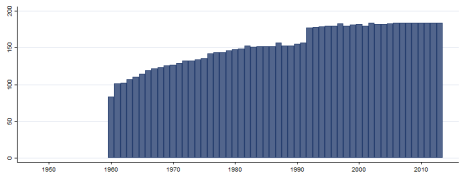
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 195 **n**: 8308 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.72.38 wdi_lifexptot Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.



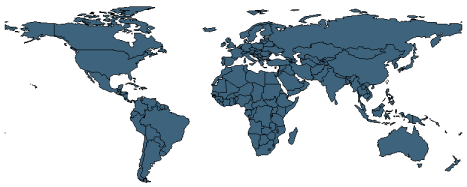
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 185



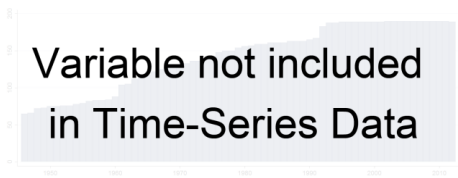
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 195 **n**: 8308 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 43

4.72.39 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.



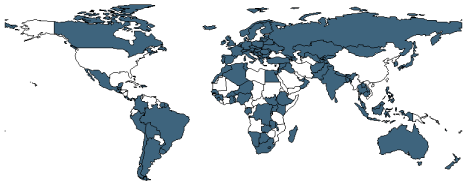
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183



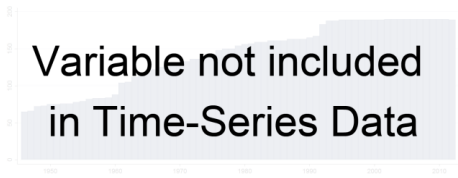
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.72.40 wdi_nbd New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64)

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 133

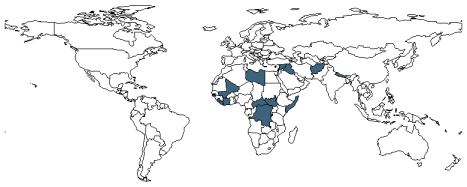


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

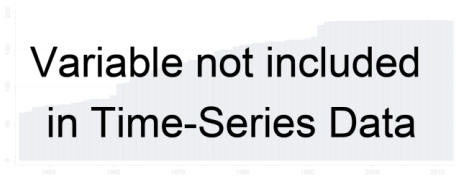
4.72.41 wdi_peacekeep Presence of peace keepers

Presence of peacebuilders and peacekeepers are active in peacebuilding and peacekeeping. Peacebuilding reduces the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels of for conflict management, and to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development. Peacekeepers provide essential security to preserve the peace, however fragile, where fighting has been halted, and to assist in implementing agreements achieved by the peacemakers. Peacekeepers deploy

to war-torn regions where no one else is willing or able to go and prevent conflict from returning or escalating. Peacekeepers include police, troops, and military observers.



Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 18

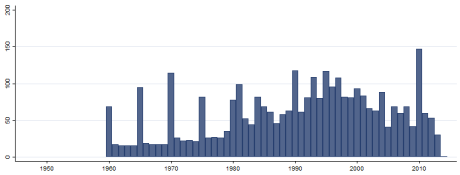


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.72.42 wdi_phys Physicians (per 1,000 people)

Physicians include generalist and specialist medical practitioners.

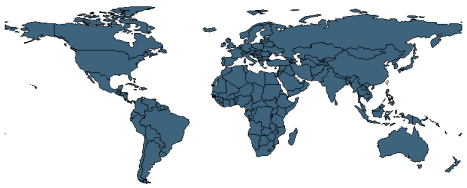
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 165



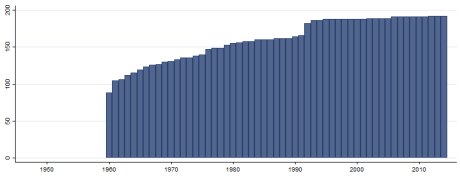
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 194 **n**: 3251 $\overline{N}$: 59 $\overline{T}$: 17

4.72.43 wdi_pop Population, total

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192

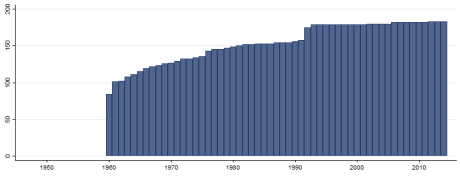


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 198 **n**: 8834 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.72.44 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183

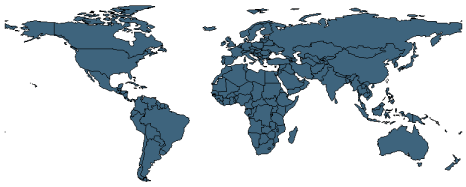


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8466 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 45

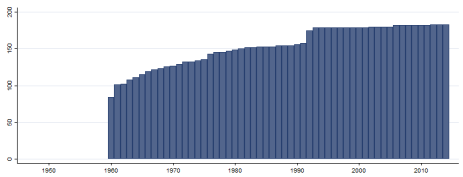
4.72.45 wdi_pop1564 Population ages 15-64 (% of total)

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.



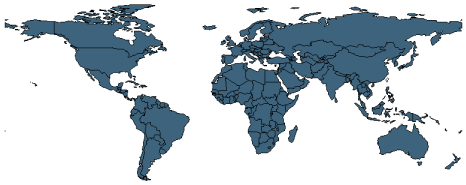
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183



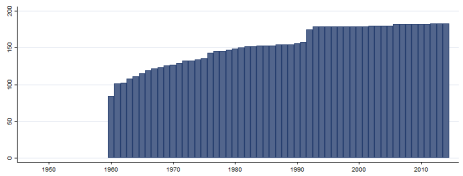
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8466 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.72.46 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183

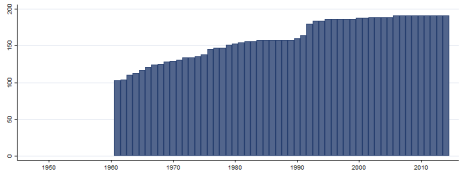


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8466 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.72.47 wdi_popden Population density (people per sq. km of land area)

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

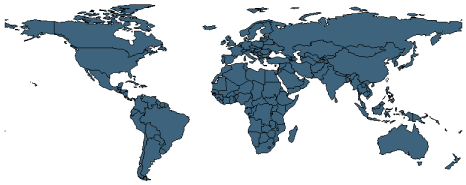
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191



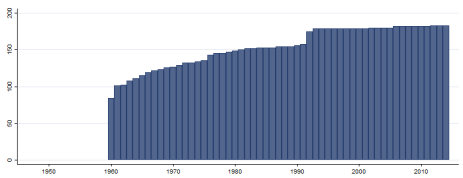
Min. Year:1961 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 197 **n**: 8657 $\overline{N}$: 160 $\overline{T}$: 44

4.72.48 wdi_popfem Population, female (% of total)

Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.



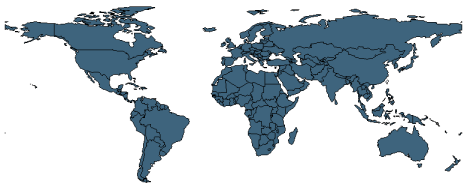
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 183



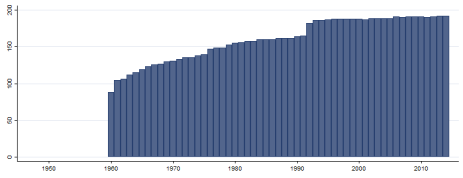
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 189 **n**: 8466 $\overline{N}$: 154 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.72.49 wdi_popgr Population growth (annual %)

Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage . Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 192

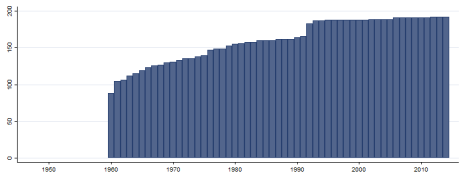


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 198 **n**: 8828 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.72.50 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192

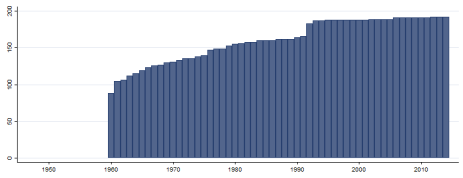


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 198 **n**: 8837 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 45

4.72.51 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:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 192

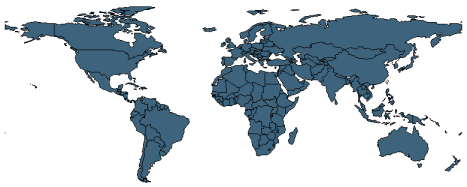


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 198 **n**: 8837 $\overline{N}$: 161 $\overline{T}$: 45

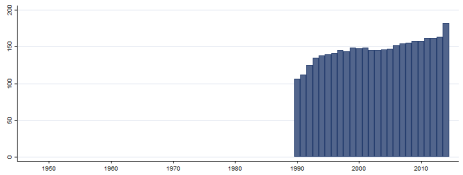
4.72.52 wdi_refasylum Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

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.



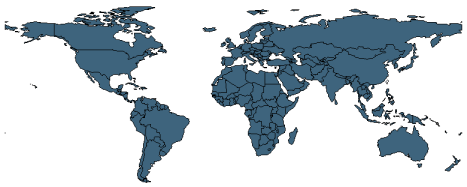
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 182



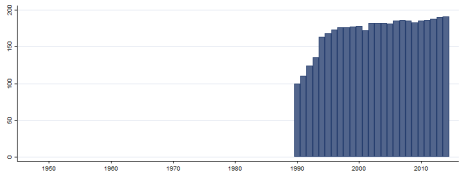
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 184 **n**: 3661 $\overline{N}$: 146 $\overline{T}$: 20

4.72.53 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.



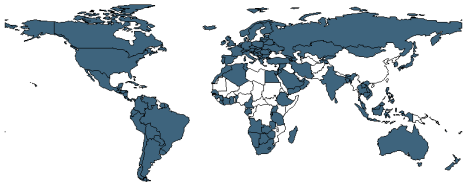
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 191



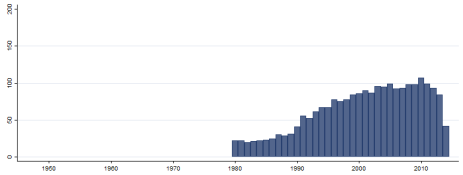
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 4259 $\overline{N}$: 170 $\overline{T}$: 22

4.72.54 wdi_semp Self-employed, total (% of total employed)

Self-employed workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs." i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 132

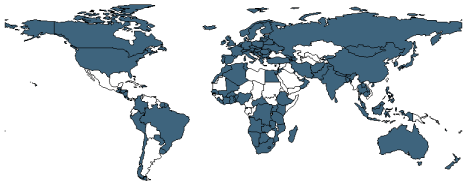


Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 167 **n**: 2263 $\overline{N}$: 65 $\overline{T}$: 14

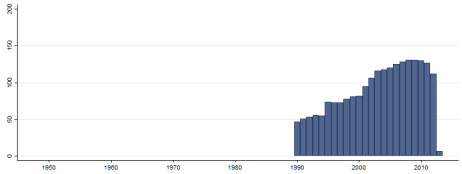
4.72.55 wdi_taxrev Tax revenue (% of GDP)

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.



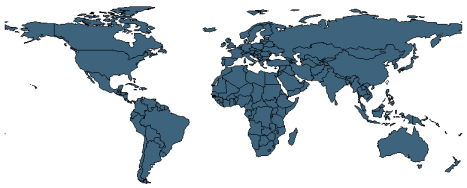
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 136



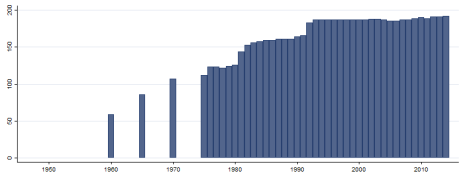
Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 160 **n**: 2169 $\overline{N}$: 90 $\overline{T}$: 14

4.72.56 wdi_telephone Telephone lines (per 100 people)

Fixed telephone subscriptions refers to the sum of active number of analogue fixed telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 192

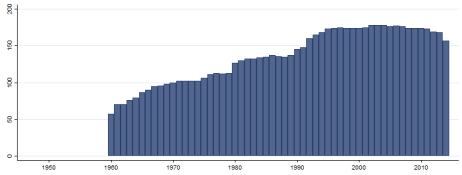


Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 198 **n**: 7039 $\overline{N}$: 128 $\overline{T}$: 36

4.72.57 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.

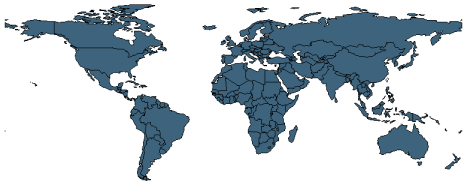
Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 177



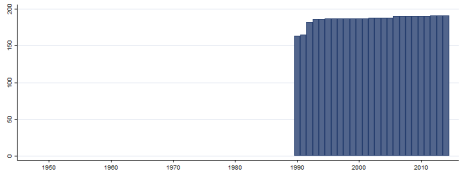
Min. Year:1960 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 187 **n**: 7473 $\overline{N}$: 136 $\overline{T}$: 40

4.72.58 wdi_tubinc Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)

Incidence of tuberculosis is the estimated number of new and relapse tuberculosis cases arising in a given year, expressed as the rate per 100,000 population. All forms of TB are included, including cases in people living with HIV. Estimates for all years are recalculated as new information becomes available and techniques are refined, so they may differ from those published previously.



Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 191

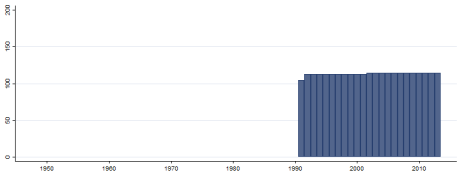


Min. Year:1990 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 193 **n**: 4656 $\overline{N}$: 186 $\overline{T}$: 24

4.72.59 wdi_undnor Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)

Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (also referred to as prevalence of undernourishment) shows the percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. Data showing as 2.5 signifies a prevalence of undernourishment below 2.5%.

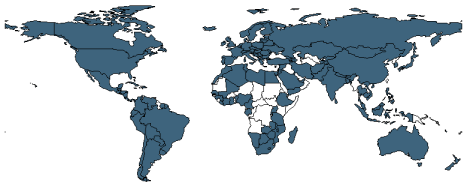
Min. Year:2012 **Max. Year**: 2012
N: 114



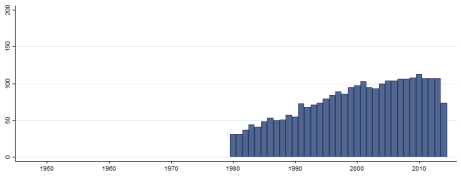
Min. Year:1991 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 115 **n**: 2603 $\overline{N}$: 113 $\overline{T}$: 23

4.72.60 wdi_unempfne Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (national estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



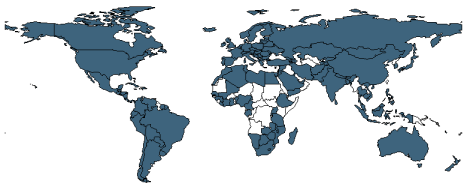
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 145



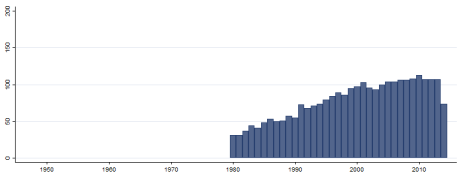
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178 **n**: 2741 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.72.61 wdi_unempmne Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (national estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



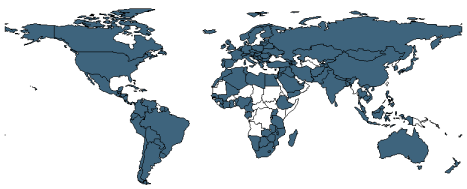
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 145



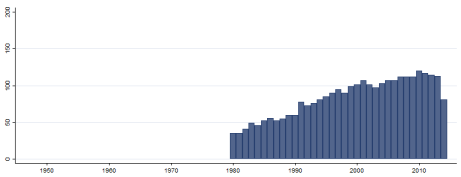
Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 178 **n**: 2742 $\overline{N}$: 78 $\overline{T}$: 15

4.72.62 wdi_unempne Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (national estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 149



Min. Year:1980 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 179 **n**: 2912 $\overline{N}$: 83 $\overline{T}$: 16

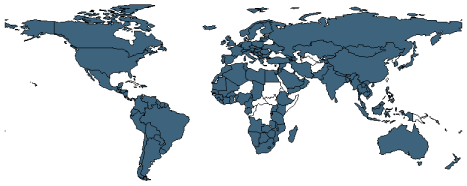
4.73 World Economic Forum

http://www.weforum.org/issues/competitiveness-0/gci2012-data-platform/
(Schwab & i Martin, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-12-14)

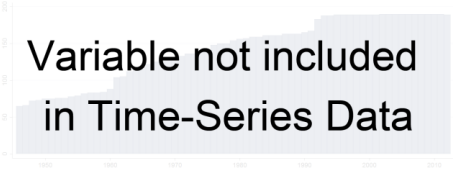
Global Competitiveness Report The Global Competitiveness Report 2014-2015 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 144 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity. The Report series remains the most comprehensive assessment of national competitiveness worldwide. The data from edition 2006-2007 is is assumed as for year 2006, the data from edition 2007-2008 is assumed as for year 2007, the data from edition 2008-2009 is assumed as for year 2008, the data from edition 2009-2010 is assumed as for year 2009, the data from edition 2010-2011 is assumed as for year 2010, the data from edition 2011-2012 is assumed as for year 2011, the data from edition 2012-2013 is assumed as for year 2012, the data from edition 2013-2014 is assumed as for year 2013,the data from edition 2014-2015 is assumed as for year 2015.

4.73.1 wef_cm Malaria cases/100,000 pop.

Malaria Cases (Per 100,000 population): Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population.



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 144

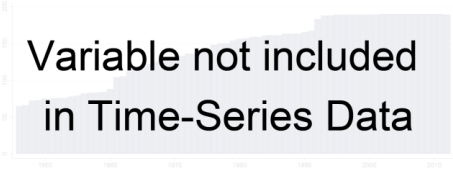


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.2 wef_ct Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.

Tuberculosis Cases (Per 100,000 Population): Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population.

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148

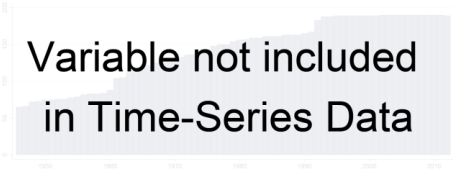


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.3 wef_dpf Diversion of public funds

Diversion of Public Funds: how common is diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups due to corruption?
(1) very common;
(7) never occurs.

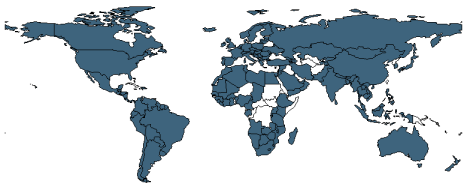
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148

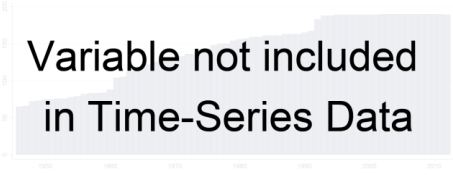


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.4 wef_ebf Ethical behavior of firms

Ethical behavior of firms. how would you rate the corporate ethics of companies (ethical behavior in interactions with public officials, politicians, and other firms)?
(1) extremely poorŮamong the worst in the world;
(7) excellentŮamong the best in the world.
(2013-14 weighted average for year =2014)



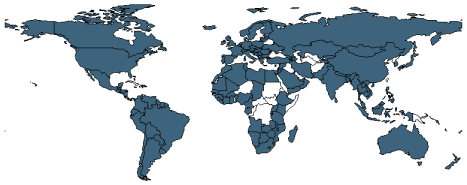


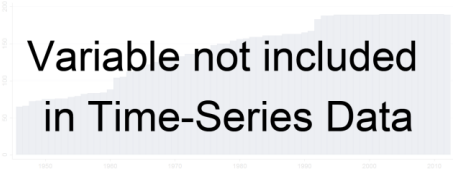
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148

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

4.73.5 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.



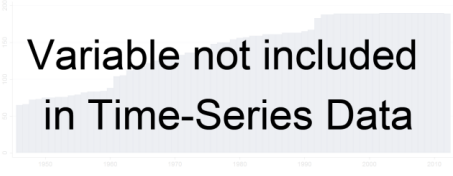


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148

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

4.73.6 wef_fgo Favoritism in decisions of government officials

Favoritism in Decisions of Government Officials: To what extent do government officials in your country show favoritism to well-connected firms and individuals when deciding upon policies and contracts?
(1) always show favoritism;
(7) never show favoritism.

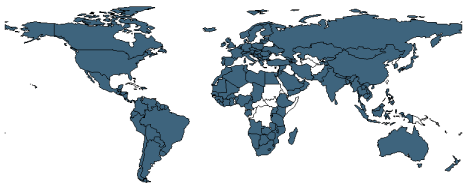


Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148

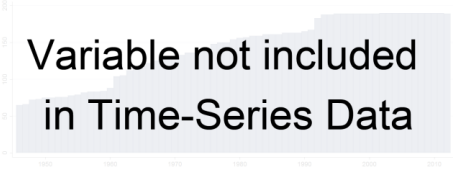
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.7 wef_gci Global Competitiveness Index

Global Competitiveness Index: Global Competetiveness Index consists of a weighted average of many different components, each measuring a different aspect of competitiveness. These components are grouped into 12 pillars of competitiveness: Institutions; Infrastructure; Macroeconomic environment; Health and primary education; Higher education and training; Goods market efficiency; Labor market efficiency; Financial market development; Technological readiness; Market size; Business sophistication; Innovation



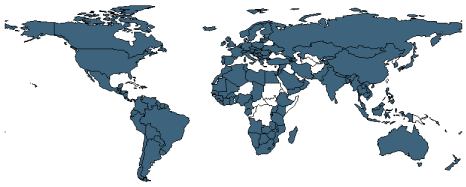
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



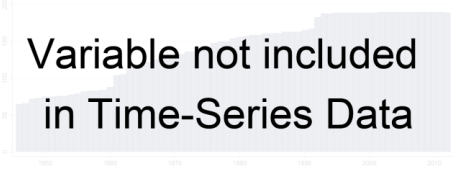
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.8 wef_gd General government debt, %

General Government Debt (percent): Gross general government debt as a percentage of GDP.



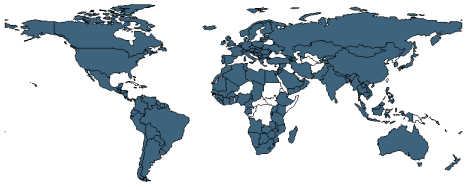
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



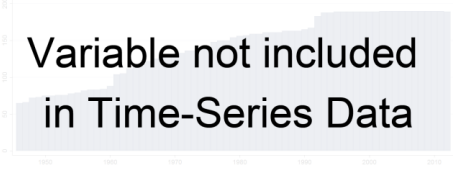
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.9 wef_imort Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births

Infant Mortality (Deaths Per 1,000 Live Births): Infant (children aged 0-12 months) mortality per 1,000 live births.



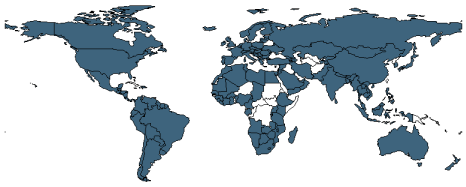
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



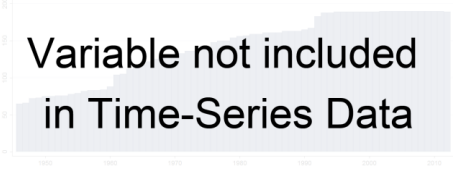
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.10 wef_ipb Irregular payments and bribes

Irregular Payments and Bribes: Average score across the five components of the following Executive Opinion Survey question: how common is it for firms to make undocumented extra payments or bribes connected with (a) imports and exports; (b) public utilities; (c) annual tax payments; (d) awarding of public contracts and licenses; (e) obtaining favorable judicial decisions.
In each case, the answer ranges from 1 (very common) to 7 (never occurs).



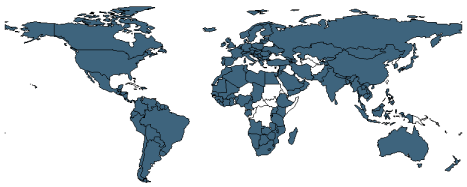
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



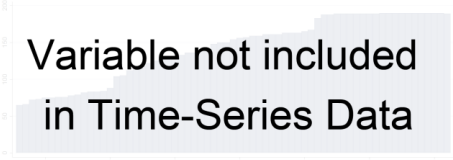
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.11 wef_ji Judicial independence

Judicial Independence: To what extent is the judiciary in your country independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms?
(1) heavily influenced;
(7) entirely independent.



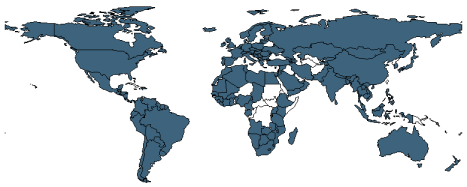
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



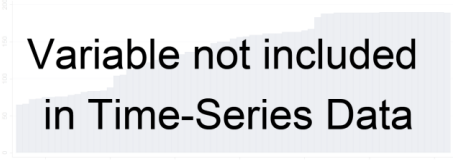
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.12 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:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148

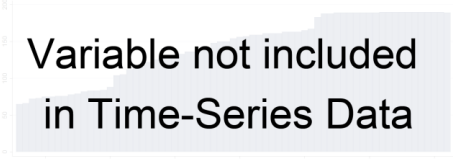


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.13 wef_oc Organized crime

Organized crime. to what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses?
(1) to a great extent;
(7) not at all.
Weighted average.

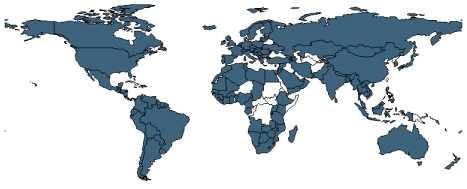
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



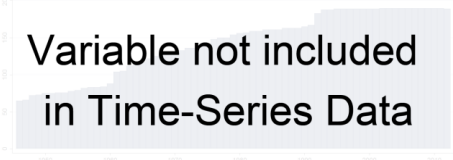
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.14 wef_pr Property rights

Property Rights: How would you rate the protection of property rights, including financial assets, in your country?
(1) very weak;
(7) very strong.



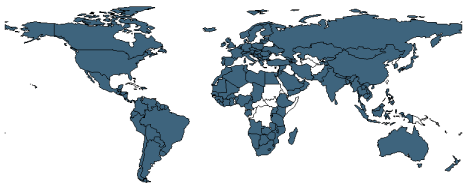
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



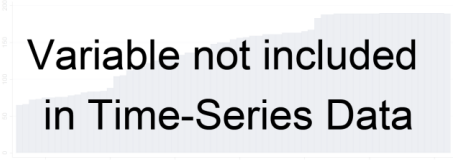
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.15 wef_ptsb No. procedures to start a business

Number of Procedures to Start a Business: Number of procedures required to start a business.



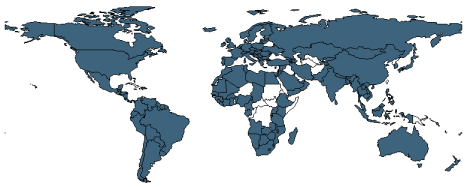
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 148



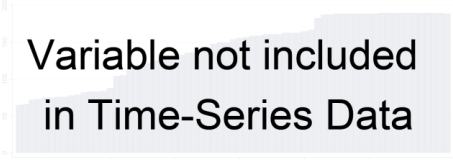
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.16 wef_qair Quality of air transport infrastructure

Quality of Air Transport Infrastructure: How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country?
(1) extremely underdeveloped;
(7) extensive and efficient by international standards.



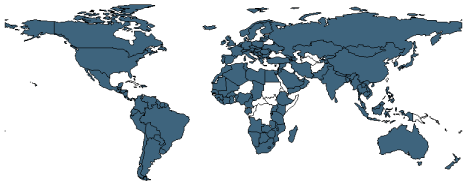
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



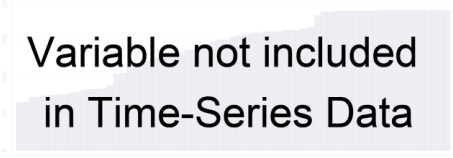
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.17 wef_qes Quality of the educational system

Quality of the Educational System: How well does the educational system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy?
(1) not well at all;
(7) very well.



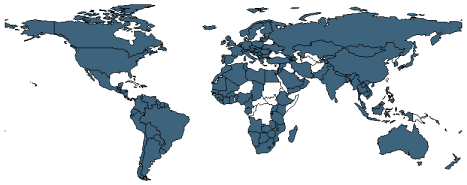
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



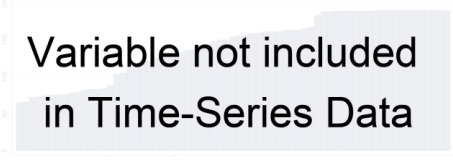
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.18 wef_qoi Quality of overall infrastructure

Quality of Overall Infrastructure: How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country?
(1) extremely underdeveloped;
(7) extensive and efficient by international standards.



Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148

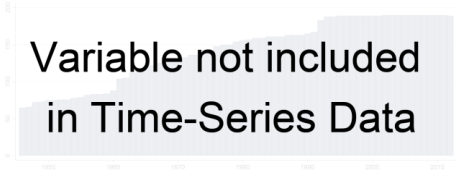


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.19 wef_qpe Quality of primary education

Quality of Primary Education: How would you assess the quality of primary schools in your country?
(1) poor;
(7) excellent - among the best in the world.

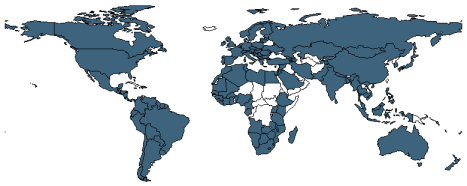
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



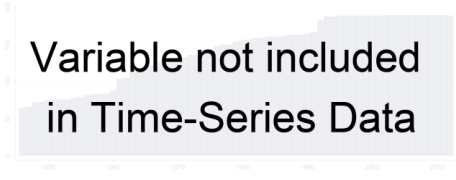
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.20 wef_qrail Quality of railroad infrastructure

Quality of Railroad Infrastructure: How would you assess the railroad system in your country?
(1) extremely underdeveloped;
(7) extensive and efficient by international standards.

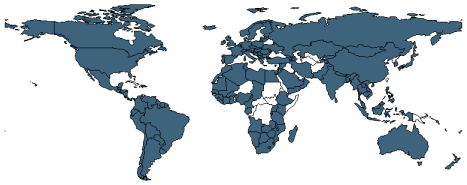


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 126

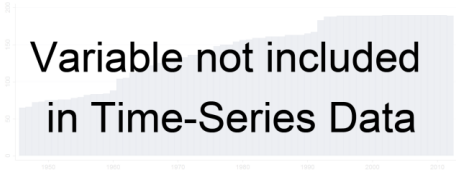


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.73.21 wef_qroad Quality of roads



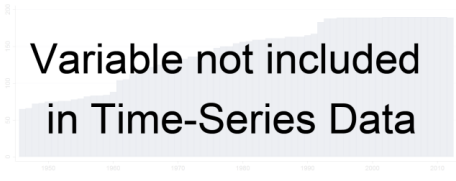
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



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

4.73.22 wef_qsri Quality of scientific research institutions

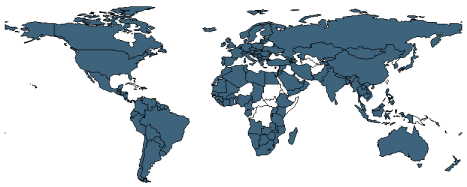
Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148



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

4.73.23 wef_tele Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.

Fixed Telephone Lines (Per 100 Population): Number of active fixed telephone lines per 100 population. Year 2011 or most recent year available.



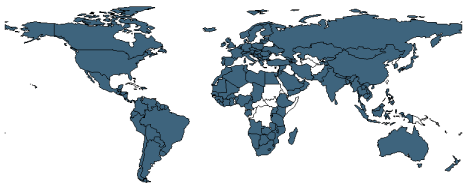
Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148

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

4.73.24 wef_wgs Wastefulness of government spending

Wastefulness of Government Spendin: How would you rate the composition of public spending in your country?
(1) extremely wasteful;
(7) highly efficient in providing necessary goods and services.



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2013
N: 148

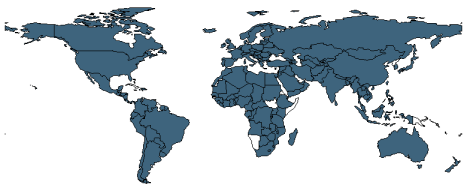
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A $\overline{T}$: N/A

4.74 World Happiness Report

`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/28468`
(Helliwell et al., 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-20)

National Average Happiness The World Happiness Report is a landmark survey of the state of global happiness. The first report was published in 2012, the second in 2013, and the third on April 23, 2015. Leading experts across fields - economics, psychology, survey analysis, national statistics, health, public policy and more - describe how measurements of well-being can be used effectively to assess the progress of nations. The reports review the state of happiness in the world today and show how the new science of happiness explains personal and national variations in happiness. They reflect a new worldwide demand for more attention to happiness as a criteria for government policy.

4.74.1 whr_hap National-level average scores for subjective well-being



Variable not included in Time-Series Data

Min. Year:2011 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 153

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

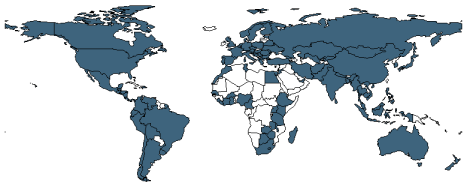
4.75 World Justice Project

`http://data.worldjusticeproject.org/`
(Agrast et al., n.d.)(Data downloaded: 2015-10-15)

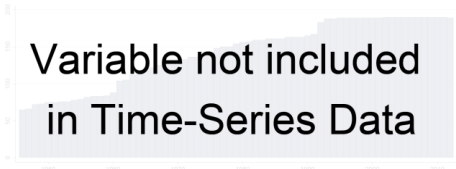
Rule of Law Index The World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index is a quantitative assessment tool designed by the World Justice Project to offer a detailed and comprehensive picture of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in practice.

4.75.1 wjp_abs_cor Absence of Corruption

Absence of Corruption.



Min. Year:2013 **Max. Year**: 2015
N: 101



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

4.76 Geddes, Wright and Frantz

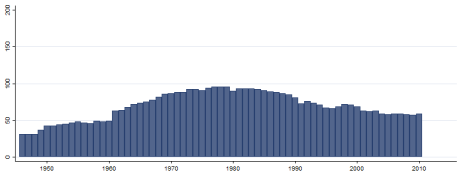
`http://sites.psu.edu/dictators/`
(Geddes et al., 2014)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-24)

New Data on Autocratic Breakdown and Regime Transitions Data to identify and analyze autocracy-to-autocracy transitions. Version 1.2. When the leader of an autocratic regime loses power, one of three things happens. The incumbent leadership group is replaced by democratically elected leaders. Someone from the incumbent leadership group replaces him, and the regime persists. Or the incumbent leadership group loses control to a different group that replaces it with a new autocracy. Much scholarship exists on the first kind of transition, but little on transitions from one autocracy to another, though they make up about half of all regime changes.

4.76.1 wr_regtype Regime Type

Variable on regime type. Classes are:
1. Indirect military
2. Military
3. Military-Personal
4. Monarchy
5. Oligarchy
6. Party
7. Party-Military
8. Party-Military-Personal
9. Party-Personal
10. Personal

Min. Year:2010 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 58



Min. Year:1946 **Max. Year**: 2010
N: 123 **n**: 4508 $\overline{N}$: 69 $\overline{T}$: 37

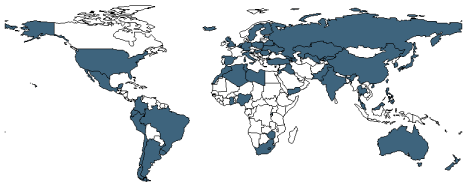
4.77 World Values Survey / European Values Survey

`http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/`
(World Values Survey Association, 2015)(Data downloaded: 2015-11-26)

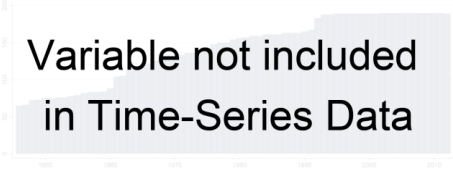
World Values Survey dataset and European Values Studies dataset The World Values Survey is a global network of social scientists studying changing values and their impact on social and political life, led by an international team of scholars, with the WVS association and secretariat headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden.

4.77.1 wvs_confaf Confidence in Armed Forces

Average value for the question regarding confidence in armed forces.
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



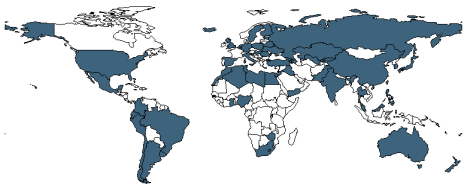
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 62



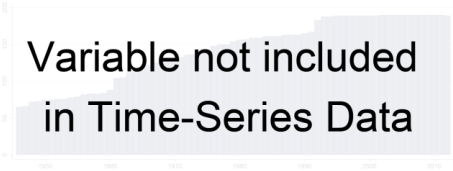
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.77.2 wvs_confch Confidence in Churches

Average value for the question regarding confidence in churches.
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



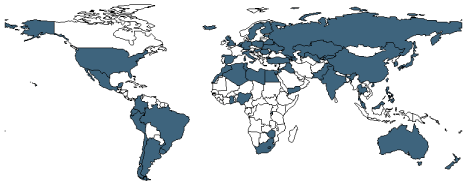
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 64



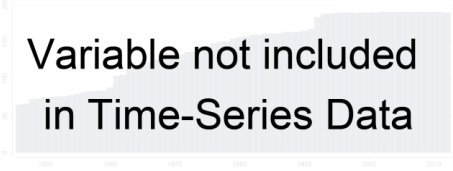
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.77.3 wvs_confcs Confidence in Civil Services

Average value for the question regarding confidence in civil services.
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



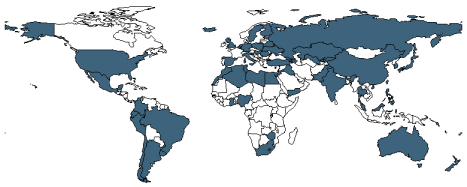
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 63



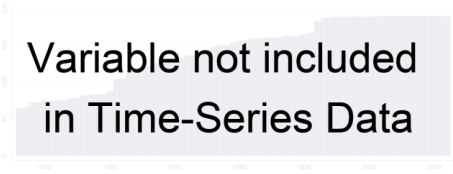
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.77.4 wvs_confenv Confidence in Environmental Protection Movement

Average value for the question regarding confidence in environmental protection movement.
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



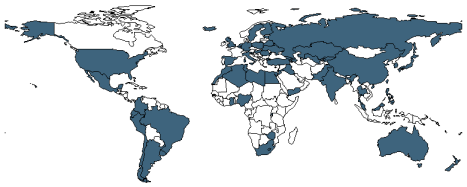
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 64



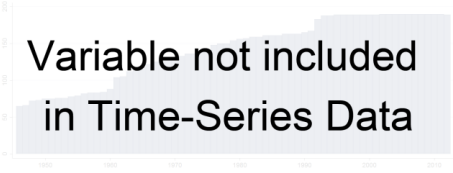
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.77.5 wvs_confgov Confidence in Government

Average value for the question regarding confidence in government.
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



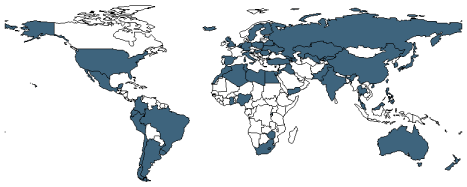
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 64



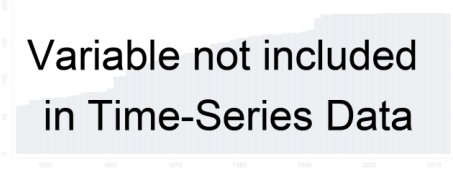
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.77.6 wvs_confjs Confidence in Justice System

Average value for the question regarding confidence in justice system.
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



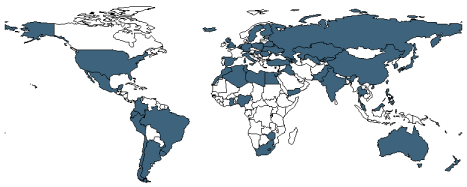
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 64



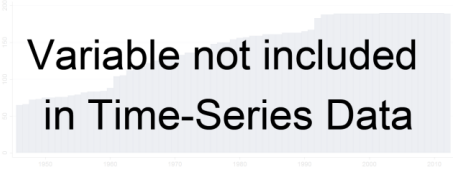
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.77.7 wvs_confpar Confidence in Parliament

Average value for the question regarding confidence in parliament.
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



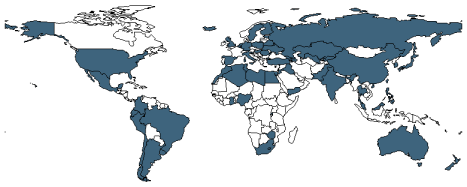
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 64



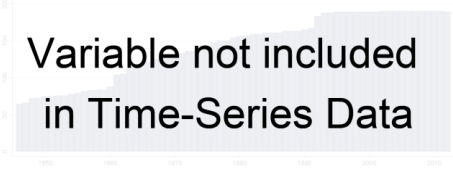
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.77.8 wvs_confpol Confidence in Police

Average value for the question regarding confidence in police.
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



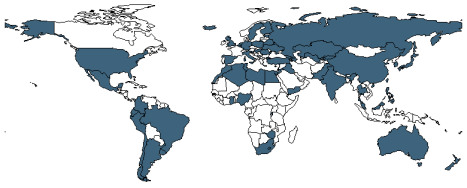
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 64



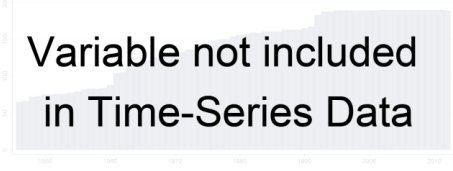
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.77.9 wvs_confpp Confidence in Political Parties

Average value for the question regarding confidence in political parties.
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



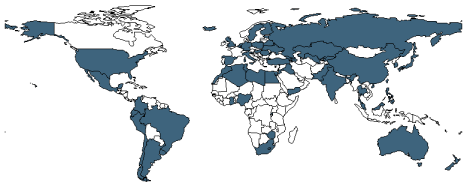
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 61



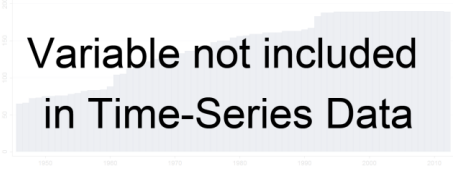
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.77.10 wvs_confpr Confidence in Press

Average value for the question regarding confidence in press.
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



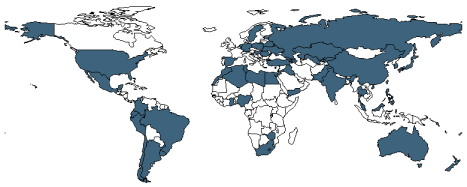
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 64

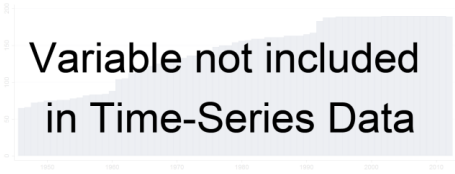


N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.77.11 wvs_conftv Confidence in Television

Average value for the question regarding confidence in television.
1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal



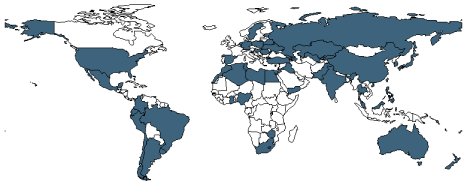


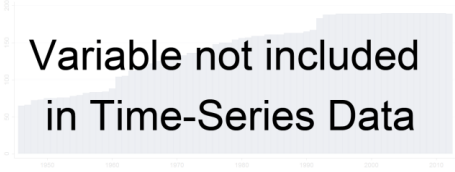
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 59

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

4.77.12 wvs_envecon Protecting Environment vs Economic Growth

Share of population answering "Protecting environment" rather than "Economy growth and creating jobs" regarding what's most important.



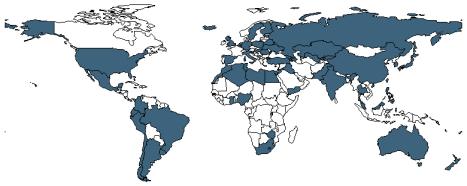


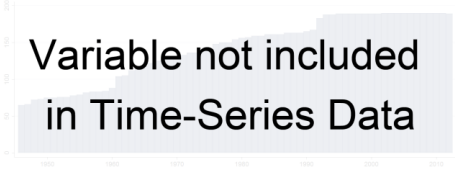
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 58

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

4.77.13 wvs_jabribe Justifiable Action: Accepting a Bribe

Average value for the question regarding justifiable action: accepting a bribe. 1-10.
1. Never justifiable
10. Always justifiable



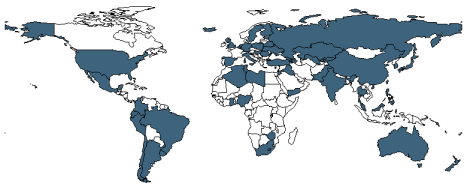


Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 64

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

4.77.14 wvs_psarmy Political Systems: Army

Average value for the question regarding political system: army.
1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good



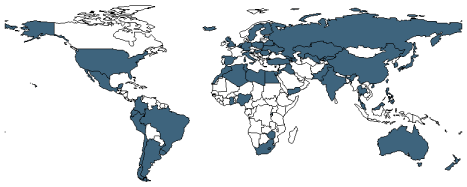
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 61

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.77.15 wvs_psdem Political System: Democracy

Average value for the question regarding political system: democracy.
1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good



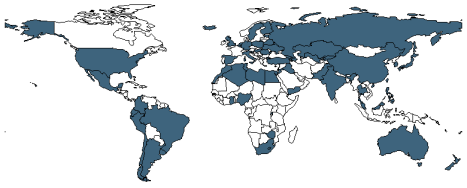
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 63

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.77.16 wvs_psexp Political System: Experts

Average value for the question regarding political system: experts.
1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good



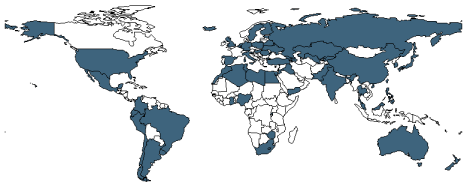
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 63

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

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

4.77.17 wvs_pssl Political System: Strong Leader

Average value for the question regarding political system: strong leader.
1. Very bad
2. Fairly bad
3. Fairly good
4. Very good



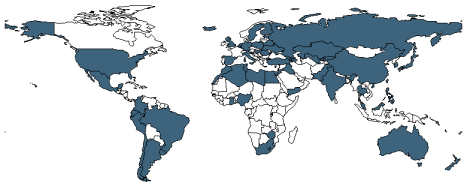
Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 63

Variable not included in Time-Series Data

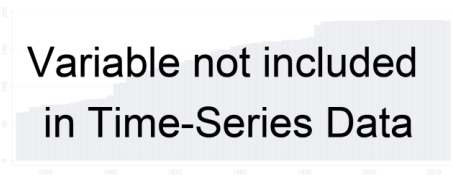
N: N/A **Min. Year**: N/A **Max. Year**: N/A $\overline{N}$: N/A
$\overline{T}$: N/A

4.77.18 wvs_trust Most People can be Trusted

Share of population answering "Most people can be trusted" rather than "You can't be too careful".



Min. Year:2009 **Max. Year**: 2014
N: 64



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

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6 Appendix

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Afghanistan	4	AFG	1946	2015	Independence from the UK 1919
Albania	8	ALB	1946	2015	Independence recognized by the Great Powers 1913
Algeria	12	DZA	1963	2015	Independence from France 1962
Andorra	20	AND	1946	2015	Independence from the Crown of Aragon 1278
Angola	24	AGO	1976	2015	Independence from Porlugal 1975
Antigua and Barbuda	28	ATG	1982	2015	Independence from the UK 1981
Argentina	32	ARG	1946	2015	Independence from Spain 1816
Armenia	51	ARM	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union recognized 1991
Australia	36	AUS	1946	2015	Statute of Wesmnster Adopfon Act 1942
Austria	40	AUT	1955	2015	The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Azerbaijan	31	AZE	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Bahamas	44	BHS	1974	2015	Independence from the UK 1973
Bahrain	48	BHR	1972	2015	End of treaties with the UK 1971
Bangladesh	50	BGD	1971	2015	Independence from Pakistan 1971
Barbados	52	BRB	1967	2015	Independence from the UK 1966
Belarus	112	BLR	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Belgium	56	BEL	1946	2015	Independence from the Netherlsnds recognized 1839
Belize	84	BLZ	1982	2015	Independence from the UK 1981
Benin	204	BEN	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Bhutan	64	BTN	1946	2015	Monarchy established 1907
Bolivia	68	BOL	1946	2015	Independence from Span recognized 1847
Bosnia and Herzegovina	70	BIH	1992	2015	Independence from Yugoslavia 1992
Botswana	72	BWA	1967	2015	Independence from the UK 1966
Brazil	76	BRA	1946	2015	Independence from the UK of Portugal, Brazi & the Algarve 1825
Brunei	96	BRN	1984	2015	Independence from tne UK 1984
Bulgaria	100	BGR	1946	2015	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1909
Burkina Faso	854	BFA	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Burundi	108	BDI	1963	2015	UN Trust Territory ceased to exist 1962
Cambodia	116	KHM	1954	2015	Independence from France 1953
Cameroon	120	CMR	1960	2015	Independence from France 1960
Canada	124	CAN	1946	2015	Statute of Westminster 1931
Cape Verde	132	CPV	1976	2015	Independence from Portugal 1975
Central African Republic	140	CAF	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Chad	148	TCD	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Chile	152	CHL	1946	2015	Independence from Spain recognized 1844
China	156	CHN	1946	2015	Unification of China under the Qin Dynasty 221 BC
Colombia	170	COL	1946	2015	Independence from Spain recognized 1819
Comoros	174	COM	1976	2015	Independence from France 1975
Congo, Democratic Republic	180	COD	1960	2015	Independence from Belgium 1960
Congo, Republic of	178	COG	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Costa Rica	188	CRI	1946	2015	Independence from United Provinces of Cents America 1847

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Cote d'Ivoire	384	CIV	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Croatia	191	HRV	1992	2015	Independence 1991
Cuba	192	CUB	1946	2015	Independence from the United States 1902
Cyprus (-1974)	993	CYP	1961	1974	Independence from the UK 1960
Cyprus (1975-)	196	CYP	1975	2015	Division of the island 1974
Czech Republic	203	CZE	1993	2015	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Czechoslovakia	200	CSK	1946	1992	Independence 1918, Liberation 1945
Denmark	208	DNK	1946	2015	Consolidaton 8th century
Djibouti	262	DJI	1977	2015	Independence from France 1977
Dominica	212	DMA	1979	2015	Independence from the UK 1978
Dominican Republic	214	DOM	1946	2015	Independence from Spain 1865
Ecuador	218	ECU	1946	2015	Independence from Gran Colombia 1830
Egypt	818	EGY	1946	2015	Indepencence from the UK 1922
El Salvador	222	SLV	1946	2015	Independence from the Greater Republic of Central America 1898
Equatorial Guinea	226	GNQ	1969	2015	Independence from Spain 1968
Eritrea	232	ERI	1993	2015	Independence from Ethiopia 1993
Estonia	233	EST	1992	2015	Independence restored 1991
Ethiopia (-1992)	230	ETH	1946	1992	Empire of Ethiopia 1137
Ethiopia (1993-)	231	ETH	1993	2015	Eritrean Independence 1993
Fiji	242	FJI	1971	2015	Independence from the UK 1970
Finland	246	FIN	1946	2015	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (-1962)	991	FRA	1946	1962	French Republic 1792
France (1963-)	250	FRA	1963	2015	Algeria Independence from France 1962
Gabon	266	GAB	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Gambia	270	GMB	1965	2015	Independence from the UK 1965
Georgia	268	GEO	1992	2015	Independence from Soviet Union 1991
Germany	276	DEU	1991	2015	Reunification 1990
Germany, East	278	DDR	1950	1990	Established 1949
Germany, West	280	DEU	1949	1990	Established 1949
Ghana	288	GHA	1957	2015	Independence from the British Empire 1957
Greece	300	GRC	1946	2015	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Grenada	308	GRD	1974	2015	Independence from the UK 1974
Guatemala	320	GTM	1946	2015	Independence from the First Mexican Empire 1823
Guinea	324	GIN	1959	2015	Independence from France 1958
Guinea-Bissau	624	GNB	1975	2015	Independence from Portugal recognized 1974
Guyana	328	GUY	1966	2015	Independence from the UK 1966
Haiti	332	HTI	1946	2015	Independence recognized 1825
Honduras	340	HND	1946	2015	Independence declared as Honduras 1838
Hungary	348	HUN	1946	2015	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland	352	ISL	1946	2015	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
India	356	IND	1948	2015	Independence from the UK (Dominion) 1947
Indonesia	360	IDN	1950	2015	Independence from the Nethehands recognized 1949
Iran	364	IRN	1946	2015	Safavid Empire 1501
Iraq	368	IRQ	1946	2015	Independence from the UK 1932
Ireland	372	IRL	1946	2015	The Anglo-lrish Treaty 1921

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Israel	376	ISR	1948	2015	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy	380	ITA	1946	2015	Unification 1861
Jamaica	388	JAM	1963	2015	Independence from the UK 1962
Japan	392	JPN	1946	2015	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Jordan	400	JOR	1946	2015	League of Nation mandateended 1946
Kazakhstan	398	KAZ	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Kenya	404	KEN	1964	2015	Independence from the UK 1963
Kiribati	296	KIR	1980	2015	Independence from the UK 1979
Korea, North	408	PRK	1949	2015	Division of Korea 1948
Korea, South	410	KOR	1948	2015	Division of Korea 1948
Kuwait	414	KWT	1961	2015	Independence from the UK 1961
Kyrgyzstan	417	KGZ	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Laos	418	LAO	1954	2015	Independence from France 1953
Latvia	428	LVA	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Lebanon	422	LBN	1946	2015	Independence from France 1943
Lesotho	426	LSO	1967	2015	Independence from the UK 1966
Liberia	430	LBR	1946	2015	Independence from the American Colonization Society 1847
Libya	434	LBY	1952	2015	Released from British and French oversight 1951
Liechtenstein	438	LIE	1946	2015	Independence from German Confederation 1866
Lithuania	440	LTU	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Luxembourg	442	LUX	1946	2015	End of Personal Union 1890
Macedonia	807	MKD	1993	2015	Independence from Yugolsavia recognized 1993
Madagascar	450	MDG	1960	2015	Independence from France 1960
Malawi	454	MWI	1965	2015	Independencefrom the UK 1964
Malaysia (-1965)	992	MYS	1964	1965	Federation of Malaya, N Bomeo, Sarawak, Singapore 1963
Malaysia (1966-)	458	MYS	1966	2015	Singapore separation from Malaysia 1965
Maldives	462	MDV	1966	2015	Independence from the UK 1965
Mali	466	MLI	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Malta	470	MLT	1965	2015	Independence from the UK 1964
Marshall Islands	584	MHL	1987	2015	Independence from Compact of Free Associaton 1986
Mauritania	478	MRT	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Mauritius	480	MUS	1968	2015	Independence from the UK 1968
Mexico	484	MEX	1946	2015	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Micronesia	583	FSM	1987	2015	Independence from Compact of Free Associaton 1986
Moldova	498	MDA	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Monaco	492	MCO	1946	2015	Franco-Monegasque Treaty 1861
Mongolia	496	MNG	1946	2015	Independence from Qin Dynasty 1911
Montenegro	499	MNE	2006	2015	Independence from Serbia and Montenegro 2006
Morocco	504	MAR	1956	2015	Independence from France and Spain 1956
Mozambique	508	MOZ	1975	2015	Independence from Portuguese republic 1975
Myanmar	104	MMR	1948	2015	Independence from the UK 1948
Namibia	516	NAM	1990	2015	Independence from Souti Africa 1990
Nauru	520	NRU	1968	2015	Independence from UN Trusteeship 1968
Nepal	524	NPL	1946	2015	Kingdom declared 1768
Netherlands	528	NLD	1946	2015	Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand	554	NZL	1948	2015	Statute of Wesminster Adoption Act 1947

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Nicaragua	558	NIC	1946	2015	Independence from the Federal Republic of Central America 1838
Niger	562	NER	1961	2015	Independence from France 1960
Nigeria	566	NGA	1961	2015	Independence from the UK 1960
Norway	578	NOR	1946	2015	Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
Oman	512	OMN	1946	2015	Imamate established 751
Pakistan (-1970)	997	PAK	1948	1970	Independence from the UK 1947
Pakistan (1971-)	586	PAK	1971	2015	Bangladesh independence from Parkistan 1971
Palau	585	PLW	1995	2015	Independence from Compact of Free Association with the US 1994
Panama	591	PAN	1946	2015	Independence from Colombia 1903
Papua New Guinea	598	PNG	1976	2015	Independence from Australia 1975
Paraguay	600	PRY	1946	2015	Independence from Spain 1811
Peru	604	PER	1946	2015	Independence from Span recognized 1824
Philippines	608	PHL	1947	2015	Independence from the United States 1946
Poland	616	POL	1946	2015	Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal	620	PRT	1946	2015	Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognzed 1143
Qatar	634	QAT	1972	2015	Independence from the UK 1971
Romania	642	ROU	1946	2015	Independence from the Ottoman Empire 1878
Russia	643	RUS	1992	2015	Russian Federation 1991
Rwanda	646	RWA	1963	2015	Independence from Belgium 1962
Samoa	882	WSM	1962	2015	Independence from New Zeaand 1962
San Marino	674	SMR	1946	2015	Independence from the Roman Empire 301
Sao Tome and Principe	678	STP	1976	2015	Independence from Portugal 1975
Saudi Arabia	682	SAU	1946	2015	Kingdom founded 1932
Senegal	686	SEN	1961	2015	Withdraval from the Mali Federation 1960
Serbia	688	SRB	2006	2015	Independent republic 2006
Serbia and Montenegro	891	SCG	1992	2005	Established 1992, Dissolution 2006
Seychelles	690	SYC	1976	2015	Independence from the UK 1976
Sierra Leone	694	SLE	1961	2015	Independence from the UK 1961
Singapore	702	SGP	1966	2015	Separation from Malaysia 1965
Slovakia	703	SVK	1993	2015	Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia	705	SVN	1991	2015	Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Solomon Islands	90	SLB	1979	2015	Independence from the UK 1978
Somalia	706	SOM	1961	2015	Union, Independence and Constitution 1960
South Africa	710	ZAF	1946	2015	The Union of South Africa came into being 1910
Spain	724	ESP	1946	2015	Nation State 1812
Sri Lanka	144	LKA	1948	2015	Independence from the UK(Dominion) 1948
St Kitts and Nevis	659	KNA	1984	2015	Independencefrom the UK 1983
St Lucia	662	LCA	1979	2015	Independence from the UK 1979
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	670	VCT	1980	2015	Independence from the UK 1979
Sudan (-2011)	736	SDN	1956	2011	Independence from the UK and Egypt 1956
Sudan (2012-)	729	SDN	2012	2015	South Sudanese independence 2011
Suriname	740	SUR	1976	2015	Independence from the Netherlands 1975
Swaziland	748	SWZ	1969	2015	Independence from British mandate 1968

Country name	ccode	ccodealp	Data from	Data to	Comment
Sweden	752	SWE	1946	2015	Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland	756	CHE	1946	2015	Peace of Westphalia 1648
Syria	760	SYR	1946	2015	Independence from France 1946
Taiwan	158	TWN	1950	2015	Kuomintang retreat toTaiwan 1949
Tajikistan	762	TJK	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tanzania	834	TZA	1964	2015	Merger (Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba) 1964
Thailand	764	THA	1946	2015	Rattanakosin Kingdom 1782
Tibet	994	XTI	1946	1950	Independence from Qing Dynasty 1913
Timor-Leste	626	TLS	2002	2015	Independence from Indonesia 2002
Togo	768	TGO	1960	2015	Independence from France 1960
Tonga	776	TON	1970	2015	Independence from British protection 1970
Trinidad and Tobago	780	TTO	1963	2015	Independence from the UK 1962
Tunisia	788	TUN	1956	2015	Independence from France 1956
Turkey	792	TUR	1946	2015	Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
Turkmenistan	795	TKM	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tuvalu	798	TUV	1979	2015	Independencefrom the UK 1978
Uganda	800	UGA	1963	2015	Independence from the UK 1962
Ukraine	804	UKR	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
United Arab Emirates	784	ARE	1972	2015	UK treaties ended 1971
United Kingdom	826	GBR	1946	2015	Acts of Union 1707
United States	840	USA	1946	2015	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783
Uruguay	858	URY	1946	2015	Independence from the Empire of Brazil recognized 1828
USSR	810	SUN	1946	1991	Treaty of Creation 1922, Union dissolved 1991
Uzbekistan	860	UZB	1992	2015	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Vanuatu	548	VUT	1981	2015	Independence from France and the UK 1980
Venezuela	862	VEN	1946	2015	Independence from Gran Colombia recogtzed 1845
Vietnam	704	VNM	1977	2015	Reunification 1976
Vietnam, North	998	VNM	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the County, 1954
Vietnam, South	999	VDR	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the County, 1954
Yemen	887	YEM	1990	2015	Unification 1990
Yemen, North	886	YEM	1946	1989	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1918
Yemen, South	720	YMD	1968	1989	Independence from the UK 1967
Yugoslavia	890	YUG	1946	1991	The union of the State of Slovenes, Croats, Serbs & Serbia est 1918
Zambia	894	ZMB	1965	2015	Independence from the UK 1964
Zimbabwe	716	ZWE	1966	2015	The Unilateral Declarator of Indepenoence (UDI) of Rhodesia 1965