



THE QOG BASIC DATASET 2017

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.

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

The Standard, Basic, and OECD datasets are all available in both time-series (TS) and cross-sectional (CS) versions, as separate datasets. In the TS datasets, the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden-1984, Sweden-1985 and so on). The CS datasets, unlike the TS 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. Most variables belong only to one category, but some variables are categorized in more than one category.

On the QoG website we also provide three additional datasets. The QoG Expert Survey (2014), the QoG EU Regional dataset (2010 & 2013) and the QoG EQI dataset. The QoG Expert Survey is a dataset based on a survey among experts on public administration around the world. The data is available in an individual dataset and an aggregated dataset. The QoG EU Regional dataset is a dataset consisting of approximately 450 variables covering three levels of European regions. The EQI dataset is based on a survey among 34,000 respondents and concerns corruption on regional level within the EU.

Previous versions of all our datasets can be found in the Data Archive on the QoG website: <http://qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/data-archive>

1.3 QoG Basic Dataset

1.3.1 Cross-Sectional (CS)

In the QoG Basic CS dataset, data from and around 2013 is included. Data from 2013 is prioritized, however, if no data are available for a country for 2013, data for 2014 is included. If no data for 2014 exists, data for 2012 is included, and so on up to a maximum of +/- 3 years.

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

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 2016 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 independent 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 (\bar{N}) and average number of years per country (\bar{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 2017 update

To improve consistency and compatibility of statistical data related to QoG, we continuously work to improve the coverage and data quality. For the 2017 update of the QoG Basic Dataset, we have included three new data sources that previously were not part of the QoG datasets.

- The Bayesian Corruption Index. (Sherppa Ghent University)
- Environmental Treaties and Resources Indicators. (Earth Institute, Columbia University)
- Index of Public Integrity. (European Research Centre for Anti-Corruption and State-Building)

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 infrastructure (transportation and communication).

1.4.6 Environment

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

1.4.7 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

bci_bci	The Bayesian Corruption Indicator	31
bti_acp	Anti-Corruption Policy	35
bti_muf	Monopoly on the use of Force	40
ccp_cc	Corruption Commission Present in Constitution	43
ccp_civil	Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution	43
fh_pair	Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights	60
fh_pr	Political Rights	60
gcb_bc	Paid Bribe: Customs	61
gcb_bed	Paid Bribe: Education System	62
gcb_bj	Paid Bribe: Legal System/Judiciary System	62
gcb_bland	Paid Bribe: Land Services	62
gcb_bmed	Paid Bribe: Medical Services	62
gcb_bper	Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services	63
gcb_bpol	Paid Bribe: Police	63
gcb_btax	Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue	63
gcb_butil	Paid Bribe: Utilities	63
gcb_pb	Corruption Perception: Business	64
gcb_ped	Corruption Perception: Education	64
gcb_pj	Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System	64
gcb_pmed	Corruption Perception: Medical Services	64
gcb_pmedia	Corruption Perception: Media	65
gcb_pmil	Corruption Perception: Military	65
gcb_pngo	Corruption Perception: NGOs	65
gcb_poff	Corruption Perception: Public Officials/Civil Servants	65
gcb_ppa	Corruption Perception: Political Parties	66
gcb_pparl	Corruption Perception: Parliament	66
gcb_ppol	Corruption Perception: Police	66
gcb_prel	Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies	66
hf_corrupt	Freedom from Corruption	72
icrg_qog	ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government	77
irai_qpa	Quality of Public Administration	81
irai_tac	Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in the Public Sector	82
qs_closed	Closed Public Administration	87
qs_impar	Impartial Public Administration	87
qs_proff	Professional Public Administration	88
ti_cpi	Corruption Perceptions Index	94
vdem_corr	Political corruption	96
wbgi_cce	Control of Corruption	98
wdi_firgifttax	Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials	112
wdi_infpay	Informal payments to public officials (% of firms)	114
wef_fgo	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	126
wjp_abs_cor	Absence of Corruption	131
wjp_cj_cor	Civil Justice is Free of Corruption	132
wjp_crsys_cor	Criminal System is Free of Corruption	132

2.2 Civil Society, Population and Culture

al_ethnic	Ethnic Fractionalization	27
al_language	Language Fractionalization	27
al_religion	Religion Fractionalization	27
bti_aar	Associational/Assembly Rights	35
bti_ci	Conflict Intensity	36
bti_csp	Civil Society Participation	37
bti_cst	Civil Society Traditions	37
bti_ig	Interest Groups	39
bti_sc	Social Capital	41
bti_seb	Socio-Economic Barriers	41
ciri_assn	Freedom of Assembly and Association	44
dr_sg	Social Globalization	53
fe_cultdiv	Cultural Diversity	55
gcb_pngo	Corruption Perception: NGOs	65
gle_pop	Population (1000's)	68
ihme_drbs	Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000	78
ihme_drf	Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000	79
ihme_drm	Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000	79
imf_pop	Population (Persons, Millions)	80
pwt_pop	Population (in millions)	87
unna_pop	Population	96
vdem_gender	Women political empowerment index	97
wdi_birth	Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)	102
wdi_fertility	Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	111
wdi_lifexp	Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	115
wdi_lifexpf	Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	115
wdi_lifexpm	Life expectancy at birth, male (years)	116
wdi_mortf	Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)	117
wdi_mortinf	Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	118
wdi_mortm	Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)	118
wdi_pop	Population, total	118
wdi_pop14	Population, ages 0-14 (% of total)	119
wdi_pop1564	Population, ages 15-64 (% of total)	119
wdi_pop65	Population ages 65 and above (% of total)	119
wdi_popden	Population density (people per sq. km of land area)	119
wdi_popf	Population, female (% of total)	120
wdi_popgr	Population growth (annual %)	120
wdi_poprul	Rural population (% of total population)	120
wdi_popurb	Urban population (% of total)	120
wef_imort	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births	127
wef_lifexp	Life expectancy, years	128
wef_pop	Population (millions)	129
wef_ptp	Public trust in politicians	129

2.3 Conflict and Military Service

bti_ci	Conflict Intensity	36
bti_muf	Monopoly on the use of Force	40
cspv_civviol	Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil violence	48
cspv_civwar	Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil warfare	48
cspv_ethviol	Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic violence	48
cspv_ethwar	Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic warfare	49
cspv_intviol	Magnitude score of episode(s) of international violence	49
cspv_intwar	Magnitude score of episode(s) of international warfare	49
dpi_cemo	Is Chief Executive a Military Officer?	49
gcb_pmil	Corruption Perception: Military	65
gd_ptsa	Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International	67
gd_ptsh	Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch	67
gd_ptss	Political Terror Scale - US State Department	68
iaep_epmf	Executive Power over Military Force	76
nelda_rpae	Riots and Protests after Election	85
nelda_vcdbe	Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election	85
ucdp_type1	Extrasystemic armed conflict	94
ucdp_type2	Interstate armed conflict	94
ucdp_type3	Internal armed conflict	95
ucdp_type4	Internationalized internal armed conflict	95
voh_gti	Global Terrorism Index	98
wbgi_pse	Political Stability	99
wdi_afp	Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)	101
wdi_afpt	Armed forces personnel, total	101
wdi_expmil	Military expenditure (% of GDP)	110
wjp_ord_secur	Order and Security	132

2.4 Education

bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)	31
bl_asy25m Average Schooling Years, Male (25+)	32
bl_asy25mf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+)	32
bl_lp_25f Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+)	32
bl_lp_25m Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (25+)	32
bl_lp_25mf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)	33
bl_ls_25f Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+)	33
bl_ls_25m Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (25+)	33
bl_ls_25mf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)	33
bl_lu_25f Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+)	34
bl_lu_25m Percentage with No Schooling, Male (25+)	34
bl_lu_25mf Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (25+)	34
bti_su Sustainability	42
ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain	56
gcb_bed Paid Bribe: Education System	62
gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education	64
sgi_soed Policy Performance: Social Policies - Education	91
undp_hdi Human Development Index	95
wdi_eduprp Percentage of enrolment in primary education in private institutions (%)	103
wdi_eduprs Percentage of enrolment in secondary education in private institutions (%)	103
wdi_expedu Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%)	107
wdi_expedup Expenditure on primary as % of government expenditure on education (%)	108
wdi_expedus Expenditure on secondary as % of government expenditure on education (%)	108
wdi_expedut Expenditure on tertiary as % of government expenditure on education (%)	108
wdi_expstup Government expenditure per primary student as % of GDP per capita (%)	110
wdi_expstus Government expenditure per secondary student as % of GDP per capita (%)	110
wdi_expstut Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%)	111
wdi_gerp Gross enrolment ratio, primary, both sexes (%)	113
wdi_gerpp Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, both sexes (%)	113
wdi_gers Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, both sexes (%)	113
wdi_gert Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, both sexes (%)	113
wdi_lfpedup Labor force with primary education (% of total)	114
wdi_lfpedus Labor force with secondary education (% of total)	114
wdi_lfpedut Labor force with tertiary education (% of total)	115
wdi_litrad Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)	116
wdi_litradf Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, female (%)	116
wdi_litradm Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, male (%)	116
wef_ias Internet access in schools	127
wef_qes Quality of the educational system	130
wef_qpe Quality of primary education	130
wef_qsri Quality of scientific research institutions	130

2.5 Energy and Infrastructure

bti_ffc	Free and Fair Elections	38
bti_ps	Party System	40
dpi_cl	Closed List	50
dpi_dhondt	D'Hondt System	50
dpi_eipc	Executive Electoral Competitiveness	51
dpi_erc	Chief Executive Party Orientation	51
dpi_gf	Government Fractionalization Index	52
dpi_pr	Proportional Representation	52
dpi_system	Political System	52
dpi_thresh	Vote Threshold	53
fh_ep	Electoral Process	57
gol_enep	Effective Number of Electoral Parties	69
gol_est	Electoral System Type-3 classes	69
gol_nos	Number of Seats	69
gol_pest	Presidential Electoral System Type	70
gol_pr	PR Type	70
iaep_es	Electoral System	76
idea_mc	Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Candidates	78
idea_mp	Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Political Parties	78
nelda_rpa	Riots and Protests after Election	85
nelda_vcdbe	Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election	85
pei_eir	Electoral Integrity Rating	86

2.6 Environment

bti_su Sustainability	42
ef_carb Carbon Footprint	53
ef_ef Total Ecological Footprint	53
env_treaty Number of environmental agreements total	54
epi_eh Environmental Health	54
epi_epi Environmental Performance Index	54
epi_ev Ecosystem Vitality	55
fao_plf Percent of land area with forest (%)	55
nunn_desert % Desert	85
nunn_tropical % Tropical climate	86
ohi_ohi The Ocean Health Index	86
sau_mti Marine Trophic Index	90
wdi_co2 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	102
wdi_forest Forest area (% of land area)	112
wdi_fossil Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	112
wdi_precip Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)	122

2.7 Health

epi_eh	Environmental Health	54
gcb_bmed	Paid Bribe: Medical Services	62
gcb_pmed	Corruption Perception: Medical Services	64
sgi_sohe	Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health	92
undp_hdi	Human Development Index	95
wdi_aciw	Improved water source (% of population with access)	100
wdi_aciwr	Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)	100
wdi_aciwu	Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)	101
wdi_exph	Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)	109
wdi_exphpr	Health expenditure, private (% of GDP)	109
wdi_exphpu	Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)	109
wdi_fooddef	Depth of the food deficit	112
wdi_lrmd	Lifetime risk of maternal death (%)	117
wdi_smokf	Smoking prevalence, females (% of adults)	123
wdi_smokm	Smoking prevalence, males (% of adults)	123
wef_chiv	HIV prevalence, %	125
wef_cm	Malaria cases/100,000 pop	125
wef_ct	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop	126
wef_imort	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births	127
whr_hap	National-level average scores for subjective well-being	131

2.8 History

ajr_settmort	log settler mortality	27
bti_cst	Civil Society Traditions	37
lp_legor	Legal Origin	83
mad_gdppc1500	GDP per Capita year 1500	84
mad_gdppc1600	GDP per Capita year 1600	84
mad_gdppc1700	GDP per Capita year 1700	84
mad_gdppc1820	GDP per Capita year 1820	84
mad_gdppc1900	GDP per Capita year 1900	85
sai_statehist00v3	State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%	89
sai_statehist10v3	State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%	89
sai_statehist50v3	State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%	89
sai_statehistn00v3	Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%	90
sai_statehistn10v3	Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%	90
sai_statehistn50v3	Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%	90
slavet_inexparea	Log Total Slave Export (Normalized by Land Area)	93
slavet_inexppop	Log Total Slave Export (Normalized by Historic Population)	94

2.9 Judicial

bti_aar Associational/Assembly Rights	35
bti_cr Civil Rights	36
bti_foe Freedom of Expression	38
bti_ij Independent Judiciary	39
bti_rol Rule of Law	40
ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution	43
ccp_childwrk Limits on Child Work in Constitution	43
ccp_civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution	43
ccp_freerel Freedom of Religion in Constitution	43
ccp_hr Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution	44
ccp_strike Right to Strike in Constitution	44
ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association	44
ciri_dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement	45
ciri_formov Freedom of Foreign Movement	45
ciri_injud Independence of the Judiciary	45
ciri_relfre_new Freedom of Religion (New)	46
ciri_speech Freedom of Speech	46
ciri_wecon Women's Economic Rights	46
ciri_wopol Women's Political Rights	47
ciri_worker Workers Rights	47
ciri_wosoc Women's Social Rights	48
eiu_cl Civil libertie	54
ffp_hr Human Rights and Rule of Law	56
fh_aor Associational and Organizational Rights	57
fh_cl Civil Liberties	57
fh_feb Freedom of Expression and Belief	57
fh_fotpa Laws and regulations that influence media content (2001-2014)	58
fh_pair Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights	60
fh_pr Political Rights	60
fh_rol Rule of Law	60
fi_legprop Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current)	61
fi_legprop_cl Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (chain-linked)	61
gcb_bj Paid Bribe: Legal System/Judiciary System	62
gcb_bpol Paid Bribe: Police	63
gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System	64
gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police	66
h_j Independent Judiciary	71
hf_prights Property Rights	74
iaep_alcc Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court	75
iaep_cc Constitutional Court	75
iaep_const The Age of the Constitution (years)	75
iaep_rmcc Removal of Members of Constitutional Court	76
kun_legabs Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)	82
kun_legrel Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)	82
kun_wiqrleg_all Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)	83
kun_wiqrleg_full Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.)	83
lp_legor Legal Origin	83
wbgi_rle Rule of Law	99
wef_ji Judicial independence	128
wef_oc Organized crime	128
wjp_cj_cor Civil Justice is Free of Corruption	132
wjp_crsys_cor Criminal System is Free of Corruption	132
wjp_ord_secur Order and Security	132

2.10 Labour Market

ccp_childwrk	Limits on Child Work in Constitution	43
ccp_strike	Right to Strike in Constitution	44
hf_labor	Labor Freedom	73
irai_spl	Social Protection and Labor	81
wdi_agedr	Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)	101
wdi_emp	Employers, total (% of employment)	105
wdi_empagr	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	105
wdi_empind	Employment in industry (% of total employment)	106
wdi_emppt	Part time employment, total (% of total employment)	106
wdi_empser	Employment in services (% of total employment)	106
wdi_lfpedup	Labor force with primary education (% of total)	114
wdi_lfpedus	Labor force with secondary education (% of total)	114
wdi_lfpedut	Labor force with tertiary education (% of total)	115
wdi_lfpf	Labor force, female (% of total labor force)	115
wdi_semp	Self-employed, total (% of total employed)	123
wdi_unemp	Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)	124
wdi_unempedup	Unemployment with primary education (% of total unemployment)	124
wdi_unempedus	Unemployment with secondary education (% of total unemployment)	124
wdi_unempedut	Unemployment with tertiary education (% of total unemployment)	125
wdi_unemplt	Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment)	125

2.11 Media

bti_foe	Freedom of Expression	38
fh_feb	Freedom of Expression and Belief	57
fh_fotpa	Laws and regulations that influence media content (2001-2014)	58
fh_fotpb	Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2014)	58
fh_fotpc	Economic influences over media content (2001-2014)	58
fh_fotpsc	Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-2014)	59
fh_fotpst	Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2014)	59
gcb_pmedia	Corruption Perception: Media	65
idea_mc	Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Candidates	78
idea_mp	Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Political Parties	78
ipi_fop	Freedom of the Press (index)	81
rsf_pfi	Press Freedom Index	89

2.12 Migration

ciri_dommov	Freedom of Domestic Movement	45
ciri_formov	Freedom of Foreign Movement	45
ffp_hf	Human Flight and Brain Drain	56
ffp_ref	Refugees and IDPs	56
wdi_imigs	International migrant stock (% of population)	114
wdi_migration	Net migration	117
wdi_refasy	Refugee population by country or territory of asylum	122
wdi_refori	Refugee population by country or territory of origin	123

2.13 Political Parties and Elections

bti_ffe Free and Fair Elections	38
bti_ps Party System	40
dpi_cl Closed List	50
dpi_dhondt D'Hondt System	50
dpi_eipc Executive Electoral Competitiveness	51
dpi_erc Chief Executive Party Orientation	51
dpi_gf Government Fractionalization Index	52
dpi_pr Proportional Representation	52
dpi_system Political System	52
dpi_thresh Vote Threshold	53
fh_ep Electoral Process	57
gol_enep Effective Number of Electoral Parties	69
gol_est Electoral System Type-3 classes	69
gol_nos Number of Seats	69
gol_pest Presidential Electoral System Type	70
gol_pr PR Type	70
iaep_es Electoral System	76
idea_mc Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Candidates	78
idea_mp Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Political Parties	78
nelda_rpaee Riots and Protests after Election	85
nelda_vcdbe Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election	85
pei_eir Electoral Integrity Rating	86

2.14 Political System

bmr_dem	Dichotomous democracy measure	34
bti_aod	Approval of Democracy	35
bti_csp	Civil Society Participation	37
bti_cst	Civil Society Traditions	37
bti_ds	Democracy Status	38
bti_ffe	Free and Fair Elections	38
bti_ig	Interest Groups	39
bti_ps	Party System	40
bti_rol	Rule of Law	40
bti_sop	Separation of Powers	41
dpi_cemo	Is Chief Executive a Military Officer?	49
dpi_checks	Checks and Balances	50
dpi_pr	Proportional Representation	52
fh_ipolity2	Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity)	59
fh_pr	Political Rights	60
fh_status	Freedom Status	60
gcb_ppa	Corruption Perception: Political Parties	66
gcb_pparl	Corruption Perception: Parliament	66
ht_regtype	Regime Type	74
iaep_cc	Constitutional Court	75
iaep_epmf	Executive Power over Military Force	76
sai_statehist00v3	State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%	89
sai_statehist10v3	State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%	89
sai_statehist50v3	State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%	89
sai_statehistn00v3	Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%	90
sai_statehistn10v3	Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%	90
sai_statehistn50v3	Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%	90
sgi_qd	Quality of Democracy	91
vdem_delibdem	Deliberative democracy index	96
vdem_egaldem	Egalitarian democracy index	97
vdem_libdem	Liberal democracy index	98
vdem_partipdem	Participatory democracy index	98
wef_ptp	Public trust in politicians	129

2.15 Public Economy

bti_cps	Currency and Price Stability	36
bti_ep	Economic Performance	38
bti_mes	Market Economy Status	39
bti_su	Sustainability	42
ffp_eco	Poverty and Economic Decline	55
gle_gdp	Real GDP (2005)	68
gle_pop	Population (1000's)	68
gle_rgdp	Real GDP per Capita (2005)	69
imf_exp	Government expenditure (Percent of GDP)	79
imf_gdpg	GDP Growth (%)	79
imf_gdppps	GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%)	80
imf_infl	Inflation (Index)	80
imf_ue	Unemployment rate (Percent of total labor force)	80
lis_gini	Gini Coefficient	83
mad_gdppc	GDP per Capita	84
mad_gdppc1500	GDP per Capita year 1500	84
mad_gdppc1600	GDP per Capita year 1600	84
mad_gdppc1700	GDP per Capita year 1700	84
mad_gdppc1820	GDP per Capita year 1820	84
mad_gdppc1900	GDP per Capita year 1900	85
undp_hdi	Human Development Index	95
wdi_debt	Central government debt, total (% of GDP)	103
wdi_eneimp	Energy imports, net (% of energy use)	106
wdi_oilrent	Oil rents (% of GDP)	118
wef_tax	Total tax rate, %	131

2.16 Private Economy

bti_seb	Socio-Economic Barriers	41
fh_fotpc	Economic influences over media content (2001-2014)	58
fi_legprop	Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current)	61
fi_legprop_cl	Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (chain-linked)	61
gcb_pb	Corruption Perception: Business	64
hf_business	Business Freedom	71
hf_efiscore	Economic Freedom Index	72
hf_financ	Financial Freedom	72
hf_fiscal	Fiscal Freedom	73
hf_invest	Investment Freedom	73
hf_labor	Labor Freedom	73
hf_prights	Property Rights	74
wdi_busden	New business density	102
wdi_eodb	Ease of doing business index	107
wdi_firfown	Firms with female participation in ownership	111
wdi_firftopm	Firms with female top manager	111
wdi_firgifttax	Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials	112
wdi_infpay	Informal payments to public officials (% of firms)	114
wdi_povgap190	Poverty gap at dollar1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%)	121
wdi_povgaprur	Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)	121
wdi_povgapurb	Urban poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)	121
wef_dtsb	No. days to start a business	126
wef_gci	Global Competitiveness Index	127
wef_oc	Organized crime	128
wef_pr	Property rights	129

2.17 Religion

al_religion Religion Fractionalization	27
arda_angenpct Animist religions: Total (% Adherents)	28
arda_bugenpct Buddhism: Total (% Adherents)	28
arda_chgenpct Christianity: Total (% Adherents)	28
arda_higenpct Hindu: Total (% Adherents)	28
arda_isgenpct Islam: Total (% Adherents)	28
arda_jagenpct Jain: Total (% Adherents)	29
arda_jdgenpct Judaism: Total (% Adherents)	29
arda_norelpct Non-religious: Total (% Adherents)	29
arda_otgenpct Other religions: Total (% Adherents)	29
arda_shgenpct Shinto: Total (% Adherents)	30
arda_sigenpct Sikh: Total (% Adherents)	30
arda_sygenpct Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents)	30
arda_tagenpct Taoism: Total (% Adherents)	30
arda_zogenpct Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents)	31
bti_ci Conflict Intensity	36
ccp_freerel Freedom of Religion in Constitution	43
ciri_relfre_new Freedom of Religion (New)	46
fh_feb Freedom of Expression and Belief	57
gcb_prel Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies	66

2.18 Welfare

bti_ssn	Social Safety Nets	42
bti_wr	Welfare Regime	42
ffp_eco	Poverty and Economic Decline	55
irai_spl	Social Protection and Labor	81
sgi_so	Policy Performance: Social Policies - Overall	91
sgi_soed	Policy Performance: Social Policies - Education	91
sgi_sofa	Policy Performance: Social Policies - Families	92
sgi_sogi	Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities	92
sgi_sohe	Policy Performance: Social Policies - Health	92
sgi_soin	Policy Performance: Social Policies - Integration Policy	92
sgi_sope	Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions	93
sgi_sosi	Policy Performance: Social Policies - Social Inclusion	93
sgi_sosl	Policy Performance: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions	93
wdi_spr	CPIA social protection rating	124

3 Identification Variables

3.0.1 ccode Country Code

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

3.0.2 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 Country Code COW

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 country.

3.0.7 cname_year Country Name and Year

Country name and year.

3.0.8 version Version of the Dataset

Version of the QoG dataset.

3.0.9 year Year

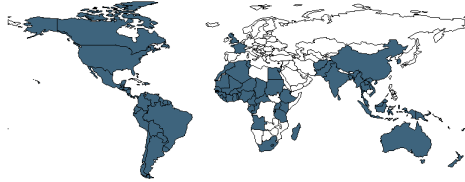
Year.

4 Description of Variables by Original Data Sources

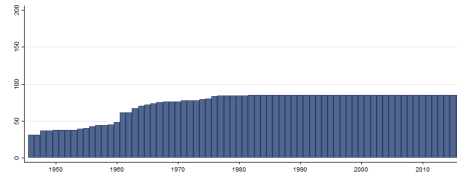
4.0.1 `ajr_settmort` log settler mortality

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

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



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 85



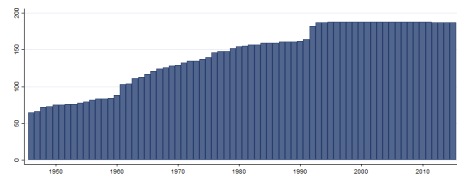
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 91 n: 5170 \bar{N} : 73 \bar{T} : 57

4.0.2 `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 example Latin America, where people of many races speak the same language.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 186



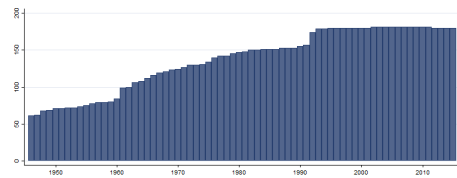
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 188 n: 10013 \bar{N} : 143 \bar{T} : 53

4.0.3 `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:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 180



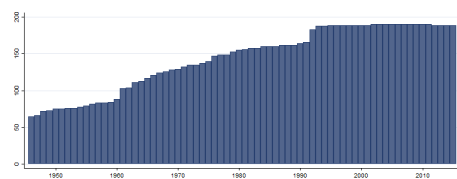
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 181 n: 9585 \bar{N} : 137 \bar{T} : 53

4.0.4 `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.



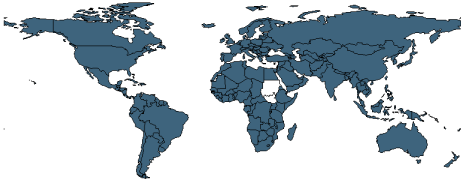
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 189



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

4.0.5 arda_angenpct Animist religions: Total (% Adherents)

Animist religions: Total (% Adherents).



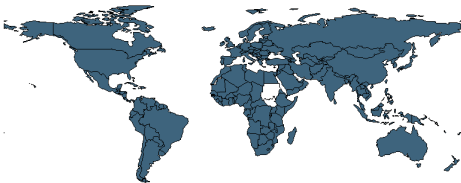
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.6 arda_bugenpct Buddhism: Total (% Adherents)

Buddhism: Total (% Adherents).



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

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.7 arda_chgenpct Christianity: Total (% Adherents)

Christianity: Total (% Adherents).



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

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.8 arda_higenpct Hindu: Total (% Adherents)

Hindu: Total (% Adherents).



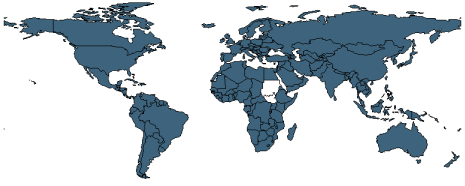
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.9 arda_isgenpct Islam: Total (% Adherents)

Islam: Total (% Adherents).



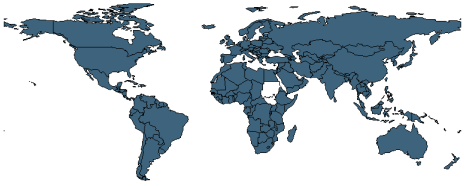
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.10 arda_jagenpct Jain: Total (% Adherents)

Jain: Total (% Adherents).



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

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.11 arda_jdgenpct Judaism: Total (% Adherents)

Judaism: Total (% Adherents).



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

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.12 arda_norelpcct Non-religious: Total (% Adherents)

Non-religious: Total (% Adherents).



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

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.13 arda_otgenpct Other religions: Total (% Adherents)

Other religions: Total (% Adherents).



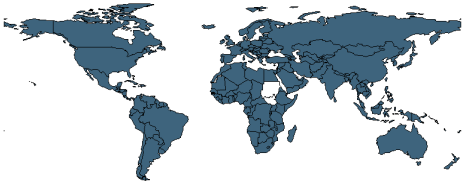
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.14 arda_shgenpct Shinto: Total (% Adherents)

Shinto: Total (% Adherents).



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

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.15 arda_sigenpct Sikh: Total (% Adherents)

Sikh: Total (% Adherents).



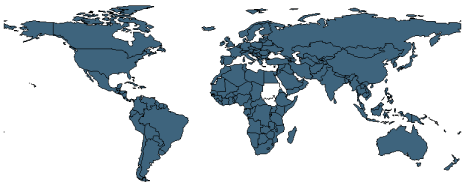
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.16 arda_sygenpct Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents)

Syncretic religions: Total (% Adherents).



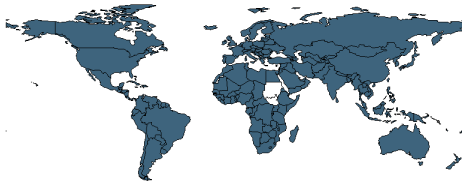
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.17 arda_tagenpct Taoism: Total (% Adherents)

Taoism: Total (% Adherents).



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

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.18 arda_zogenpct Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents)

Zoroastrian: Total (% Adherents).



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

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.19 bci_bci The Bayesian Corruption Indicator

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

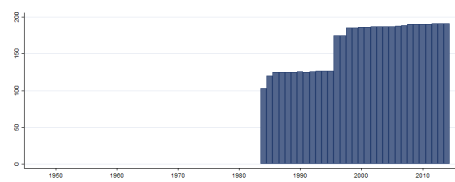
There exists no objective scale on which to measure the perception of corruption and the exact scaling you use is to a large extent arbitrary. However, we were able to give the index an absolute scale: zero corresponds to a situation where all surveys say that there is absolutely no corruption. On the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

In contrast, the actual range of values of the BCI will change in each year, depending how close countries come to the situation where everyone agrees there is no corruption at all (0), or that corruption is as bad as it can get (100). By way of illustration, the figure below shows the histogram of the BCI in 2014. The country with the lowest level of corruption is New Zealand (15.4), while corruption is most problematic in Somalia (70.9).

The absolute scale of the BCI index was obtained by rescaling all the individual survey data such that zero corresponds to the lowest possible level of corruption and 1 to the highest one. We subsequently rescaled the BCI index such that when all underlying indicators are zero (one), the expected value of the BCI index is zero (one).



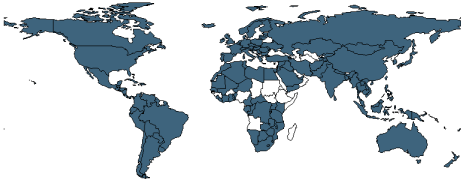
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 191



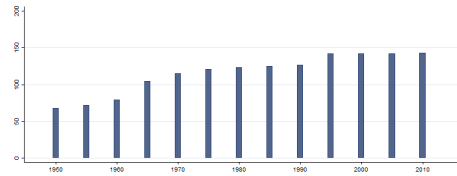
Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2014
N: 198 n: 5031 \bar{N} : 162 \bar{T} : 25

4.0.20 bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (25+).



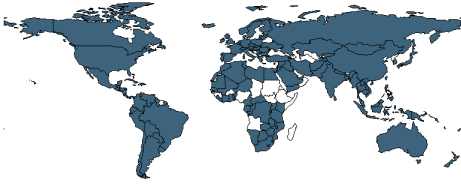
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 142



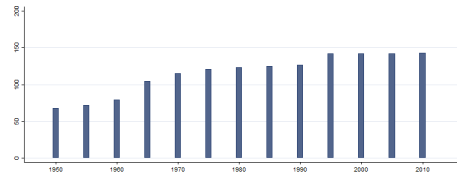
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 147 n: 1504 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 10

4.0.21 bl_asy25m Average Schooling Years, Male (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Male (25+).



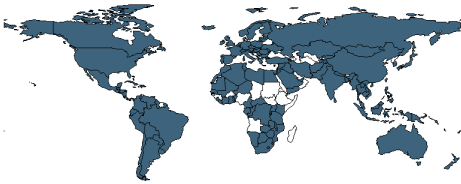
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 142



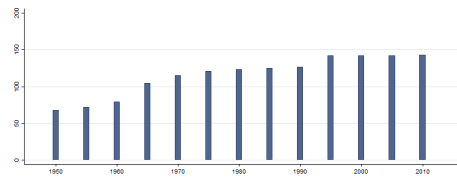
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 147 n: 1504 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 10

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

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



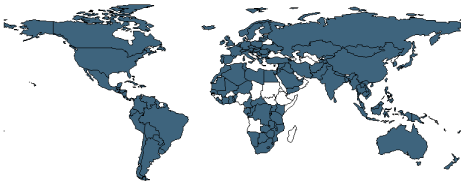
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 142



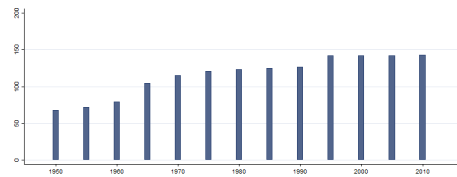
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 147 n: 1504 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 10

4.0.23 bl_lp_25f Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+)

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+).



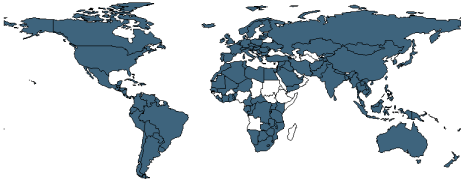
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 142



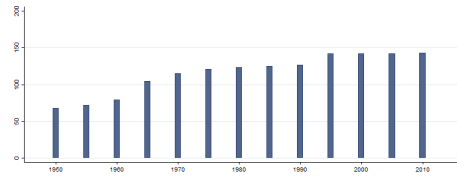
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 147 n: 1504 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 10

4.0.24 bl_lp_25m Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (25+)

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Male (25+).



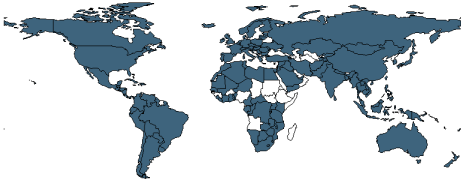
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 142



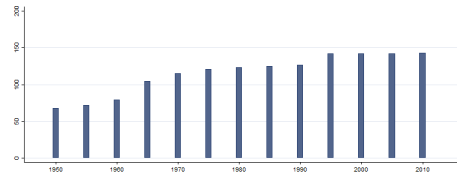
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 147 n: 1504 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 10

4.0.25 bl_lp_25mf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+).



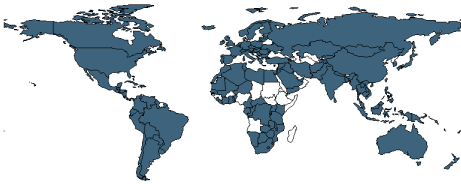
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 142



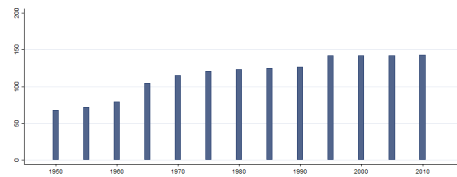
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 147 n: 1504 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 10

4.0.26 bl_ls_25f Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+)

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+).



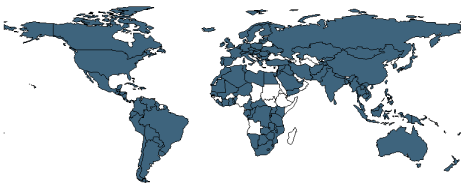
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 142



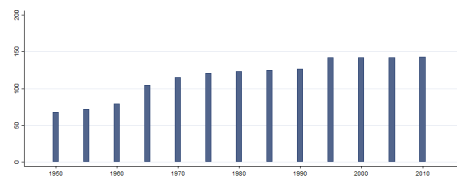
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 147 n: 1504 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 10

4.0.27 bl_ls_25m Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (25+)

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Male (25+).



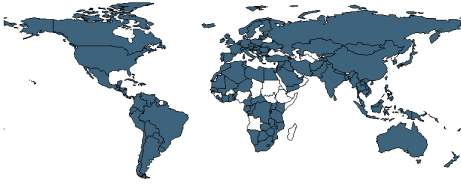
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 142



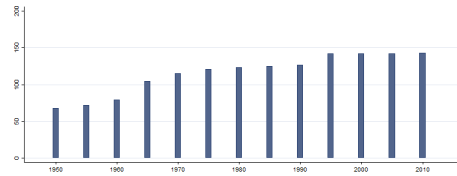
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 147 n: 1504 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 10

4.0.28 bl_ls_25mf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+).



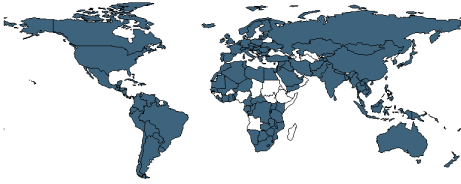
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 142



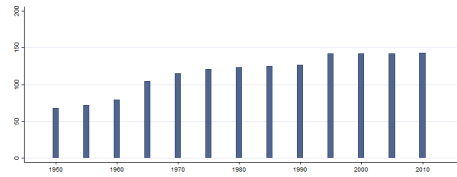
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 147 n: 1504 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 10

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+).



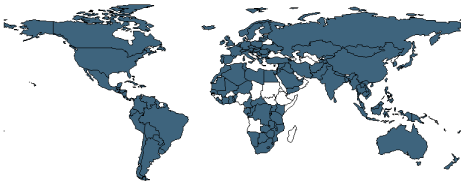
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 142



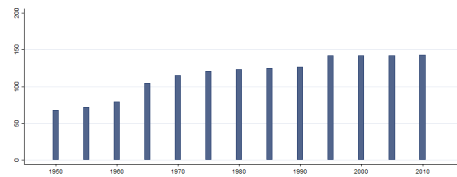
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 147 n: 1504 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 10

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Male (25+).



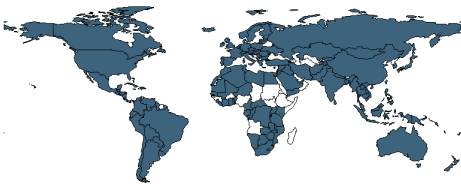
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 142



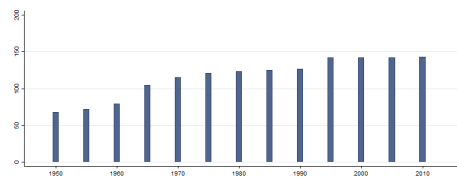
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 147 n: 1504 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 10

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

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



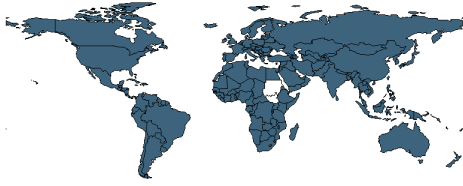
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 142



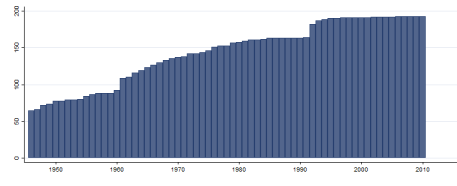
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 147 n: 1504 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 10

4.0.32 bmr_dem Dichotomous democracy measure

Dichotomous democracy measure.



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

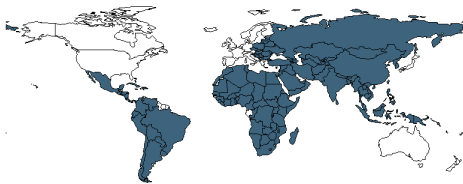


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 207 n: 9333 \bar{N} : 144 \bar{T} : 45

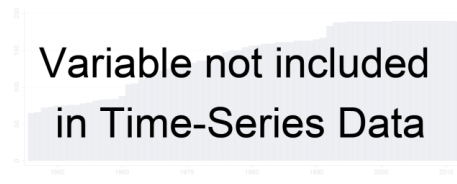
4.0.33 bti_aar Associational/Assembly Rights

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:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

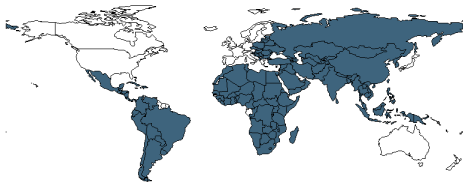


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
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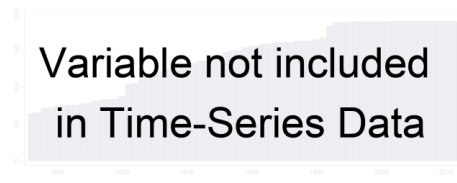
4.0.34 bti_acp Anti-Corruption Policy

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:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128



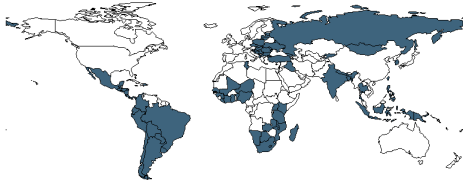
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.35 bti_aod Approval of Democracy

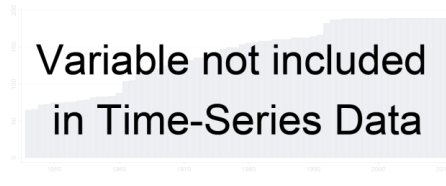
How strong is the citizens' approval of democratic norms and procedures? 1-10.

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: 2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 74



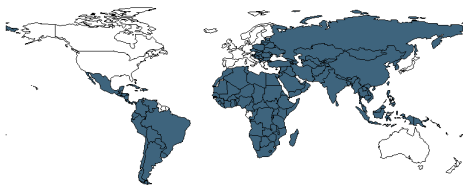
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in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
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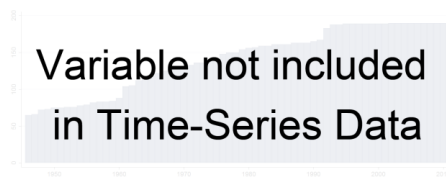
4.0.36 bti_ci Conflict Intensity

How serious are social, ethnic and religious conflicts? 1-10.

- 1. There are no violent incidents based on social, ethnic or religious differences.
- 4. There are only few violent incidents. Radical political actors have limited success in mobilizing along existing cleavages. Society and the political elite, however, are divided along social, ethnic or religious lines.
- 7. There are violent incidents. Mobilized groups and protest movements dominate politics. Society and the political elite are deeply split into social classes, ethnic or religious communities.
- 10. There is civil war or a widespread violent conflict based on social, ethnic or religious differences.



Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

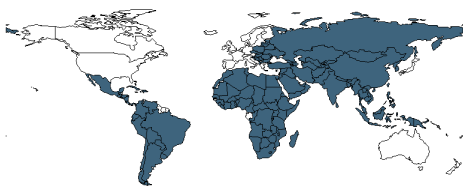


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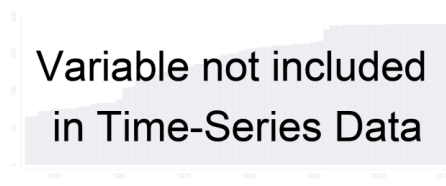
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.37 bti_cps Currency and Price Stability

There are institutional or political precautions to control inflation sustainably, together with an appropriate monetary policy and fiscal policy. Including "To what extent do government and central bank pursue a consistent inflation policy and an appropriate foreign exchange policy?" and "To what extent do the government's fiscal and debt policies support macroeconomic stability?"



Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128



Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.38 bti_cr Civil Rights

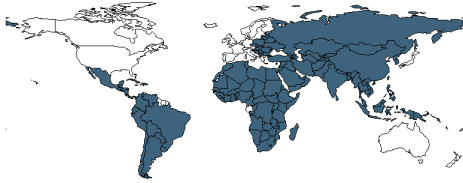
To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights? 1-10.

- 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: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.39 bti_csp Civil Society Participation

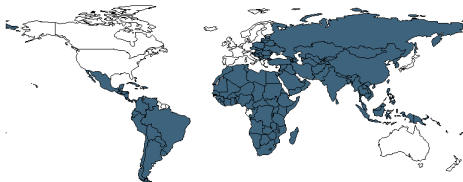
To what extent does the political leadership enable the participation of civil society in the political process? 1-10.

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: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
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4.0.40 bti_cst Civil Society Traditions

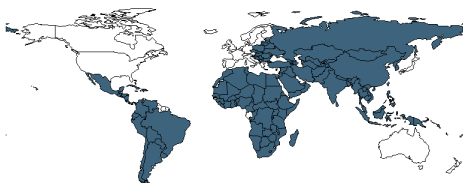
To what extent are there traditions of civil society? 1-10.

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.



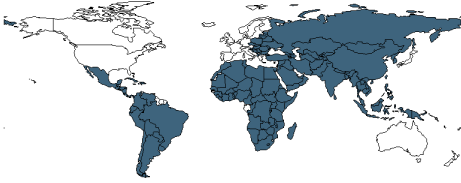
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

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N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
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4.0.41 bti_ds Democracy Status

Democracy Status



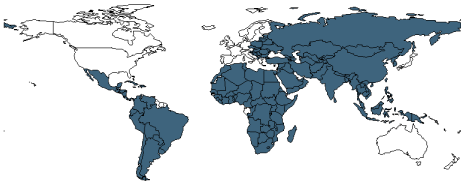
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
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4.0.42 bti_ep Economic Performance

Economic Performance



Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

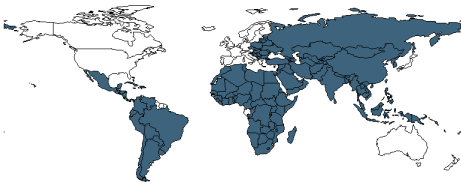
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N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
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4.0.43 bti_ffe Free and Fair Elections

To what extent are political representatives determined by general, free and fair elections? 1-10.

1. There are no elections at the national level.
4. General elections are held, but serious irregularities during voting process and ballot count occur. The rights to vote, campaign and run for office are restricted, and elections have de facto only limited influence over who governs.
7. General, multi-party elections are held, conducted properly and accepted as the means of filling political posts. However, there are some constraints on the fairness of the elections with regard to registration, campaigning or media access.
10. There are no constraints on free and fair elections.



Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

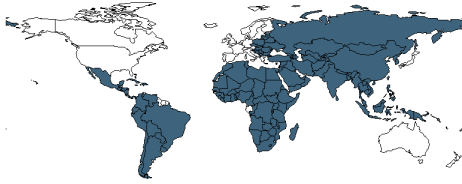
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N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.44 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: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

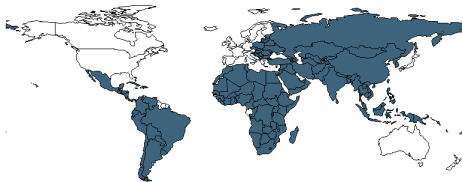
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N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.45 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 reflect most social interests. However, a few strong interests dominate, producing a latent risk of pooling conflicts.
10. There is a broad range of interest groups that reflect competing social interests, tend to balance one another and are cooperative.



Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

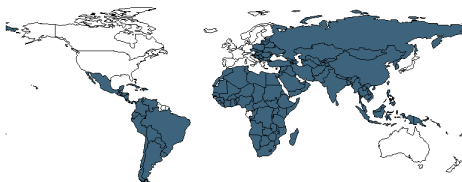
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in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.46 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 deficits, insufficient territorial operability and scarce resources.
7. The judiciary is largely independent, even though occasionally its decisions are subordinated to political authorities or influenced by corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, but partially restricted by insufficient territorial or functional operability.
10. The judiciary is independent and free both from unconstitutional intervention by other institutions and from corruption. It is institutionally differentiated, and there are mechanisms for judicial review of legislative or executive acts.



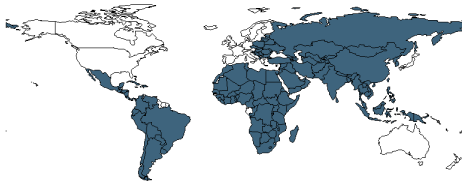
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
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4.0.47 bti_mes Market Economy Status

Market Economy Status



Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

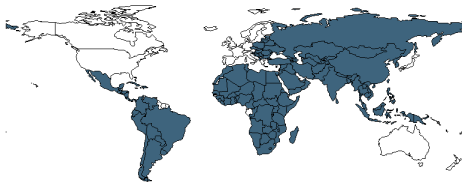
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.48 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: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

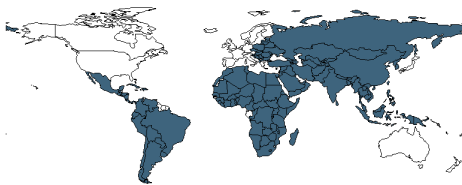
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N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.49 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: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

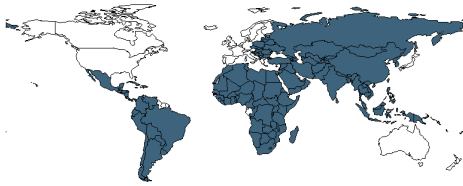
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N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.50 bti_rol Rule of Law

State powers check and balance one another and ensure civil rights. Including "To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)?", "To what extent does an independent judiciary exist?", "To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or

penalized?” and ”To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights?”.



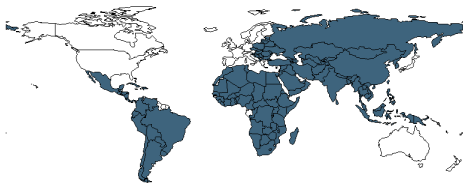
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

Variable not included
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N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.51 bti_sc Social Capital

Social Capital



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

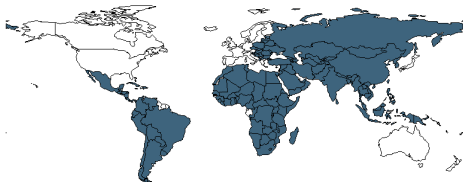
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in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.52 bti_seb Socio-Economic Barriers

To what extent are significant parts of the population fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality? 1-10.

1. Poverty and inequality are extensive and structurally ingrained.
4. Poverty and inequality are pronounced and partly structurally ingrained.
7. Poverty and inequality are limited and barely structurally ingrained.
10. Poverty and inequality are minor and not structurally ingrained.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

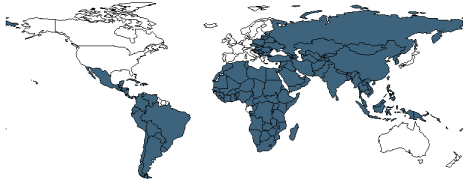
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.53 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 confirmed monopoly on power, which may include the colonization of other powers, even though they are institutionally differentiated.
7. The separation of powers generally is in place and functioning. Partial or temporary restrictions of checks and balances occur, but a restoration of balance is sought.
10. There is a clear separation of powers with mutual checks and balances.



Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

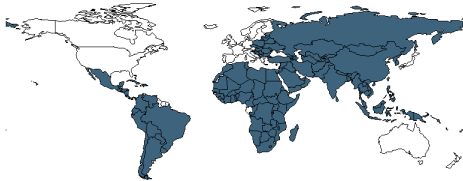
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.54 bti_ssn Social Safety Nets

To what extent do social safety nets provide compensation for social risks? 1-10.

1. Social safety nets do not exist. Poverty is combated hardly at all, or only ad hoc.
4. Social safety nets are rudimentary and cover only few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries. The majority of the population is at risk of poverty.
7. Social safety nets are well developed, but do not cover all risks for all strata of the population. A significant part of the population is still at risk of poverty.
10. Social safety nets are comprehensive and compensate for social risks, especially nationwide health care and a well-focused prevention of poverty.



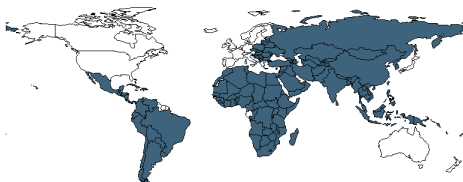
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.55 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 macro and microeconomic terms?" and "To what extent are there solid institutions for basic, secondary and tertiary education, as well as for research and development?"



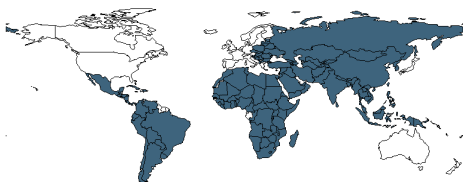
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.56 bti_wr Welfare Regime

Welfare Regime



Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128

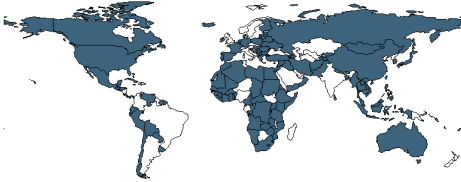
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

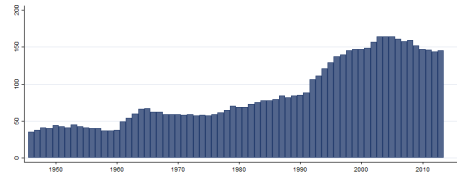
4.0.57 ccp_cc Corruption Commission Present in Constitution

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 96. Other
- 97. Unable to determine



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 150

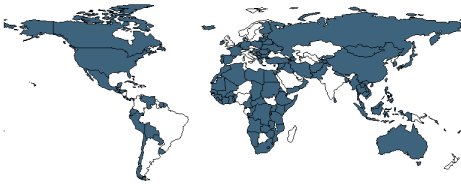


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 204 n: 5881 \bar{N} : 86 \bar{T} : 29

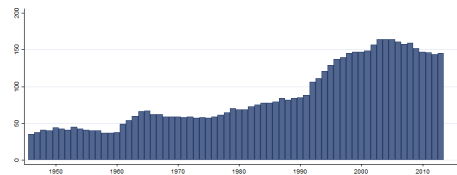
4.0.58 ccp_childwrk Limits on Child Work in Constitution

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
- 96. Other



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 150

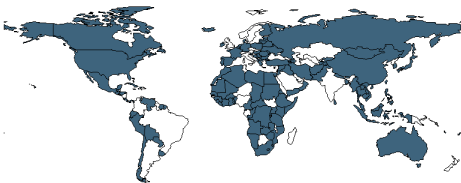


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 204 n: 5881 \bar{N} : 86 \bar{T} : 29

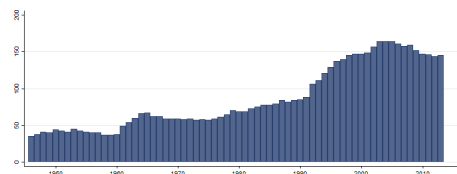
4.0.59 ccp_civil Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution

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:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 150



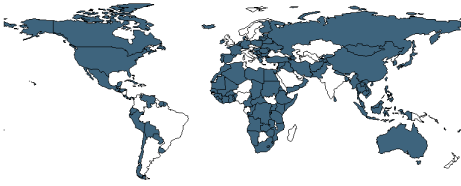
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 204 n: 5881 \bar{N} : 86 \bar{T} : 29

4.0.60 ccp_freerel Freedom of Religion in Constitution

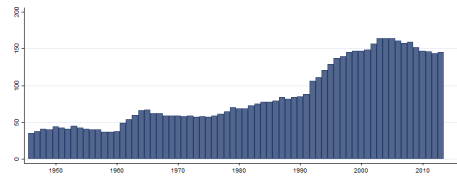
Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

- 1. Yes

- 2. No
- 96. Other



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 150

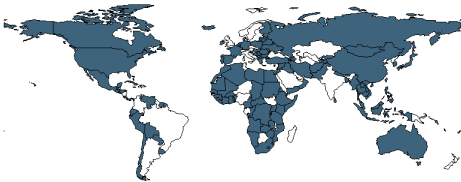


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 204 n: 5881 \bar{N} : 86 \bar{T} : 29

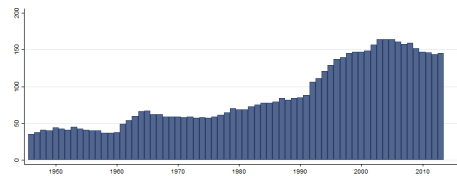
4.0.61 ccp_hr Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 96. Other



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 150



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

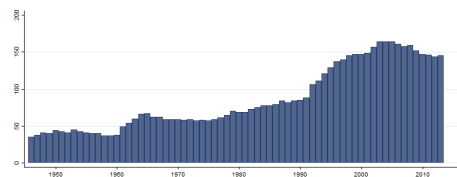
4.0.62 ccp_strike Right to Strike in Constitution

Does the constitution provide for a right to strike?

- 1. Yes
- 2. Yes, but with limitations
- 3. No
- 96. Other



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 150

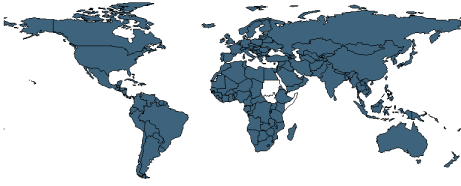


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 204 n: 5881 \bar{N} : 86 \bar{T} : 29

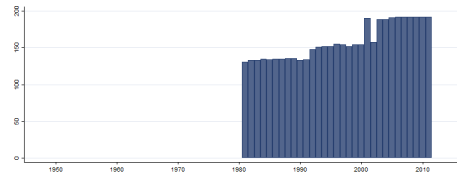
4.0.63 ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association

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

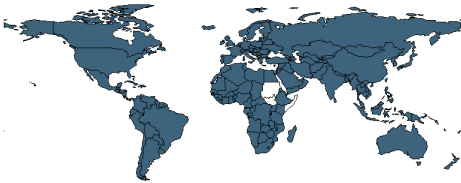


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 4916 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 25

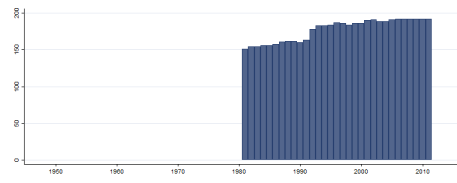
4.0.64 ciri_dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement

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

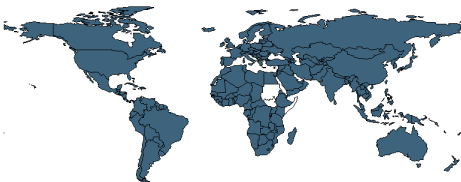


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 5496 \bar{N} : 177 \bar{T} : 28

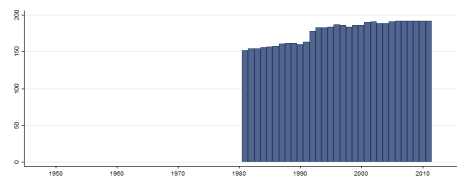
4.0.65 ciri_formov Freedom of Foreign Movement

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

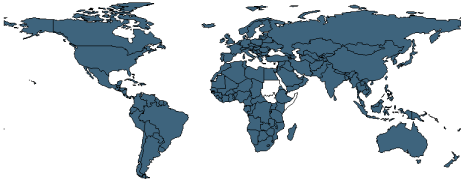


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 5498 \bar{N} : 177 \bar{T} : 28

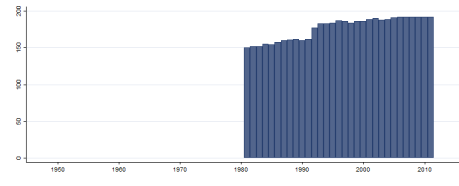
4.0.66 ciri_injud Independence of the Judiciary

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 \bar{N} : 177 \bar{T} : 28

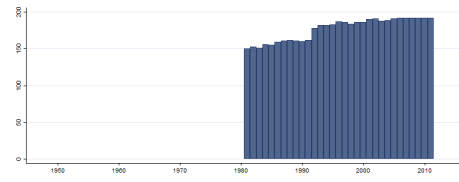
4.0.67 ciri_relfre_new Freedom of Religion (New)

This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice their religious beliefs is subject to actual government restrictions. Citizens should be able to freely practice their religion and proselytize (attempt to convert) other citizens to their religion as long as such attempts are done in a non-coercive, peaceful manner.

- 0. The government restrictions on religious practices are severe and widespread
- 1. Such practices are moderate
- 2. Such practices are practically absent



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

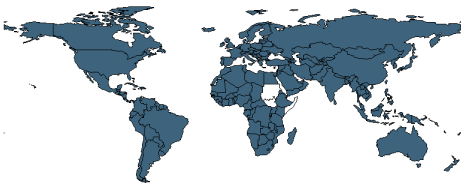


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 5485 \bar{N} : 177 \bar{T} : 28

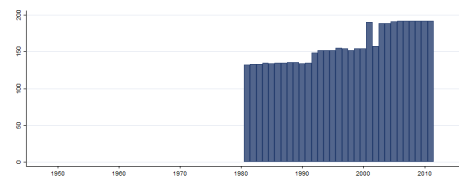
4.0.68 ciri_speech Freedom of Speech

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 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 25

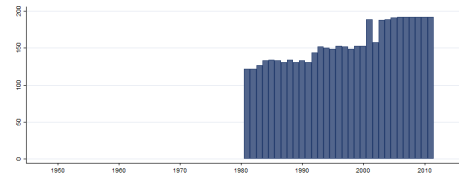
4.0.69 ciri_wecon Women's Economic Rights

Women's economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: Equal pay for equal work, Free choice of profession or employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent, The right to gainful employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent, Equality in hiring and promotion practices, Job security (maternity leave, unemployment benefits, no arbitrary firing or layoffs, etc...), Non-discrimination by employers, The right to be free from sexual harassment in the workplace, The right to work at night, The right to work in occupations classified as dangerous, The right to work in the military and the police force.

0. There were no economic rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law
1. Women had some economic rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced
2. Women had some economic rights under law, and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in economic matters
3. All or nearly all of women's economic rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws in practice



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

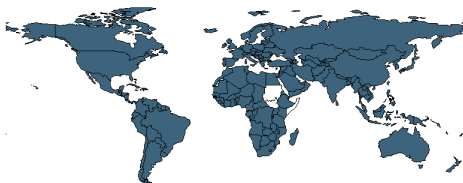


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 199 n: 4853 \bar{N} : 157 \bar{T} : 24

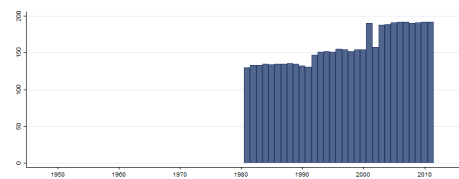
4.0.70 `ciri_wopol` Women's Political Rights

Women's political rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: The right to vote, The right to run for political office, The right to hold elected and appointed government positions, The right to join political parties, The right to petition government officials.

0. Women's political rights were not guaranteed by law
1. Women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but severely prohibited in practice
2. Women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but were still moderately prohibited in practice
3. Women's political rights were guaranteed in both law and practice



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



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

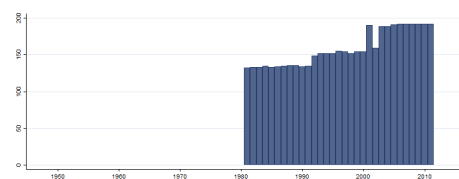
4.0.71 `ciri_worker` Workers Rights

Workers should have freedom of association at their workplaces and the right to bargain collectively with their employers. This variable indicates the extent to which workers enjoy these and other internationally recognized rights at work, including a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor; a minimum age for the employment of children; and acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health.

0. Workers' rights were severely restricted
1. Workers' rights were somewhat restricted
2. Workers' rights were fully protected



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



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

4.0.72 ciri_wosoc Women's Social Rights

Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: The right to equal inheritance, The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men, The right to travel abroad, The right to obtain a passport, The right to confer citizenship to children or a husband, The right to initiate a divorce, The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage, The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities, The right to an education, The freedom to choose a residence/domicile, Freedom from female genital mutilation of children and of adults without their consent, Freedom from forced sterilization.

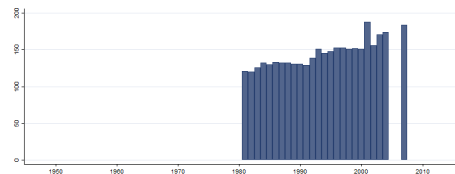
0 There were no social rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law

1. Women had some social rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced
2. Women had some social rights under law, and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in social matters
3. All or nearly all of women's social rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforced these laws in practice.

Note: This Variable was retired as of 2005.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

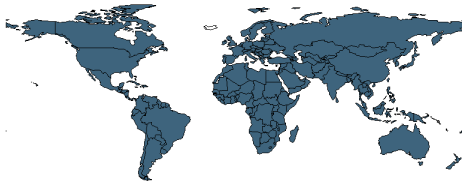
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



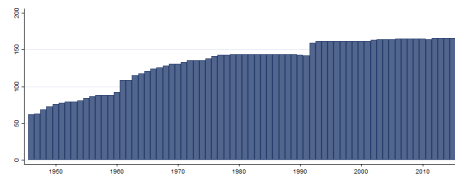
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2007
N: 199 n: 3633 \bar{N} : 135 \bar{T} : 18

4.0.73 cspv_civviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil violence

Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil violence.



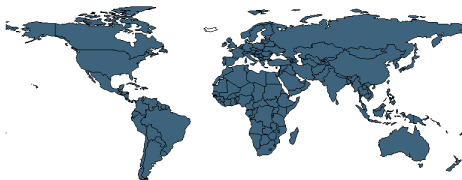
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 166



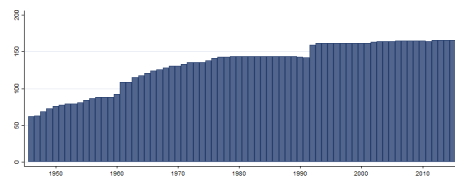
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 182 n: 9299 \bar{N} : 133 \bar{T} : 51

4.0.74 cspv_civwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil warfare

Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil warfare.



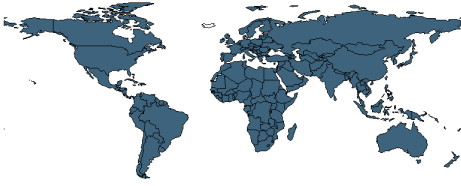
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 166



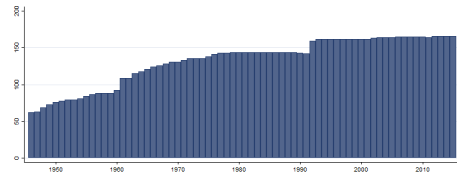
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 182 n: 9299 \bar{N} : 133 \bar{T} : 51

4.0.75 cspv_ethviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic violence

Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic violence.



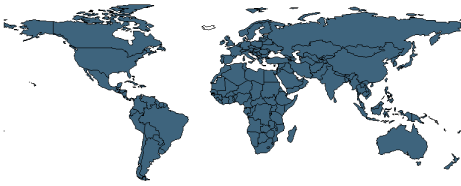
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 166



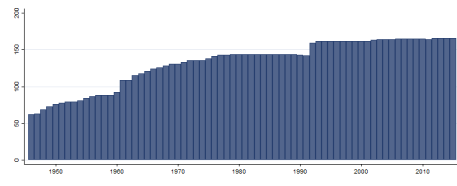
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 182 n: 9299 \bar{N} : 133 \bar{T} : 51

4.0.76 cspv_ethwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic warfare

Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic warfare.



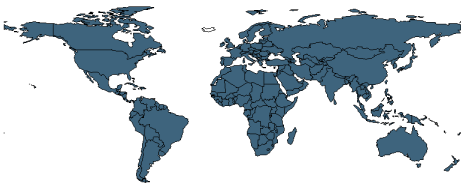
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 166



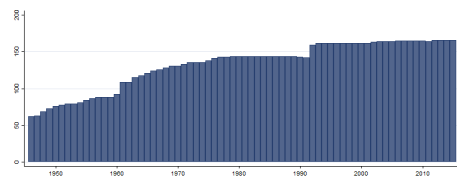
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 182 n: 9299 \bar{N} : 133 \bar{T} : 51

4.0.77 cspv_intviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of international violence

Magnitude score of episode(s) of international violence.



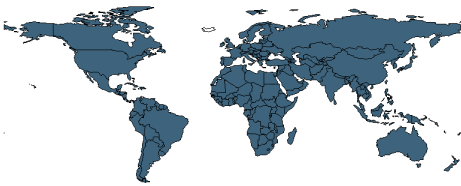
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 166



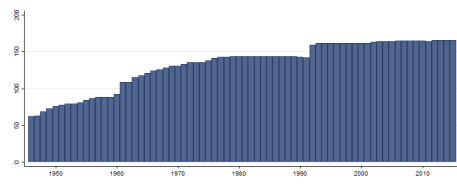
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 182 n: 9299 \bar{N} : 133 \bar{T} : 51

4.0.78 cspv_intwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of international warfare

Magnitude score of episode(s) of international warfare.



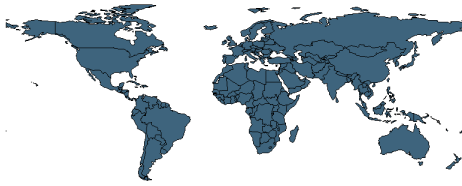
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 166



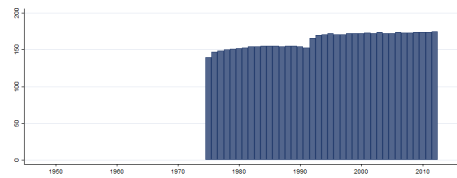
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 182 n: 9299 \bar{N} : 133 \bar{T} : 51

4.0.79 dpi_cemo Is Chief Executive a Military Officer?

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



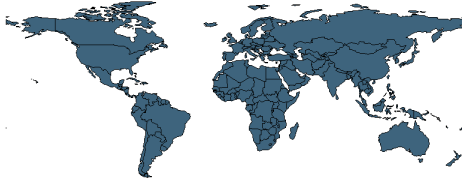
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 175



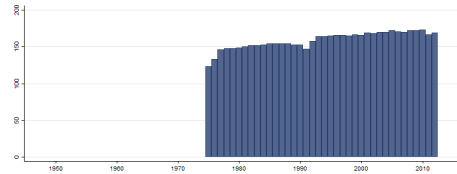
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6203 \bar{N} : 163 \bar{T} : 34

4.0.80 dpi_checks Checks and Balances

Checks and Balances.



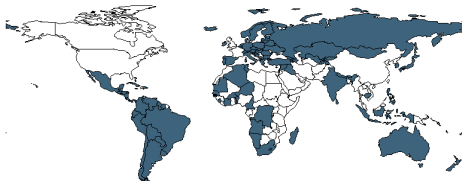
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 175



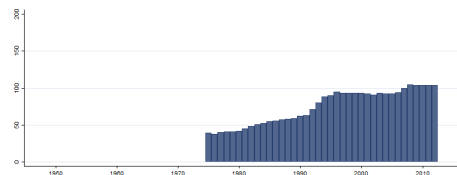
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6047 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 33

4.0.81 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.



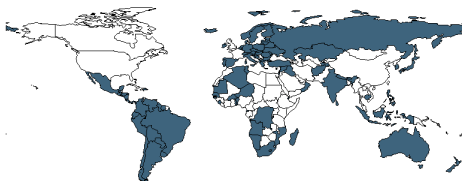
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 104



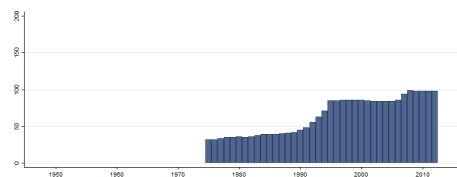
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 116 n: 2818 \bar{N} : 74 \bar{T} : 24

4.0.82 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



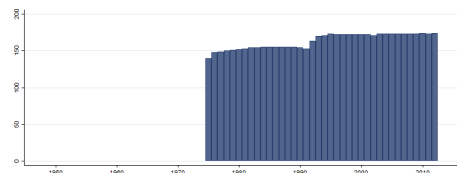
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 104 n: 2442 \bar{N} : 64 \bar{T} : 23

4.0.83 dpi_eipc Executive Electoral Competitiveness

Uses same scale as Legislative IEC. Executives who are: 1) Elected directly by population, or 2) Elected by an electoral college that is elected by the people and has the sole purpose of electing the executive, are scored on the above scale. Executives elected by bodies other than these are given the same score that the electing body would get. Even if the electing body is not the actual "legislature" that is tracked in the LIEC (such as an appointed electoral college), the competitiveness of that body is used to score the executive. This means that competitively elected prime ministers get 6 or 7. The chief executives of Communist nations (the chairman of the Communist Party) is given a 3, because they are elected by the Party Congress, electing bodies which they do not appoint. Executives elected by small, appointed juntas or by appointed electoral colleges get 2. Rival chief executives in one country, particularly in the setting of armed conflicts, are counted as No executives, and thus score a 1. Referenda and votes by "popular acclamation" on unelected executives are scored as 3. If executives unilaterally extend their terms of office, they get a 2 starting in the year they should have held elections. Any executive elected for life, even by the people or an elected assembly, gets a 2. This elected-for-life rule is slightly different from that followed for legislatures that unilaterally extend their rule. If chief executive takes office through a coup and remains office without an election, EIEC is 2 because the executive is unelected. If an elected president is impeached and the vice-president succeeds the presidency in a legal and proper way, EIEC remains as was. If EIEC was 7 under the old president, it remains 7 under the new president. For "Electoral Rules" variables: all get an NA if the LIEC is 1. If LIEC is 2, then legislature is unelected and we infer that district magnitude is NA. If LIEC is less than or equal to 4, then PR is also NA irrespective of district magnitude. If LIEC is less than or equal to 3.5, then both PR and Plurality are NA. In order to assess electoral rules we use the IPU website as well as the Europa Yearbook (and to a lesser extent Banks). IPU has the most recent information whereas Europa has information up to 1984, and from 1990 to 1994. If there are discrepancies between Europa (to 1984) and IPU (1998), we assume that changes have occurred, and only input the IPU information for 1995, leaving blanks from 1985 to 1994. If the IPU matched the Europa exactly, we assumed no changes took place, and filled in the intervening years. In the event that a system changed and then switched back, this introduces errors. Since this assumption was made only when institutions from 1984 matched those in 1998, these cases are limited to very stable democracies.



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



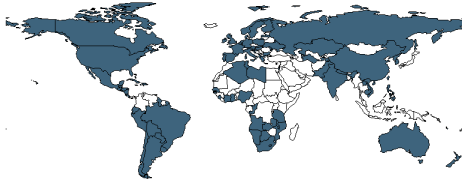
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6200 \bar{N} : 163 \bar{T} : 34

4.0.84 dpi_erc Chief Executive Party Orientation

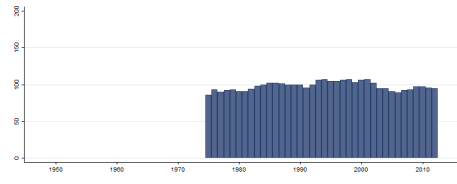
Party orientation with respect to economic policy, coded based on the description of the party in the sources, using the following criteria: Right: for parties that are defined as conservative, Christian democratic, or right-wing. Left: for parties that are defined as communist, socialist, social democratic, or left-wing. Center: for parties that are defined as centrist or when party position can best be described as centrist (e.g. party advocates strengthening private enterprise in a social-liberal context). Not described as centrist if competing factions "average out" to a centrist position (e.g. a party of "right-wing Muslims and Beijing-oriented Marxists"). 0: for all those cases which do not fit into the above-mentioned category (i.e. party's platform does not focus on economic issues, or there are competing wings), or no information.

1. Right
2. Center
3. Left

Note: Missing (-999) and No Information (0) have been coded as missing (.).



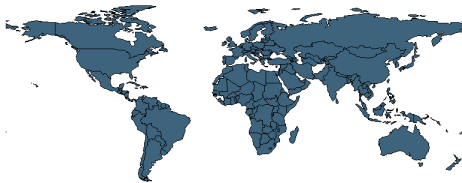
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 99



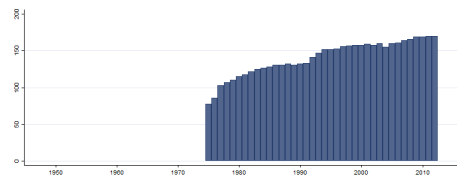
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 145 n: 3723 \bar{N} : 98 \bar{T} : 26

4.0.85 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.



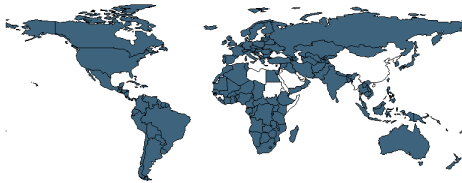
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 172



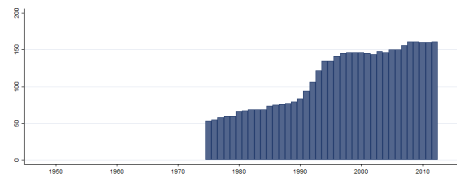
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 5344 \bar{N} : 141 \bar{T} : 29

4.0.86 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:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 161

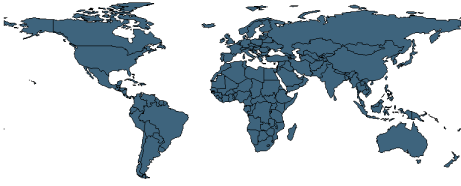


Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 170 n: 4248 \bar{N} : 112 \bar{T} : 25

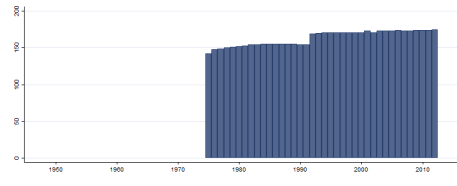
4.0.87 dpi_system Political System

- 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.



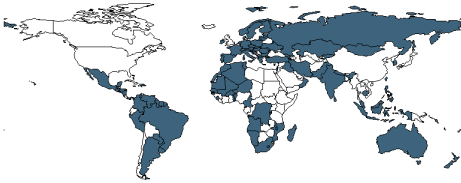
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 175



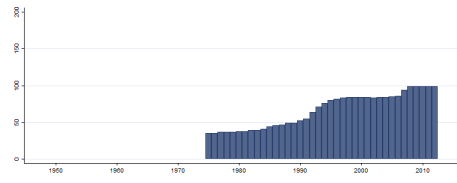
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 6207 \bar{N} : 163 \bar{T} : 34

4.0.88 dpi_thresh Vote Threshold

What is the vote threshold for representation? Records the minimum vote share that a party must obtain in order to take at least one seat in PR systems. If there are more than one threshold, record the one that governs the most seats.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 99



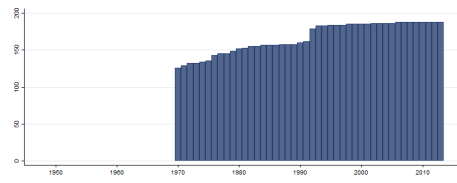
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 108 n: 2521 \bar{N} : 66 \bar{T} : 23

4.0.89 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.



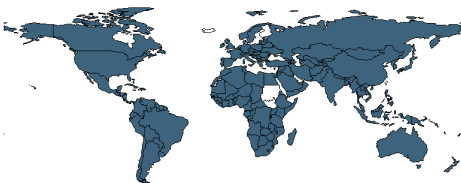
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 188



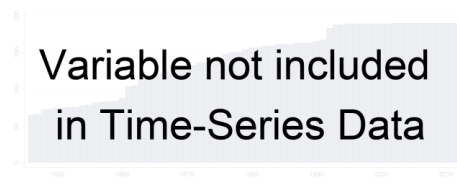
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 192 n: 7338 \bar{N} : 167 \bar{T} : 38

4.0.90 ef_carb Carbon Footprint

Ecofootprint, Carbon. The carbon Footprint, which represents the carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels in addition to the embodied carbon in imported goods. The carbon Footprint component is represented by the area of forest land required to sequester these carbon emissions. Currently, the carbon Footprint is the largest portion of humanity's Footprint.



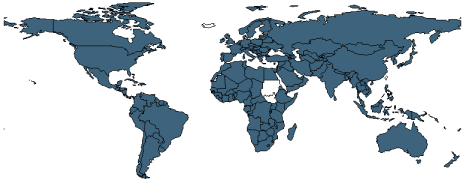
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 170



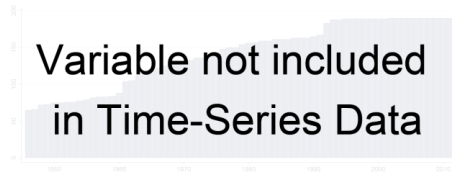
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.91 ef_ef Total Ecological Footprint

Ecofootprint, Total.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 176

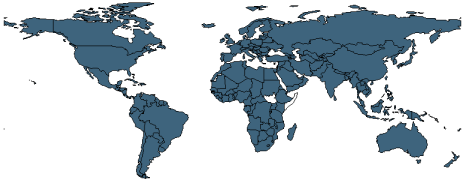


Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

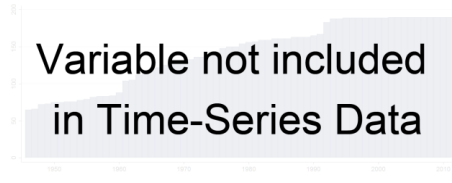
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.92 eiu_cl Civil libertie

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:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 165



Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

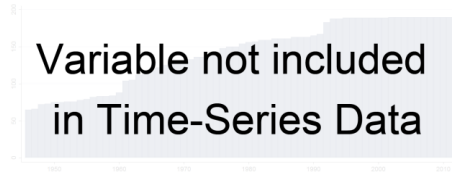
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.93 env_treaty Number of environmental agreements total

Number of environmental agreements total.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 188



Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

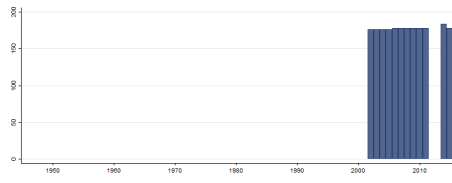
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.94 epi_eh Environmental Health

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



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



Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2015
N: 185 n: 2134 \bar{N} : 152 \bar{T} : 12

4.0.95 epi_epi Environmental Performance Index

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



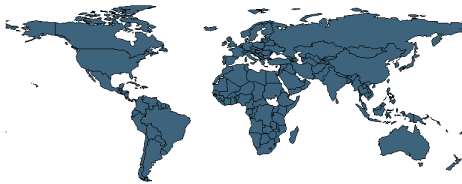
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 178



Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2015
N: 179 n: 2128 \bar{N} : 152 \bar{T} : 12

4.0.96 epi_ev Ecosystem Vitality

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



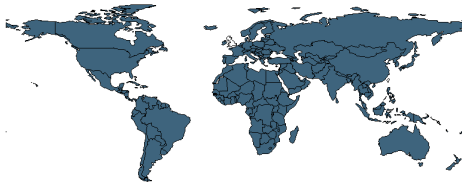
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 178



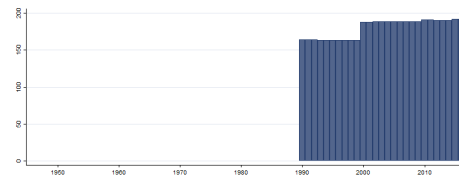
Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2015
N: 179 n: 2128 \bar{N} : 152 \bar{T} : 12

4.0.97 fao_plf Percent of land area with forest (%)

Percent of land area with forest (%).



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2015
N: 192



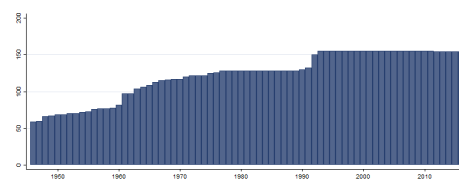
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2016
N: 194 n: 4857 \bar{N} : 180 \bar{T} : 25

4.0.98 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 diversity index will be the same as their level of ethnic fractionalization (fe_etfra). The more similar are the languages spoken by different ethnic groups, however, the more will this measure be reduced below the level of ethnic fractionalization for that country. The values are assumed to be constant for all years.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 153



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 155 n: 8684 \bar{N} : 122 \bar{T} : 56

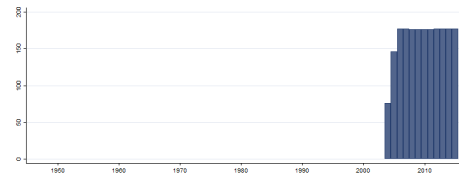
4.0.99 ffp_eco Poverty and Economic Decline

Poverty and Economic Decline - Poverty and economic decline strain the ability of the state to provide for its citizens if they cannot provide for themselves and can create friction between the

"haves" and the "have nots". Includes pressures and measures related to economic deficit, government debt, unemployment, youth employment, purchasing power, GDP per capita, GDP growth, inflation.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 177



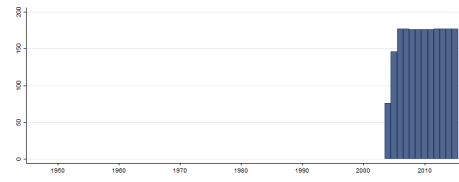
Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2015
N: 180 n: 1988 \bar{N} : 166 \bar{T} : 11

4.0.100 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:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 177



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2015
N: 180 n: 1988 \bar{N} : 166 \bar{T} : 11

4.0.101 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:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 177



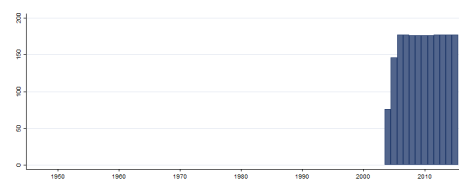
Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2015
N: 180 n: 1988 \bar{N} : 166 \bar{T} : 11

4.0.102 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:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 177



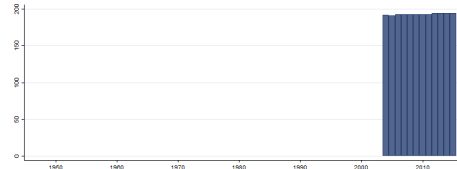
Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2015
N: 180 n: 1988 \bar{N} : 166 \bar{T} : 11

4.0.103 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).



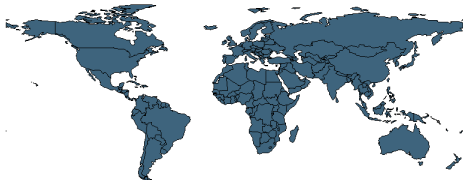
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



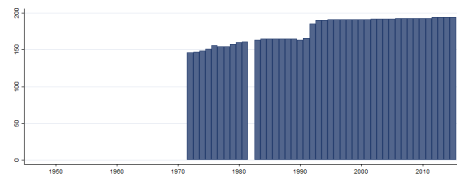
Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2015
N: 196 n: 2317 \bar{N} : 193 \bar{T} : 12

4.0.104 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:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2015
N: 207 n: 7622 \bar{N} : 173 \bar{T} : 37

4.0.105 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).



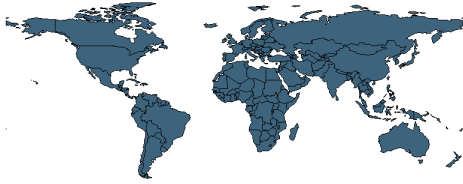
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2015
N: 196 n: 2317 \bar{N} : 193 \bar{T} : 12

4.0.106 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:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2015
N: 196 n: 2317 \bar{N} : 193 \bar{T} : 12

4.0.107 fh_fotpa Laws and regulations that influence media content (2001-2014)

The variable \checkmark Laws and Regulations that Influence Media Content \checkmark 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:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



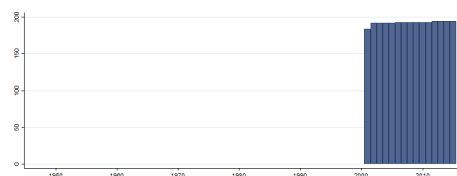
Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2015
N: 196 n: 2886 \bar{N} : 192 \bar{T} : 15

4.0.108 fh_fotpb 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.



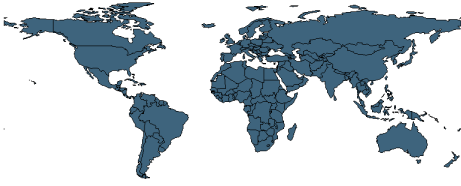
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2015
N: 196 n: 2886 \bar{N} : 192 \bar{T} : 15

4.0.109 fh_fotpc 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.



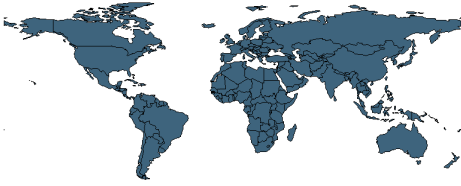
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



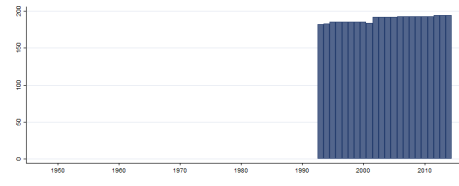
Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2015
N: 196 n: 2886 \bar{N} : 192 \bar{T} : 15

4.0.110 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:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194

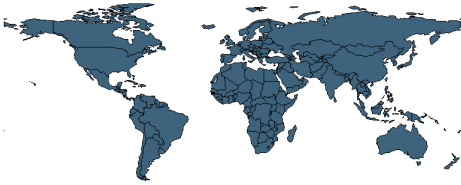


Min. Year:1993 Max. Year: 2014
N: 196 n: 4167 \bar{N} : 189 \bar{T} : 21

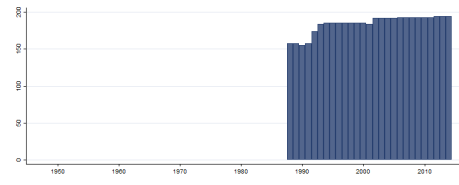
4.0.111 fh_fotpst Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2014)

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2014):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free



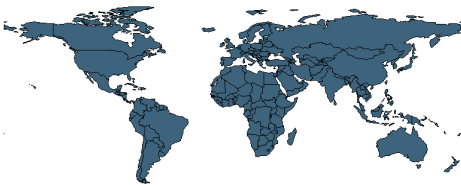
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



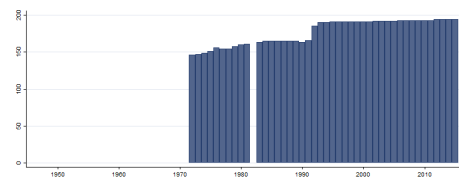
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2014
N: 204 n: 4974 \bar{N} : 184 \bar{T} : 24

4.0.112 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_ipolity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius & Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



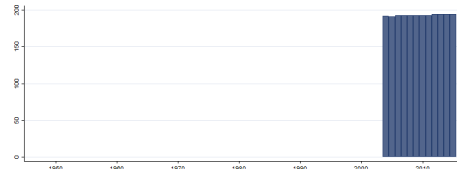
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2015
N: 207 n: 7622 \bar{N} : 173 \bar{T} : 37

4.0.113 fh_pair Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights

Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights - The variable evaluates the extent of state control over travel, choice of residence, employment or institution of higher education; the right of citizens to own property and establish private businesses; the private business' freedom from unduly influence by government officials, security forces, political parties or organized crime; gender equality, freedom of choice of marriage partners and size of family; equality of opportunity and absence of economic exploitation. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



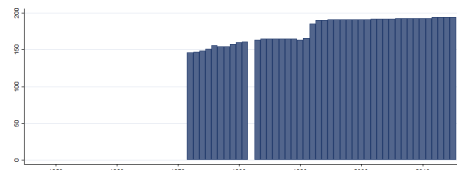
Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2015
N: 196 n: 2317 \bar{N} : 193 \bar{T} : 12

4.0.114 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).



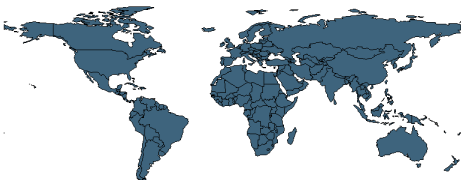
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2015
N: 207 n: 7622 \bar{N} : 173 \bar{T} : 37

4.0.115 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:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



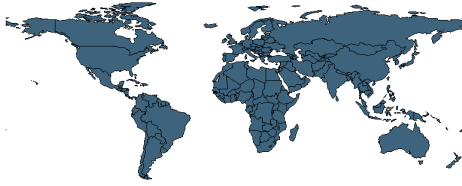
Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2015
N: 196 n: 2317 \bar{N} : 193 \bar{T} : 12

4.0.116 fh_status Freedom Status

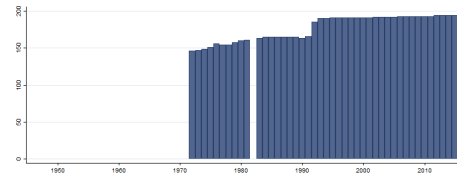
1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

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".



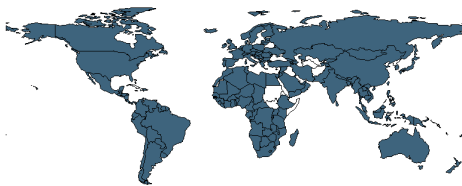
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



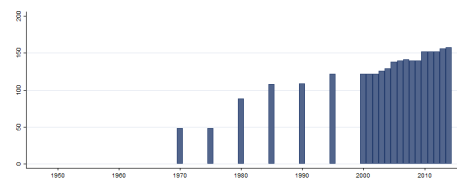
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2015
N: 207 n: 7622 \bar{N} : 173 \bar{T} : 37

4.0.117 fi_legprop Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "no judicial independence", "no trusted legal framework exists", "no protection of intellectual property", "military interference in rule of law", and "no integrity of the legal system" and 10 corresponds to "high judicial independence", "trusted legal framework exists", "protection of intellectual property", "no military interference in rule of law", and "integrity of the legal system". The index consists of the following indicators: Judicial independence: The judiciary is independent and not subject to interference by the government or parties in dispute, Impartial courts: A trusted legal framework exists for private businesses to challenge the legality of government actions or regulations, Protection of intellectual property, Military interference in rule of law and the political process, Integrity of the legal system.



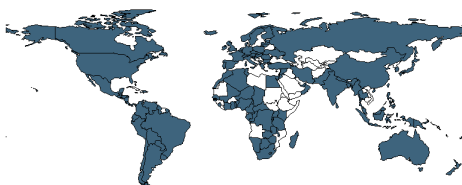
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 158



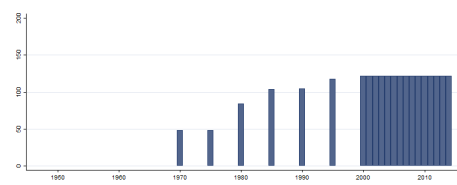
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014
N: 160 n: 2613 \bar{N} : 58 \bar{T} : 16

4.0.118 fi_legprop_cl Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (chain-linked)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "no judicial independence", "no trusted legal framework exists", "no protection of intellectual property", "military interference in rule of law", and "no integrity of the legal system" and 10 corresponds to "high judicial independence", "trusted legal framework exists", "protection of intellectual property", "no military interference in rule of law", and "integrity of the legal system". The index consists of the following indicators: Judicial independence: The judiciary is independent and not subject to interference by the government or parties in dispute, Impartial courts: A trusted legal framework exists for private businesses to challenge the legality of government actions or regulations, Protection of intellectual property, Military interference in rule of law and the political process, Integrity of the legal system.



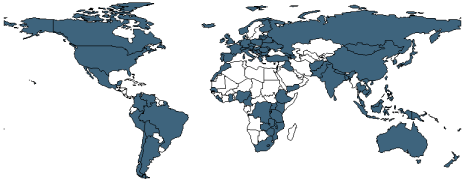
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 122



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014
N: 124 n: 2337 \bar{N} : 52 \bar{T} : 19

4.0.119 gcb_bc Paid Bribe: Customs

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Customs. Share of population answering Yes.



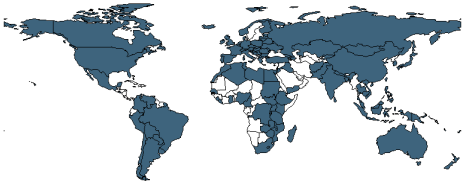
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 95

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.120 gcb_bed Paid Bribe: Education System

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Education system. Share of population answering Yes.



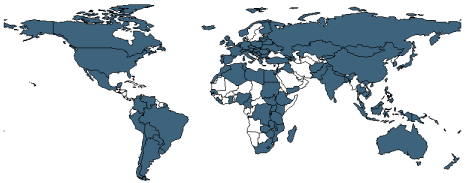
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.121 gcb_bj Paid Bribe: Legal System/Judiciary System

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Legal system/Judiciary system. Share of population answering Yes.



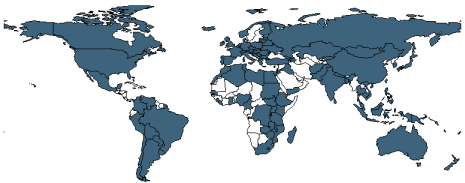
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.122 gcb_bland Paid Bribe: Land Services

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Land services. Share of population answering Yes.



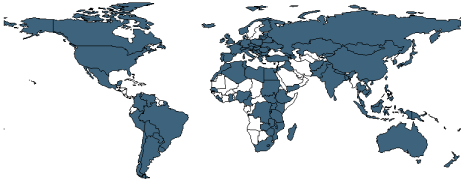
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.123 gcb_bmed Paid Bribe: Medical Services

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Medical services. Share of population answering Yes.



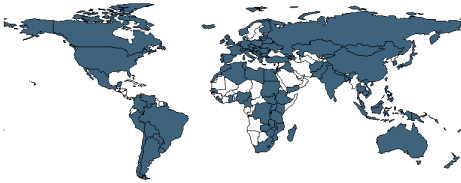
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.124 gcb_bper Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Registry and permit services. Share of population answering Yes.



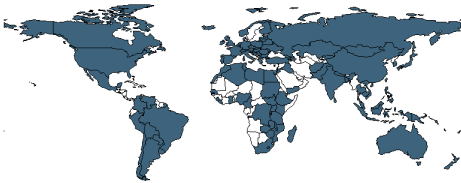
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.125 gcb_bpol Paid Bribe: Police

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Police. Share of population answering Yes.



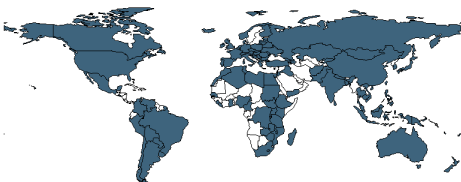
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.126 gcb_btax Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Tax revenue. Share of population answering Yes.



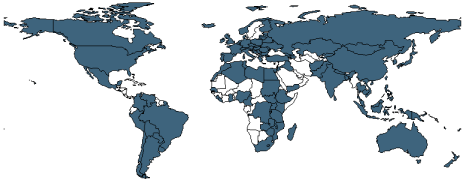
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.127 gcb_butil Paid Bribe: Utilities

In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations? Utilities. Share of population answering Yes.



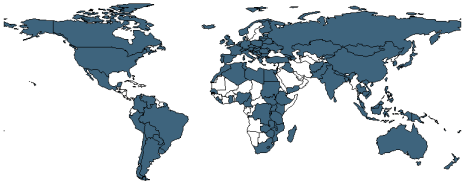
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.128 gcb_pb Corruption Perception: Business

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Business. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



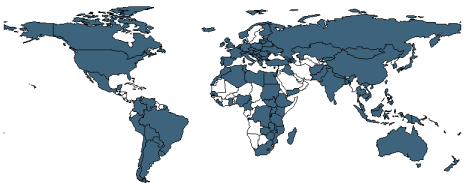
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.129 gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Education. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



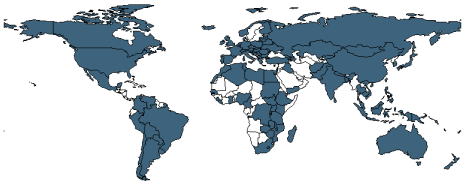
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.130 gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Judiciary/Legal system. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



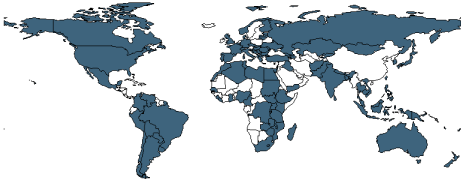
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.131 gcb_pmed Corruption Perception: Medical Services

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Medical services. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



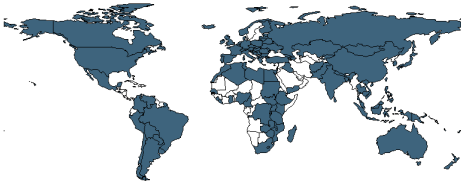
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 104

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.132 gcb_pmedia Corruption Perception: Media

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption?
Media. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



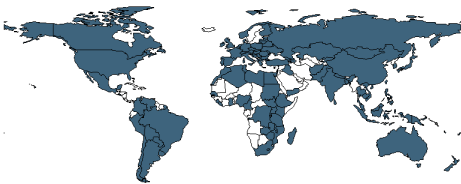
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.133 gcb_pmil Corruption Perception: Military

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption?
Military. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



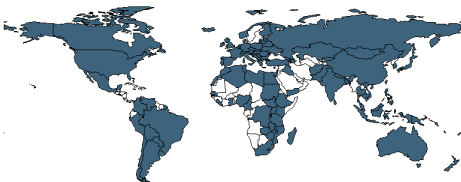
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 111

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.134 gcb_pngo Corruption Perception: NGOs

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption?
NGOs. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



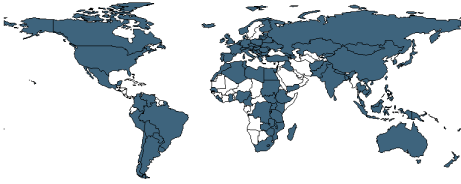
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.135 gcb_poff Corruption Perception: Public Officials/Civil Servants

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption?
Public officials/Civil servants. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



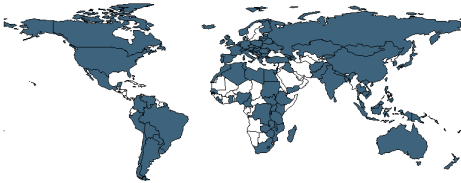
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.136 gcb_ppa Corruption Perception: Political Parties

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Political parties. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



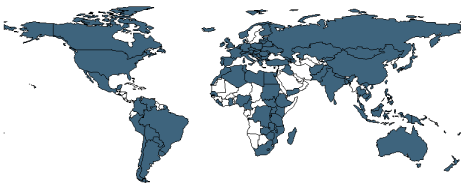
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.137 gcb_pparl Corruption Perception: Parliament

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Parliament. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



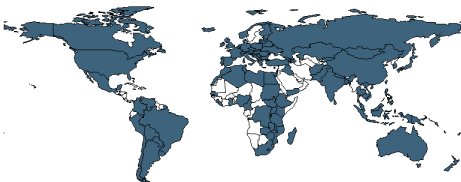
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.138 gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Police. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



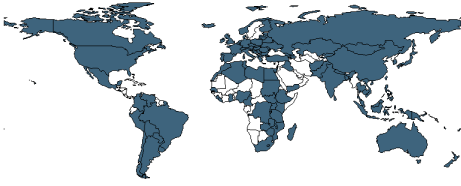
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.139 gcb_prel Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies

To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? Religious bodies. 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 5 (Extremely corrupt).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 112

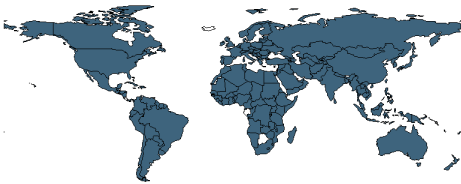
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

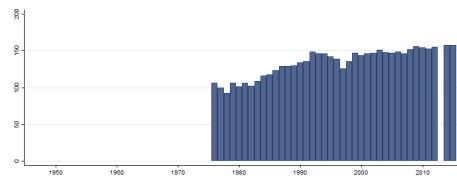
4.0.140 gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International

Political Terror Scale Levels from the yearly country reports of Amnesty International:

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



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2015
N: 162

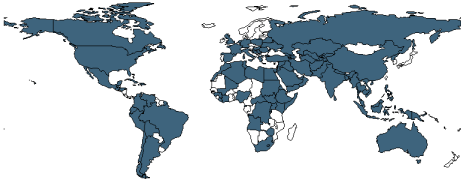


Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2015
N: 189 n: 5232 \bar{N} : 131 \bar{T} : 28

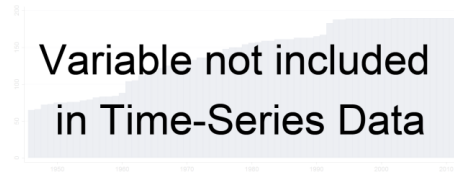
4.0.141 gd_ptsh Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch

Political Terror Scale Levels from the Human Rights Watch's World Reports:

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



Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2015
N: 99

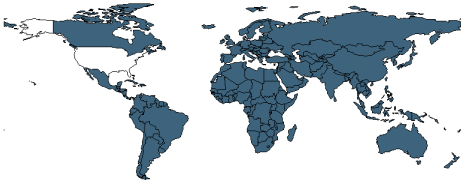


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

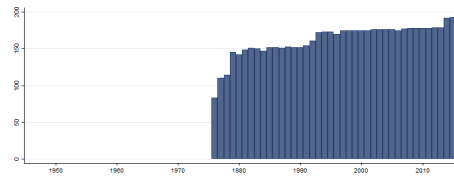
4.0.142 gd_ptss Political Terror Scale - US State Department

Political Terror Scale Levels from the the U.S. State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices:

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



Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 193



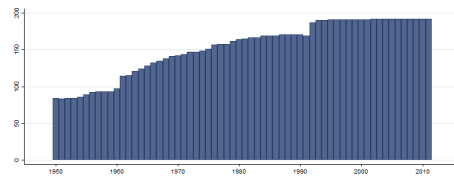
Min. Year: 1976 Max. Year: 2015
N: 204 n: 6492 \bar{N} : 162 \bar{T} : 32

4.0.143 gle_gdp Real GDP (2005)

In order to fill in gaps in the Penn World Table's mark 5.6 and 6.2 data (see below: Heston, Summers & Aten), Gleditsch has imputed missing data by using an alternative source of data (the CIA World Fact Book), and through extrapolation beyond available time-series. This is his estimate of GDP per Capita in US dollars at current year international prices.



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



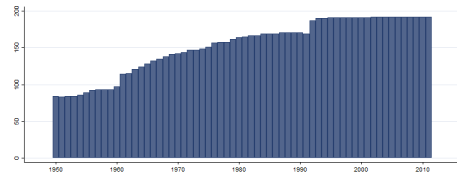
Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 208 n: 9488 \bar{N} : 153 \bar{T} : 46

4.0.144 gle_pop Population (1000's)

Size of the population in 1000's.



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



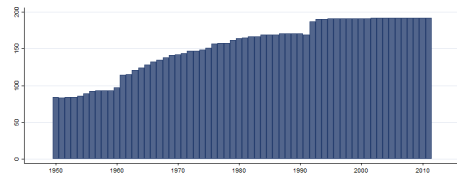
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 208 n: 9488 \bar{N} : 153 \bar{T} : 46

4.0.145 `gle_rgdpc` Real GDP per Capita (2005)

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



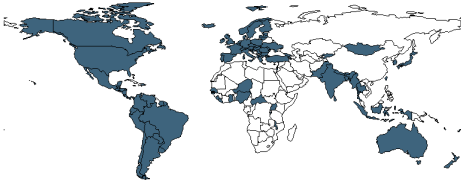
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 191



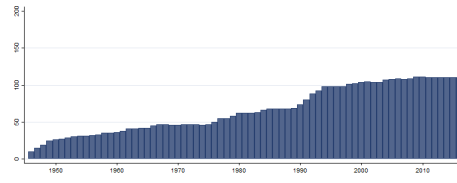
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 208 n: 9488 \bar{N} : 153 \bar{T} : 46

4.0.146 `gol_enep` Effective Number of Electoral Parties

Effective Number of Electoral Parties.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 110

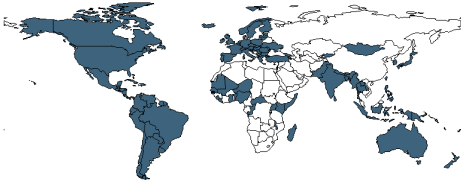


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 123 n: 4726 \bar{N} : 67 \bar{T} : 38

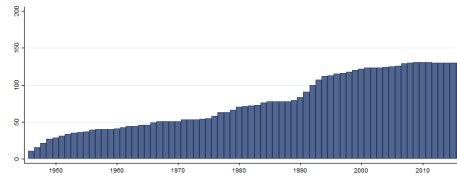
4.0.147 `gol_est` Electoral System Type-3 classes

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



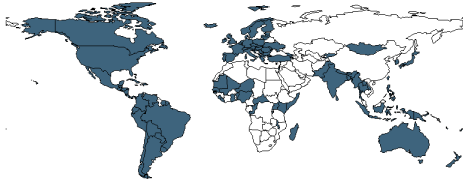
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 129



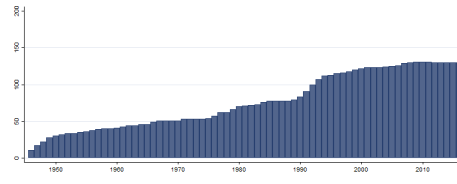
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 134 n: 5467 \bar{N} : 77 \bar{T} : 41

4.0.148 `gol_nos` Number of Seats

This indicates the total number of seats in the lower house of the national legislature.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 129

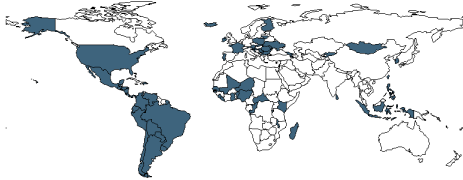


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 134 n: 5462 \bar{N} : 77 \bar{T} : 41

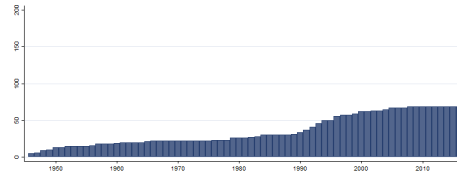
4.0.149 gol_pest Presidential Electoral System Type

This is a categorical variable that indicates the electoral formula used in the presidential election.

1. Plurality
2. Absolute Majority
3. Qualified Majority
4. Electoral College
5. Alternative Vote



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 68



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 69 n: 2533 \bar{N} : 36 \bar{T} : 37

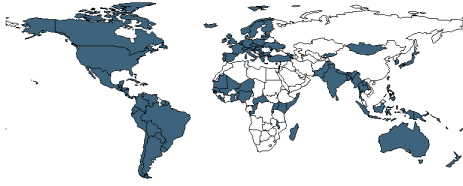
4.0.150 gol_pr PR Type

This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise electoral formula used in an electoral tier.

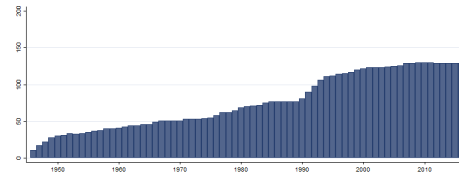
1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP)
2. Two Round Majority-Plurality
3. Two Round Qualified Majority
4. Two Round Majority Runoff
5. Alternative Vote (AV)
6. Borda Count (BC)
7. Modified Borda Count (mBC)
8. Block Vote (BV)
9. Party Block Vote (PBV)
10. Limited Vote (LV)
11. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV)
12. Hare quota
13. Hare quota with largest remainders
14. Hare quota with highest average remainders
15. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota
16. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders
17. Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders
18. Droop quota
19. Droop quota with largest remainders
20. Droop quota with highest average remainders
21. Imperiali quota
22. Imperiali quota with largest remainders
23. Imperiali quota with highest average remainders
24. Reinforced Imperiali quota
25. D'Hondt
26. Sainte-Laguë
27. Modified Sainte-Laguë

28. Single Transferable Vote.

Note: a detailed description of the difference between types you can find in the original codebook.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 128



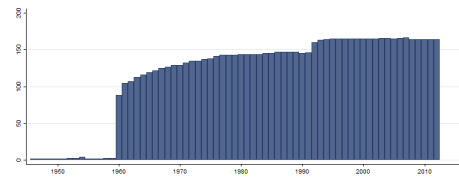
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 134 n: 5427 \bar{N} : 76 \bar{T} : 41

4.0.151 h_j Independent Judiciary

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an independent judiciary (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst) and - where available - on ICRG's index of Law & Order).



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



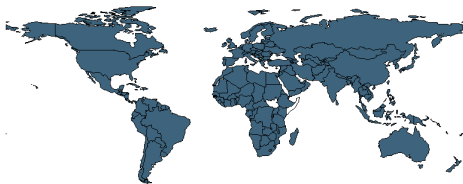
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 185 n: 7763 \bar{N} : 116 \bar{T} : 42

4.0.152 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:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 182



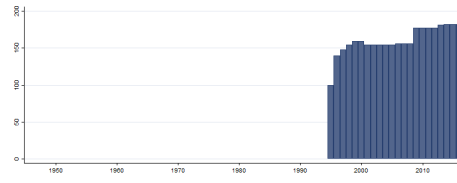
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2016
N: 183 n: 3529 \bar{N} : 160 \bar{T} : 19

4.0.153 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:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 182



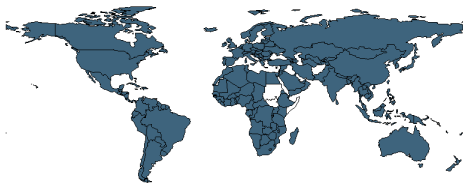
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2016
N: 183 n: 3533 \bar{N} : 161 \bar{T} : 19

4.0.154 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: 2016
N: 180 n: 3508 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 19

4.0.155 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:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 179



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2016
N: 181 n: 3519 \bar{N} : 160 \bar{T} : 19

4.0.156 hf_fiscal Fiscal Freedom

Fiscal freedom is composed of three quantitative components in equal measure: The top tax rate on individual income, The top tax rate on corporate income, Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP. In scoring the fiscal freedom factor, each of these numerical variables is weighted equally as one-third of the factor. This equal weighting allows a country to achieve a score as high as 67 percent based on two of the components even if it receives a score of 0 percent on the third. The country's fiscal freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represent the maximum degree of fiscal freedom.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 181



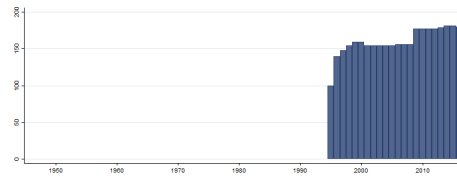
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2016
N: 182 n: 3519 \bar{N} : 160 \bar{T} : 19

4.0.157 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.



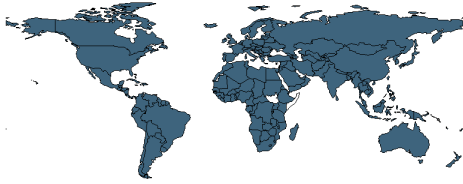
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 181



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2016
N: 183 n: 3527 \bar{N} : 160 \bar{T} : 19

4.0.158 hf_labor Labor Freedom

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



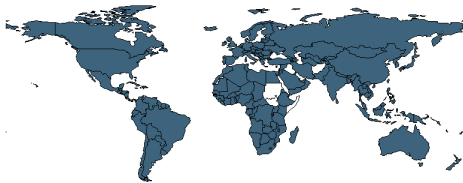
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 181



Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2016
N: 181 n: 2052 \bar{N} : 171 \bar{T} : 11

4.0.159 hf_prights Property Rights

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



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 178



Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2016
N: 180 n: 3517 \bar{N} : 160 \bar{T} : 20

4.0.160 ht_regtype Regime Type

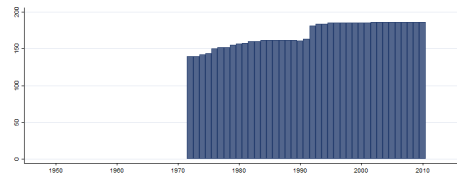
This typology of authoritarian regimes is based on a distinction between three modes of political power maintenance (probably the three most widely used throughout history): hereditary succession (lineage), corresponding to monarchies; the actual or threatened use of military force, corresponding to 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
- 100. Democracy



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

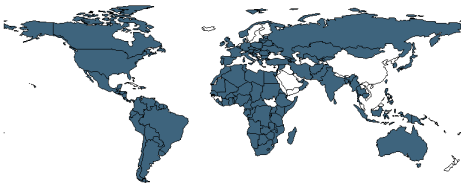


Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2010
N: 196 n: 6624 \bar{N} : 170 \bar{T} : 34

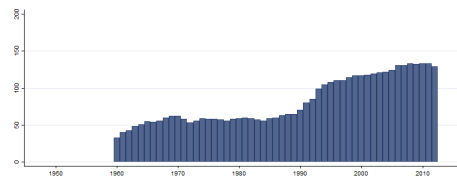
4.0.161 iaep_alcc Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court

Are members of the court are appointed for life?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 135

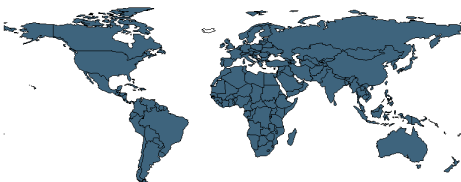


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 150 n: 4321 \bar{N} : 82 \bar{T} : 29

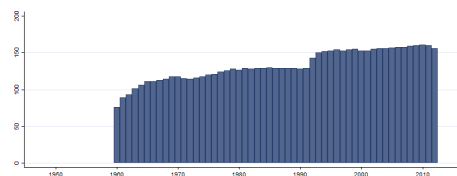
4.0.162 iaep_cc Constitutional Court

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



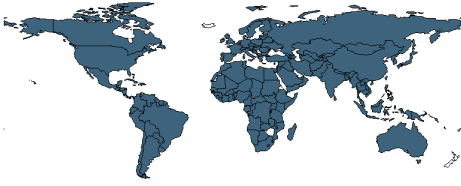
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 162



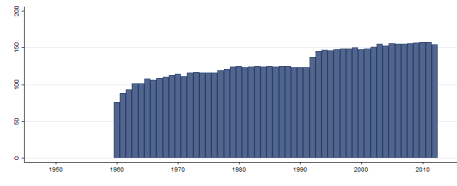
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 176 n: 7033 \bar{N} : 133 \bar{T} : 40

4.0.163 iaep_const The Age of the Constitution (years)

How long has the current constitution existed (years since the constitution was established)?



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 159

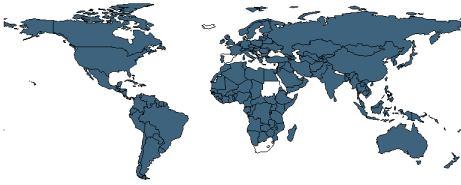


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 174 n: 6840 \bar{N} : 129 \bar{T} : 39

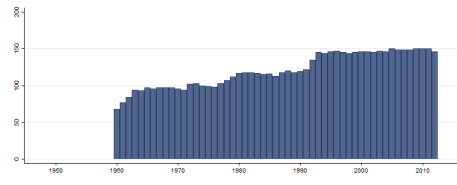
4.0.164 iaep_epmf Executive Power over Military Force

Does an executive have the power to use military force abroad without legislative approval?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 152

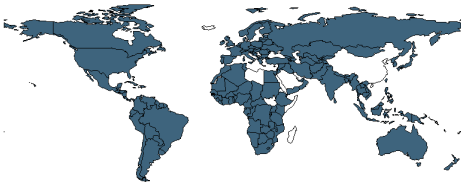


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 175 n: 6399 \bar{N} : 121 \bar{T} : 37

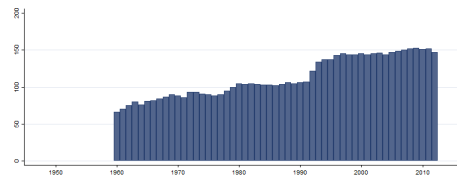
4.0.165 iaep_es Electoral System

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.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 153

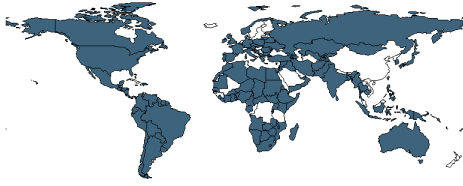


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 170 n: 5990 \bar{N} : 113 \bar{T} : 35

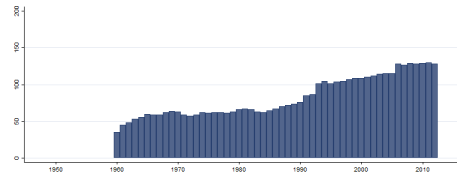
4.0.166 iaep_rmcc Removal of Members of Constitutional Court

Can members of this court (see iaep_cc) be removed?

- 0. No
- 1. Yes



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 133



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 153 n: 4376 \bar{N} : 83 \bar{T} : 29

4.0.167 icrg_qog ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

The mean value of the ICRG variables "Corruption", "Law and Order" and "Bureaucracy Quality", scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

Corruption (originally 6 points)

This is an assessment of corruption within the political system . Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

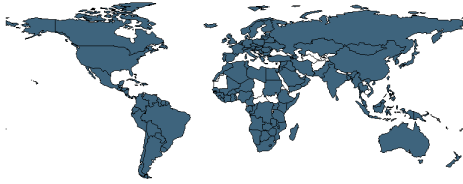
Law and order (originally 6 points)

Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes).

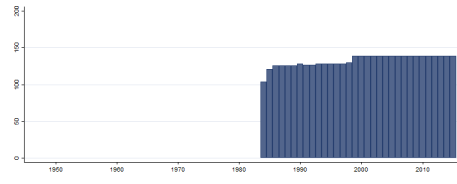
Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points)

The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.

The component variables can be purchased at <http://www.countrydata.com>



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 139



Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2015
N: 147 n: 4244 \bar{N} : 133 \bar{T} : 29

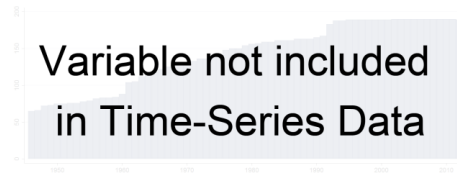
4.0.168 idea_mc Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Candidates

Are there provisions for free or subsidized access to media for candidates? A form of indirect state assistance is to provide free or subsidized access to eligible candidates to (often state controlled) media. This is normally intended to help level the playing and allowing eligible candidates to make their message heard.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 169

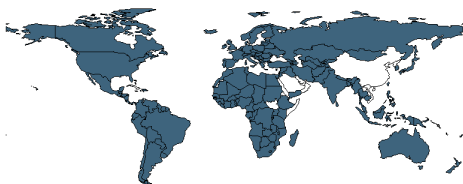


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

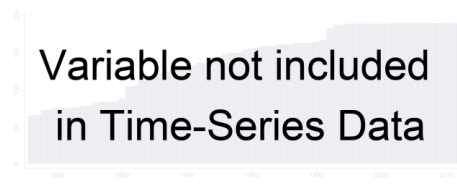
4.0.169 idea_mp Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Political Parties

Are there provisions for free or subsidized access to media for political parties? A form of indirect state assistance is to provide free or subsidized access to eligible political parties to (often state controlled) media. This is normally intended to help level the playing and allowing eligible political parties to make their message heard.

- 0. No
- 1. Yes



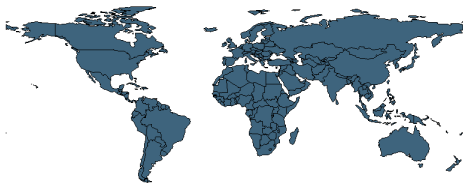
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 171



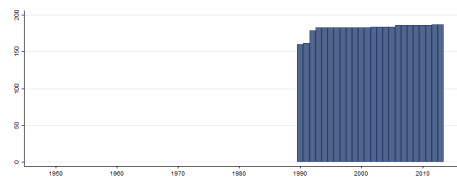
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.170 ihme_drbs Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Both sexes, Rate per 100,000.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 187



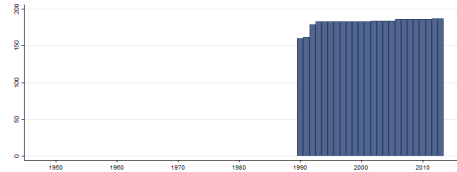
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013
N: 189 n: 4374 \bar{N} : 182 \bar{T} : 23

4.0.171 ihme_drf Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Females, Rate per 100,000.



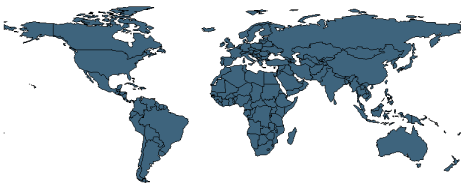
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 187



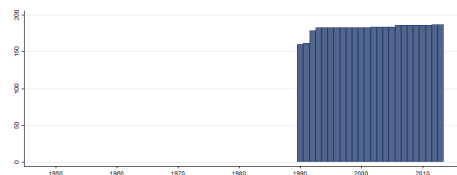
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013
N: 189 n: 4374 \bar{N} : 182 \bar{T} : 23

4.0.172 ihme_drm Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000

Deaths, Males, Rate per 100,000.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 187



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013
N: 189 n: 4374 \bar{N} : 182 \bar{T} : 23

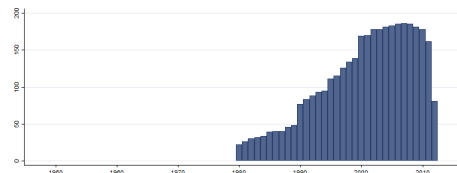
4.0.173 imf_exp Government expenditure (Percent of GDP)

Government expenditure (% of GDP). Total expenditure consists of total expense and the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets.

Note: Apart from being on an accrual basis, total expenditure differs from the GFSM 1986 definition of total expenditure in the sense that it also takes the disposals of nonfinancial assets into account.



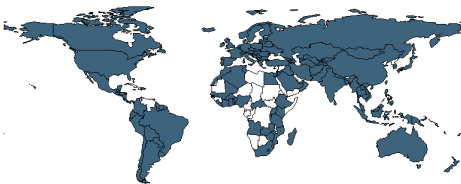
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 177



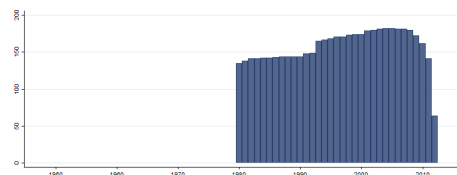
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 187 n: 3635 \bar{N} : 110 \bar{T} : 19

4.0.174 imf_gdpgr GDP Growth (%)

GDP Growth (%). Annual percentages of constant price GDP are year-on-year changes; the base year is country-specific. Expenditure-based GDP is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices (including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.



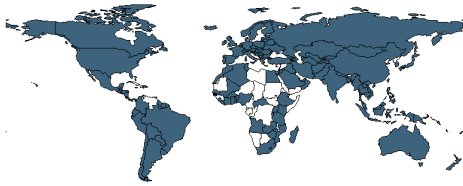
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 162



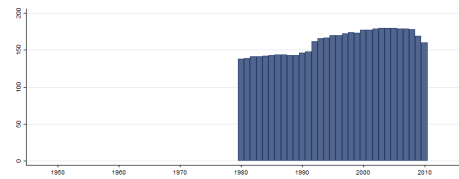
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 186 n: 5203 \bar{N} : 158 \bar{T} : 28

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

GDP (PPP) (share of world total) (%). Expressed in percent of world GDP in PPP dollars.



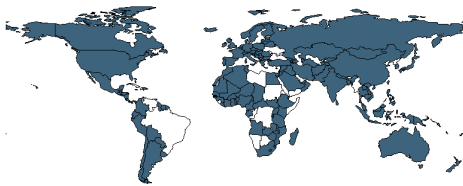
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 160



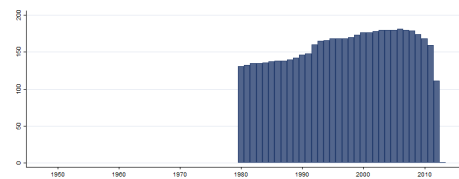
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2010
N: 185 n: 5004 \bar{N} : 161 \bar{T} : 27

4.0.176 imf_infl Inflation (Index)

Inflation (Index). Expressed in averages for the year, not end-of-period data. A consumer price index (CPI) measures changes in the prices of goods and services that households consume. Such changes affect the real purchasing power of consumers' incomes and their welfare. As the prices of different goods and services do not all change at the same rate, a price index can only reflect their average movement. A price index is typically assigned a value of unity, or 100, in some reference period and the values of the index for other periods of time are intended to indicate the average proportionate, or percentage, change in prices from this price reference period. Price indices can also be used to measure differences in price levels between different cities, regions or countries at the same point in time. [CPI Manual 2004, Introduction] For euro countries, consumer prices are calculated based on harmonized prices. For more information see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-BE-04-001/EN/KS-BE-04-001-EN.PDF.



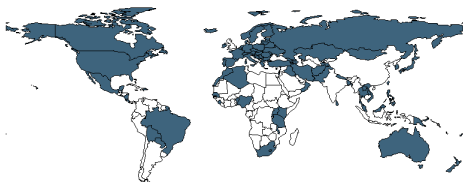
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 169



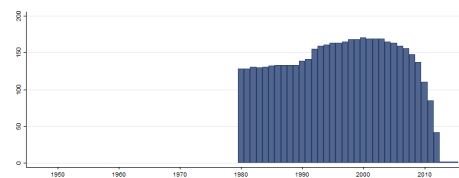
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 187 n: 5219 \bar{N} : 154 \bar{T} : 28

4.0.177 imf_pop Population (Persons, Millions)

Population (Persons, Millions). For census purposes, the total population of the country consists of all persons falling within the scope of the census. In the broadest sense, the total may comprise either all usual residents of the country or all persons present in the country at the time of the census.



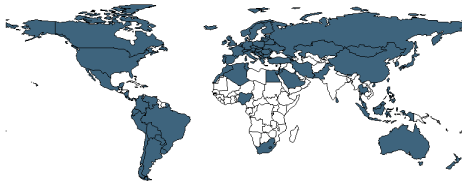
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 110



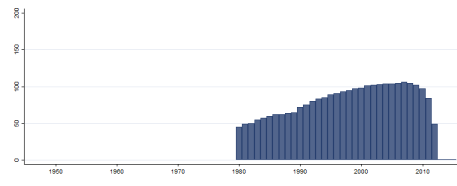
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 182 n: 4743 \bar{N} : 132 \bar{T} : 26

4.0.178 imf_ue Unemployment rate (Percent of total labor force)

Unemployment rate (Percent of total labor force). Unemployment rate can be defined by either the national definition, the ILO harmonized definition, or the OECD harmonized definition. The OECD harmonized unemployment rate gives the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labor force (the total number of people employed plus unemployed). As defined by the International Labour Organization, unemployed workers are those who are currently not working but are willing and able to work for pay, currently available to work, and have actively searched for work.



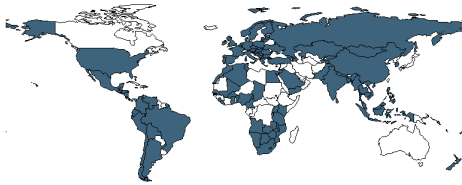
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 97



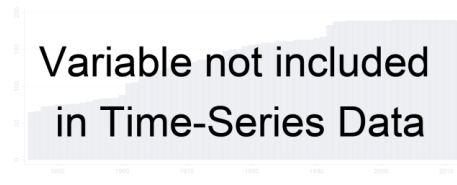
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2015
N: 108 n: 2692 \bar{N} : 75 \bar{T} : 25

4.0.179 ipi_fop Freedom of the Press (index)

Freedom of the Press measures the degree of media independence resulting from a specific national legal, political and economic environment in which print, broadcast, and internet-based media operate. Free media are indispensable to the monitoring of democratic institutions, public accountability and good government. The score stems from the Freedom House Freedom of the Press Report 2015. Values have been standardized and transformed to be in range between 1 and 10 with 10 implying the highest freedom of the press.



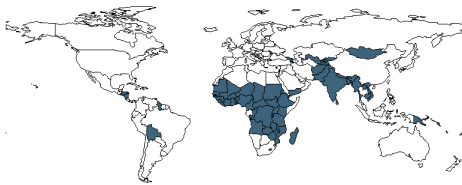
Min. Year:2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 105



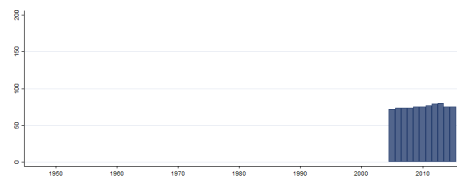
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.180 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.



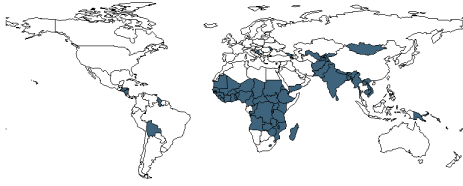
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 80



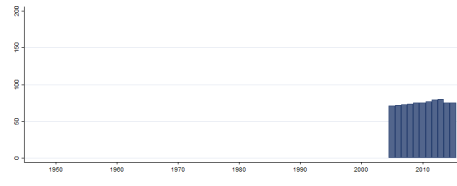
Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015
N: 81 n: 830 \bar{N} : 75 \bar{T} : 10

4.0.181 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.



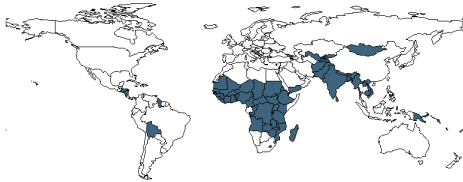
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 80



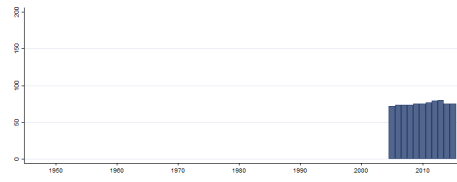
Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015
N: 81 n: 826 \bar{N} : 75 \bar{T} : 10

4.0.182 irai_tac Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in the Public Sector

This criterion assesses the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and the results of its actions by the electorate and by the legislature and judiciary, and the extent to which public employees within the executive are required to account for the use of resources, administrative decisions, and results obtained. Both levels of accountability are enhanced by transparency in decision-making, public audit institutions, access to relevant and timely information, and public and media scrutiny. A high degree of accountability and transparency discourages corruption, or the abuse of public office for private gain. National and sub-national governments should be appropriately weighted. Each of three dimensions should be rated separately: (a) the accountability of the executive to oversight institutions and of public employees for their performance; (b) access of civil society to information on public affairs; and (c) state capture by narrow vested interests.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 80



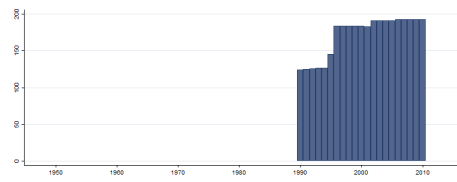
Min. Year:2005 Max. Year: 2015
N: 81 n: 830 \bar{N} : 75 \bar{T} : 10

4.0.183 kun_legabs Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).



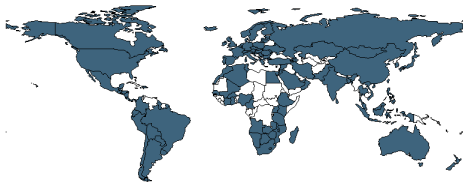
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 192



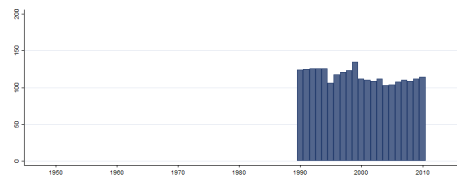
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 195 n: 3606 \bar{N} : 172 \bar{T} : 18

4.0.184 kun_legrel Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).



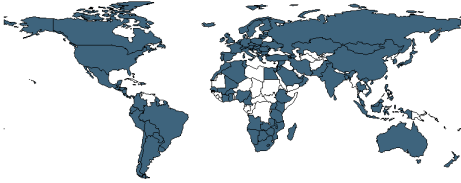
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 114



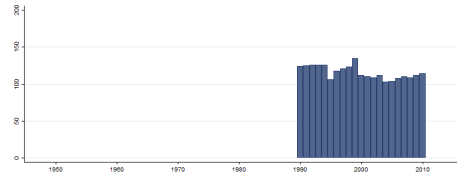
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 141 n: 2433 \bar{N} : 116 \bar{T} : 17

4.0.185 kun_wiqrleg_all Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).



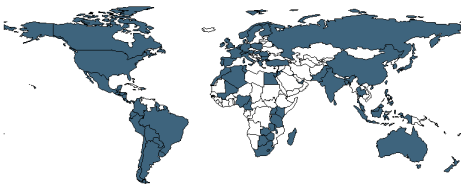
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 114



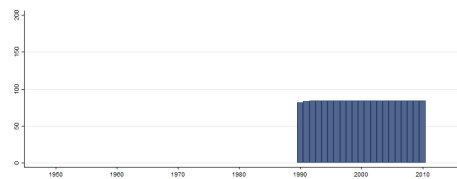
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 141 n: 2433 \bar{N} : 116 \bar{T} : 17

4.0.186 kun_wiqrleg_full Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 84



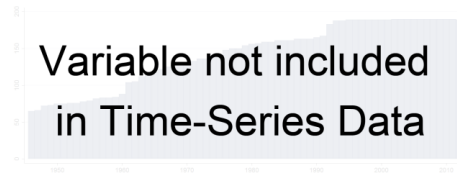
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 84 n: 1761 \bar{N} : 84 \bar{T} : 21

4.0.187 lis_gini Gini Coefficient

Gini Coefficient.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 37

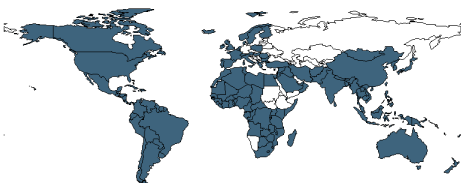


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

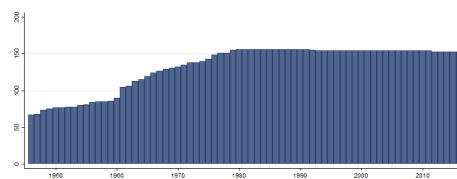
4.0.188 lp_legor Legal Origin

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



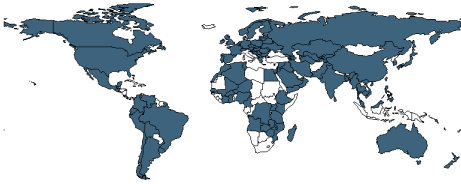
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 153



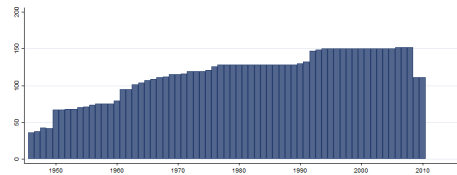
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2016
N: 156 n: 9404 \bar{N} : 132 \bar{T} : 60

4.0.189 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 \bar{N} : 114 \bar{T} : 47

4.0.190 mad_gdppc1500 GDP per Capita year 1500

GDP per Capita year 1500.



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

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.191 mad_gdppc1600 GDP per Capita year 1600

GDP per Capita year 1600.



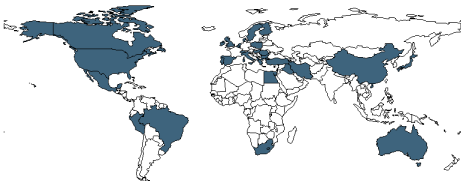
Min. Year:.. Max. Year: .
N: 30

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.192 mad_gdppc1700 GDP per Capita year 1700

GDP per Capita year 1700.



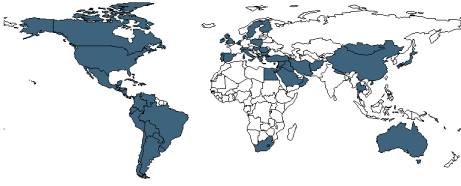
Min. Year:.. Max. Year: .
N: 30

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

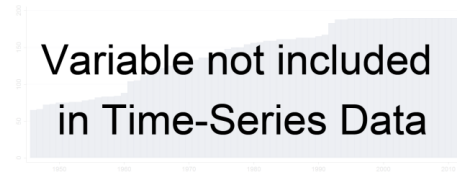
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.193 mad_gdppc1820 GDP per Capita year 1820

GDP per Capita year 1820.



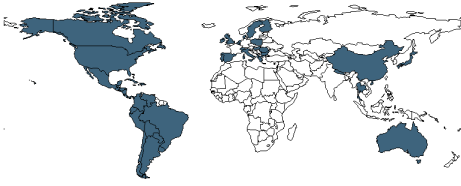
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 56



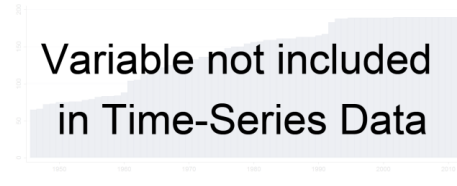
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.194 mad_gdppc1900 GDP per Capita year 1900

GDP per Capita year 1900.



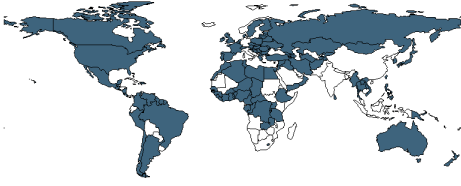
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 44



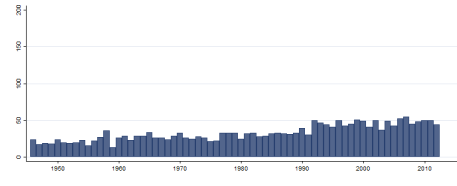
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.195 nelda_rpae Riots and Protests after Election

If so, a "Yes" is coded. The riots and protests should at least somewhat be related to the handling or outcome of the election.



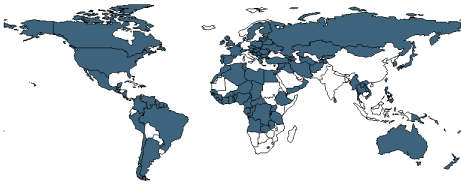
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 120



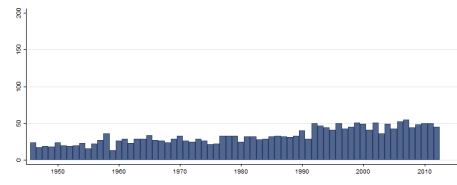
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 172 n: 2214 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 13

4.0.196 nelda_vcdb Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election

If there was any significant violence relating to the elections that resulted in civilian deaths, a "yes" is coded. These deaths should be at least plausibly related to the election, though sometimes it is difficult to be certain. Deaths related to civil war that are not intended to influence the election, and are not caused by the election, should not be counted.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 121

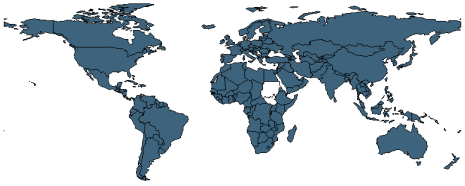


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 172 n: 2215 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 13

4.0.197 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.



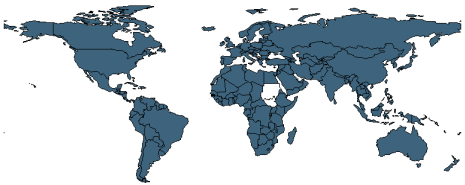
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 190

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.198 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.



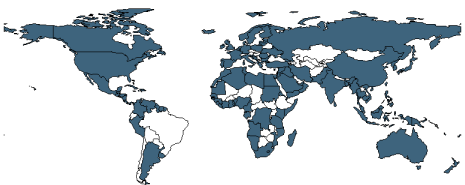
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 190

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.199 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.



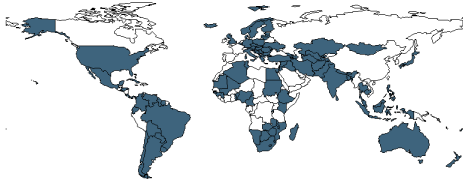
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 146

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

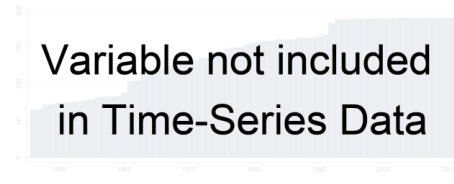
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.200 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)?



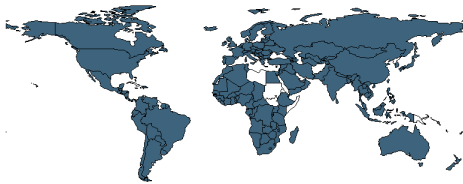
Min. Year: 2015 Max. Year: 2015
N: 117



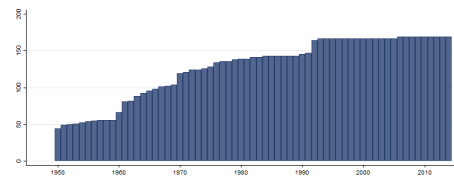
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.201 pwt_pop Population (in millions)

Population (in millions).



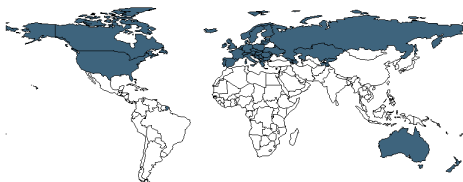
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 169



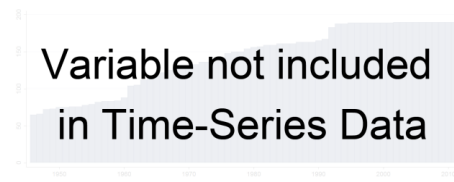
Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2014
N: 174 n: 8285 \bar{N} : 127 \bar{T} : 48

4.0.202 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

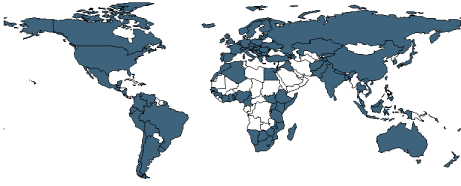


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

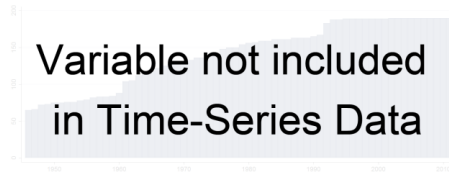
4.0.203 qs_impar Impartial Public Administration

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

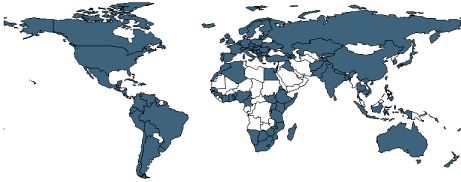


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

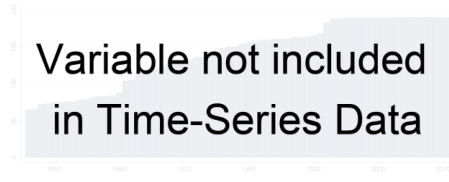
4.0.204 qs_prof Professional Public Administration

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

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



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



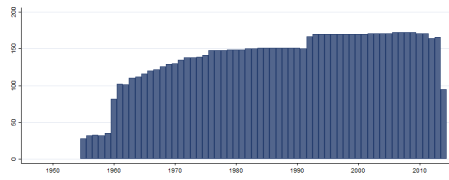
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.205 ross_gas_prod Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 172



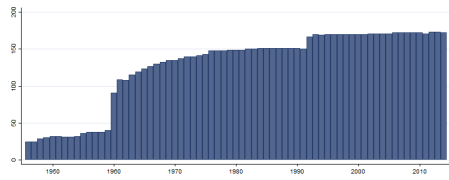
Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2014
N: 188 n: 8335 \bar{N} : 139 \bar{T} : 44

4.0.206 ross_oil_prod Oil production in metric tons

Oil production in metric tons.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 173



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

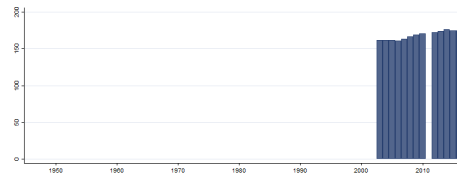
4.0.207 rsf_pfi Press Freedom Index

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.



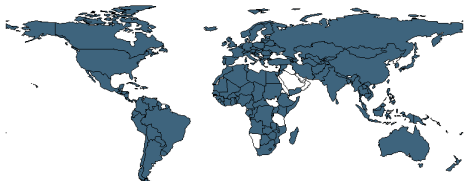
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 176



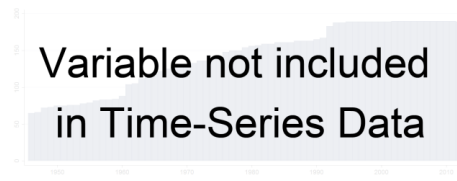
Min. Year:2003 Max. Year: 2016
N: 179 n: 2189 \bar{N} : 156 \bar{T} : 12

4.0.208 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



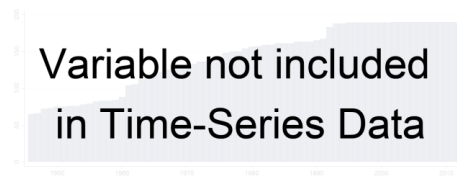
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.209 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%.



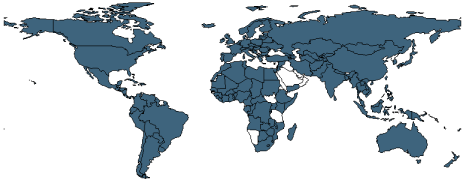
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 147



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

4.0.210 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%.



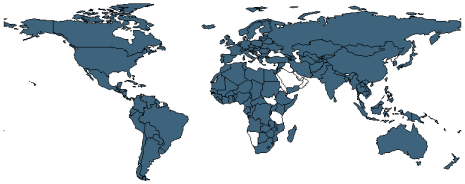
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 147

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.211 sai_statehistn00v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 0%.



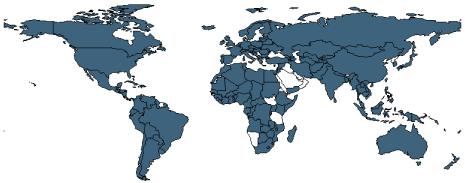
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 147

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.212 sai_statehistn10v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 10%.



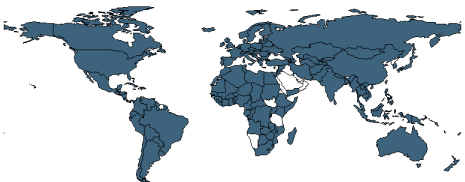
Min. Year:2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 147

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.213 sai_statehistn50v3 Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%

Normalized Values State Antiquity Index, with the discounting rates 50%.



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

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

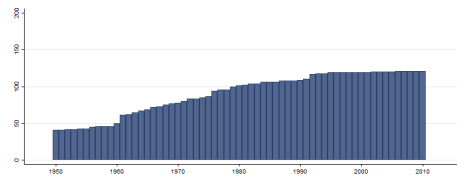
4.0.214 sau_mti Marine Trophic Index

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) etc. The countries that have mainland and islands, only index of mainland included as an index for the specific country (e.x. Brazil).



Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 120

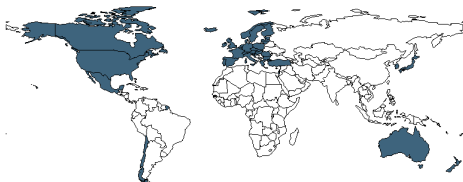


Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 122 n: 5531 \bar{N} : 91 \bar{T} : 45

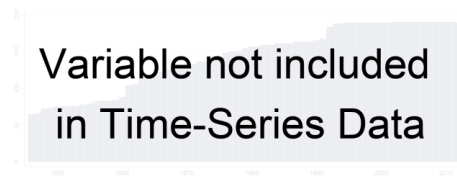
4.0.215 sgi_qd Quality of Democracy

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



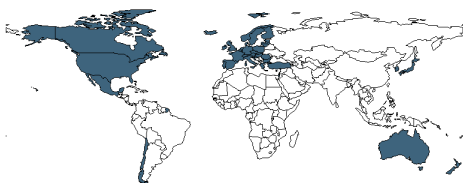
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 41



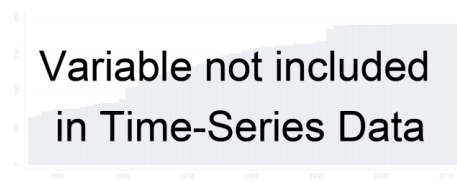
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.216 sgi_so Policy Performance: Social Policies - Overall

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



Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 41

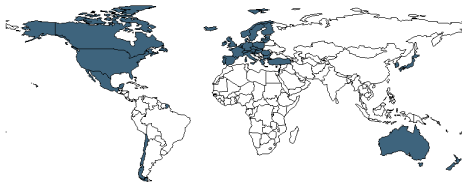


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.217 sgi_soed Policy Performance: Social Policies - Education

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Education (Education Policy, Upper Secondary Attainment, Tertiary Attainment, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Results, Programme

for International Student Assessment (PISA) Socioeconomic Background, Pre-primary Expenditure)



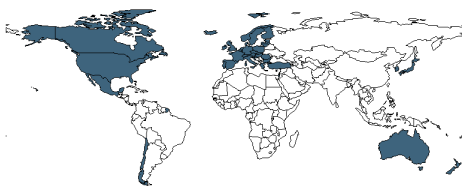
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 41

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.218 sgi_sofa Policy Performance: Social Policies - Families

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Families (Family Policy, Child Care Density Age 0-2, Child Care Density Age 3-5, Fertility Rate, Child Poverty Rate)



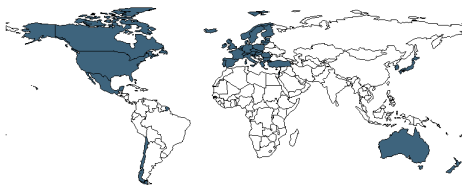
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 41

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.219 sgi_sogi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA))



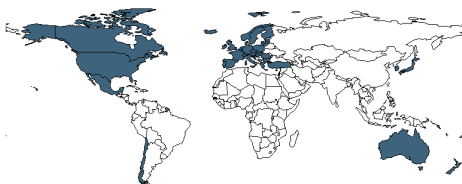
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 41

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.220 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)



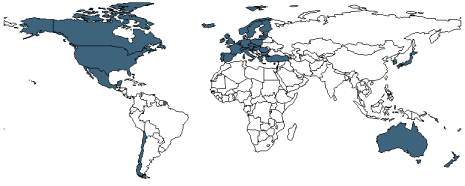
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 41

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.221 sgi_soin Policy Performance: Social Policies - Integration Policy

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Integration (Integration Policy, Foreign-born to Native Upper Secondary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Tertiary Attainment, Foreign-born to Native Unemployment, Foreign-born to Native Employment)



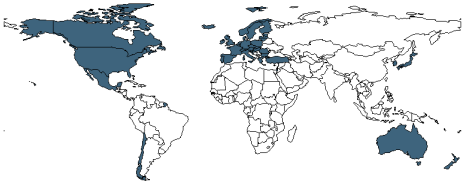
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 41

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.222 sgi_sope Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty)



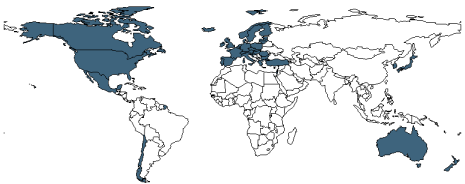
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 41

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.223 sgi_sosi Policy Performance: Social Policies - Social Inclusion

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction)



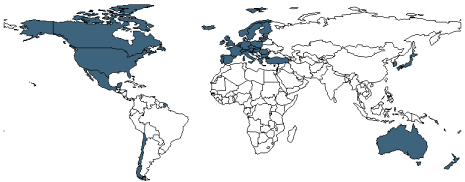
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 41

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.224 sgi_sosl Policy Performance: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions

Policy Performance: Social Policies - Safe Living (Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Thefts, Confidence in Police)



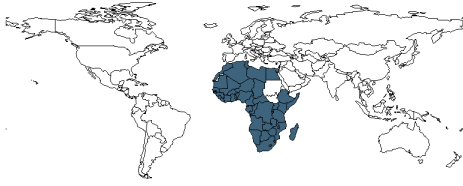
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 41

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

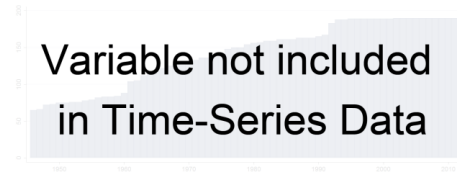
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.225 slavet_inexparea 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.



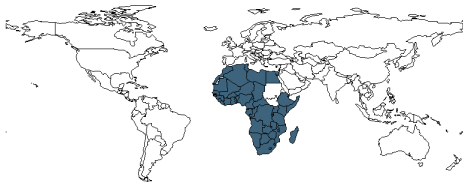
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 51



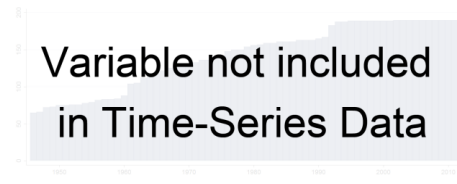
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.226 slavet_inexppop 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.



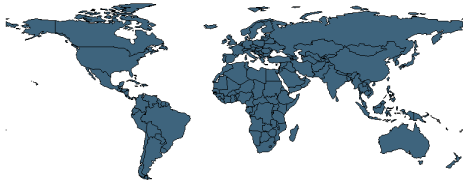
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 51



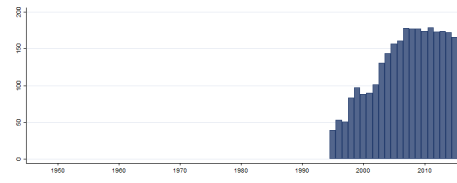
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.227 ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index

Corruption Perceptions Index.



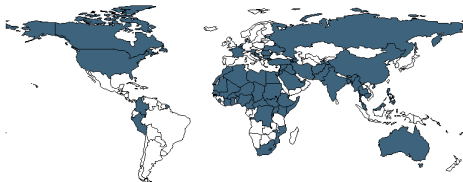
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 180



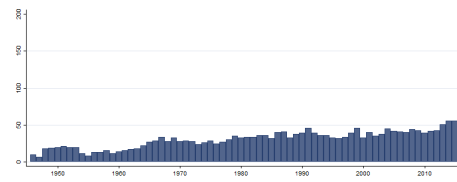
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2015
N: 185 n: 2765 \bar{N} : 132 \bar{T} : 15

4.0.228 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.



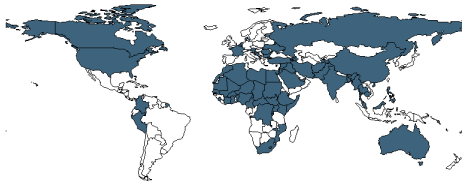
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2015
N: 73



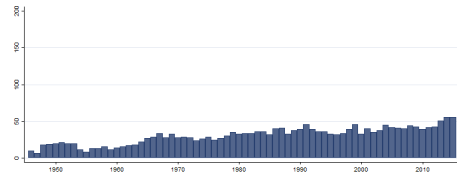
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 151 n: 2153 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 14

4.0.229 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.



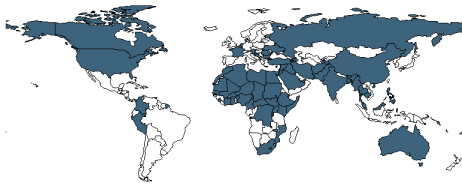
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2015
N: 73



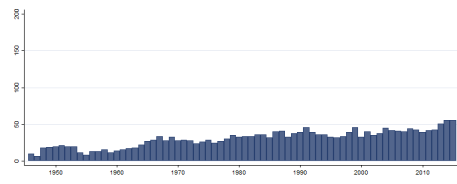
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 151 n: 2153 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 14

4.0.230 ucdp_type3 Internal armed conflict

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



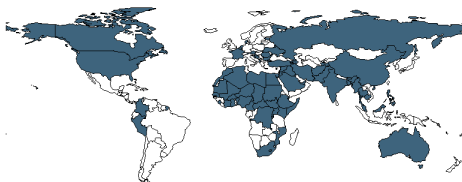
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2015
N: 73



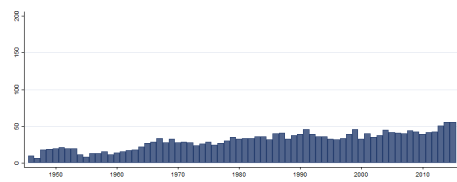
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 151 n: 2153 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 14

4.0.231 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.



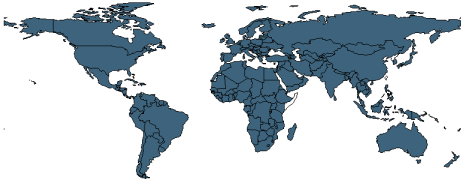
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2015
N: 73



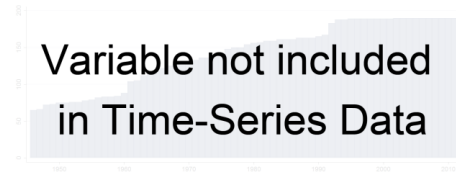
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 151 n: 2153 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 14

4.0.232 undp_hdi Human Development Index

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean. Refer to Technical notes for more details. The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc. The HDRO offers the other composite indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender disparity and human poverty.



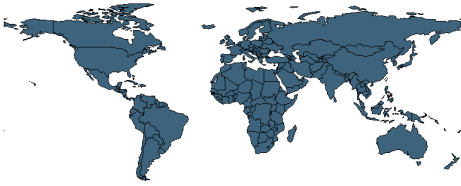
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 186



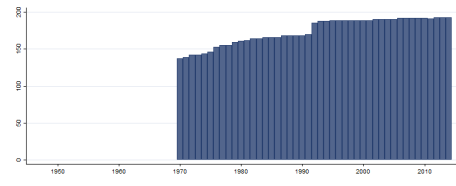
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.233 unna_pop Population

Population.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 193

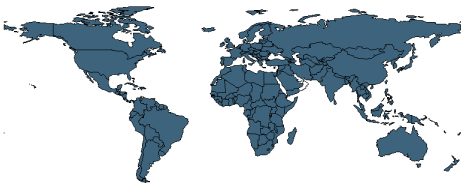


Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014
N: 202 n: 7837 \bar{N} : 174 \bar{T} : 39

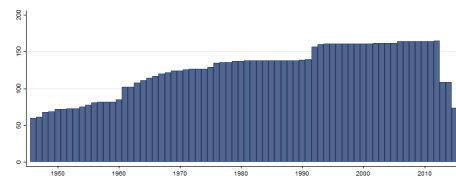
4.0.234 vdem_corr Political corruption

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: 2013
N: 165



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 175 n: 8789 \bar{N} : 126 \bar{T} : 50

4.0.235 vdem_delibdem Deliberative democracy index

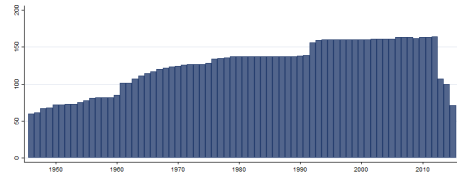
Deliberative democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

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: 2014
N: 164

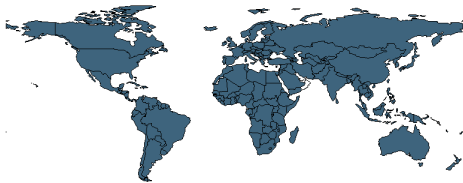


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 174 n: 8733 \bar{N} : 125 \bar{T} : 50

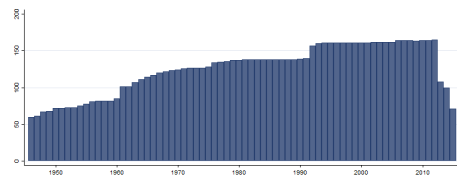
4.0.236 vdem_egaldem Egalitarian democracy index

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: 2014
N: 165

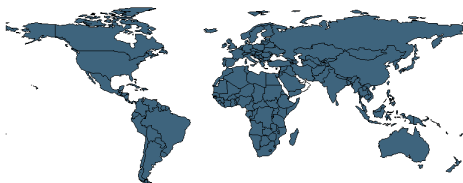


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 175 n: 8766 \bar{N} : 125 \bar{T} : 50

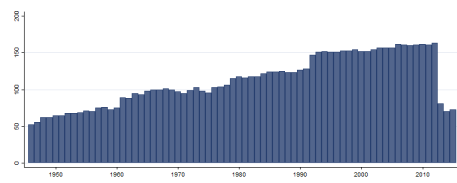
4.0.237 vdem_gender Women political empowerment index

Women political empowerment index. Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions. Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.



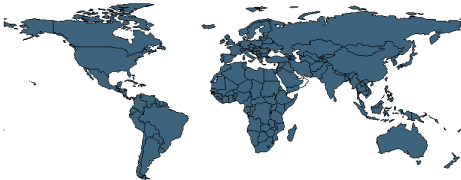
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 165



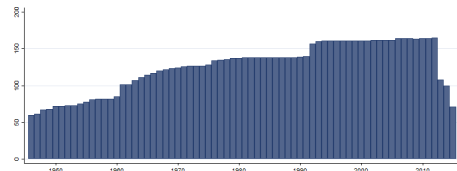
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 174 n: 7848 \bar{N} : 112 \bar{T} : 45

4.0.238 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: 2014
N: 165

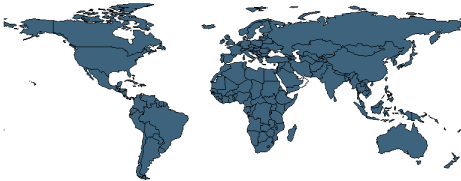


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 175 n: 8766 \bar{N} : 125 \bar{T} : 50

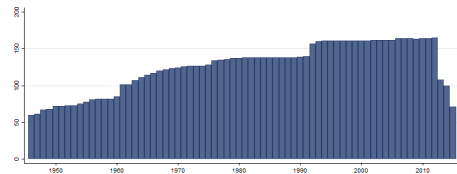
4.0.239 vdem_partipdem Participatory democracy index

Participatory democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 165



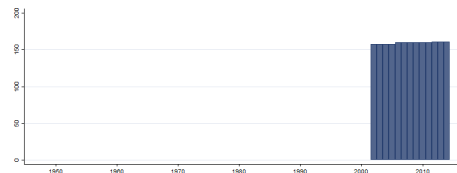
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2015
N: 175 n: 8766 \bar{N} : 125 \bar{T} : 50

4.0.240 voh_gti Global Terrorism Index

Global Terrorism Index.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 161

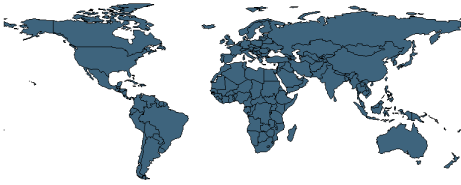


Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2014
N: 162 n: 2075 \bar{N} : 160 \bar{T} : 13

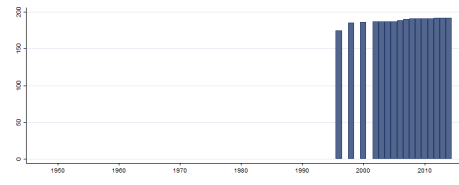
4.0.241 wbgi_cce Control of Corruption

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".



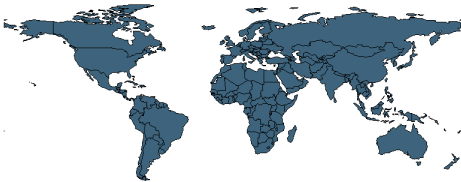
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 192



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014
N: 193 n: 3013 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 16

4.0.242 wbi_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.



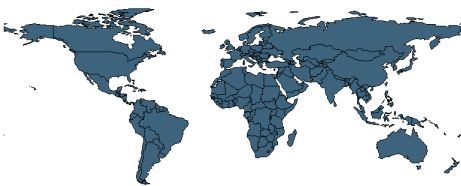
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014
N: 195 n: 3030 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 16

4.0.243 wbi_rle Rule of Law

Rule of Law - Estimate: "Rule of Law" includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.



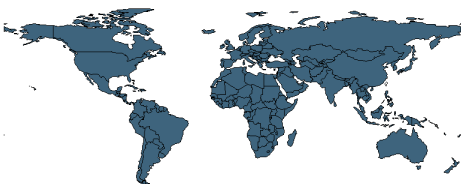
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194



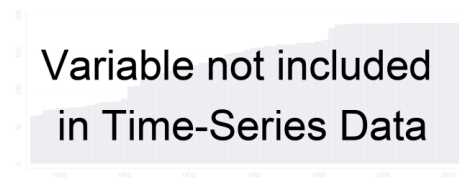
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2014
N: 195 n: 3072 \bar{N} : 162 \bar{T} : 16

4.0.244 wdi_ace1 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.



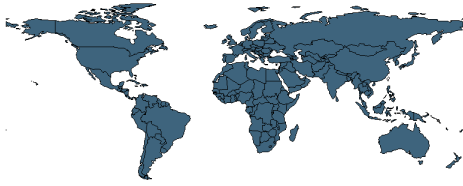
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 192



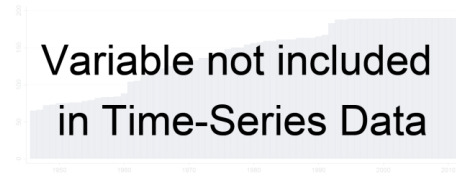
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.245 wdi_acelr Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population)

Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.



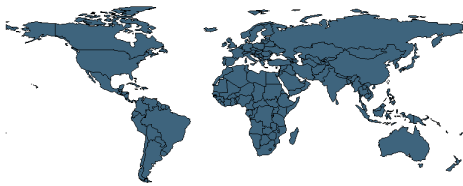
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 192



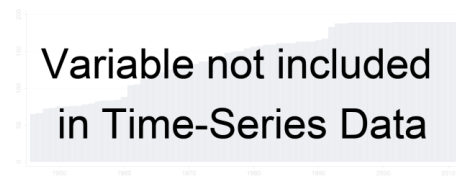
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.246 wdi_acelu Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population)

Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.



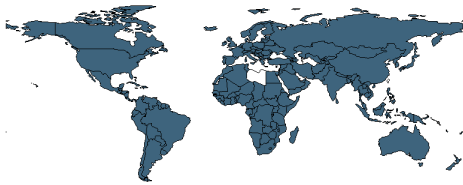
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 192



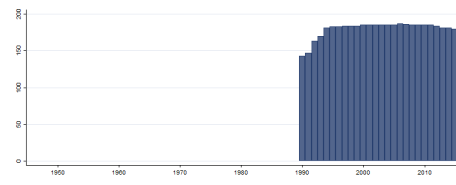
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.247 wdi_aciwi Improved water source (% of population with access)

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



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 186



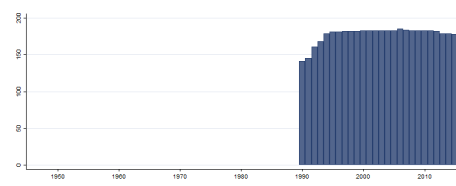
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015
N: 191 n: 4671 \bar{N} : 180 \bar{T} : 24

4.0.248 wdi_aciwr Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)

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



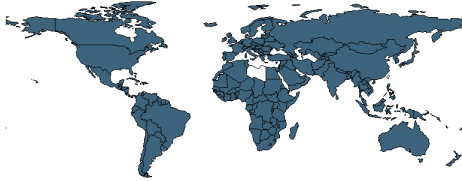
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 184



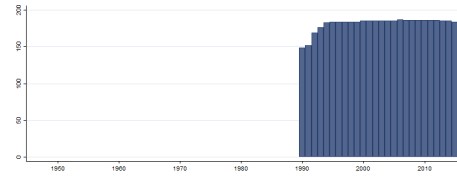
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015
N: 189 n: 4619 \bar{N} : 178 \bar{T} : 24

4.0.249 wdi_aciwu Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)

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



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 187



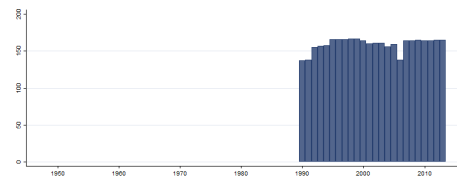
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015
N: 191 n: 4716 \bar{N} : 181 \bar{T} : 25

4.0.250 wdi_afp 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.



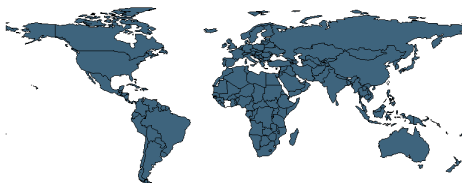
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 165



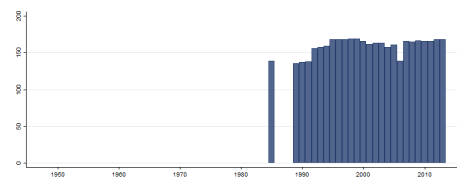
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013
N: 172 n: 3827 \bar{N} : 159 \bar{T} : 22

4.0.251 wdi_afpt 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.



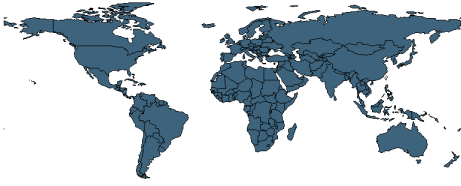
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 168



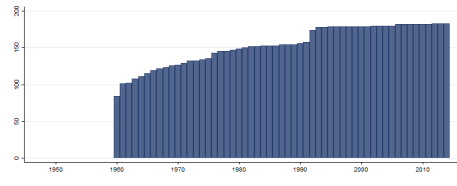
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2013
N: 175 n: 4143 \bar{N} : 143 \bar{T} : 24

4.0.252 wdi_agedr Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents—people younger than 15 or older than 64—to the working-age population—those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.



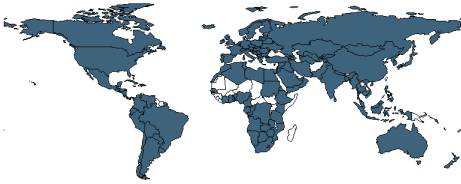
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 183



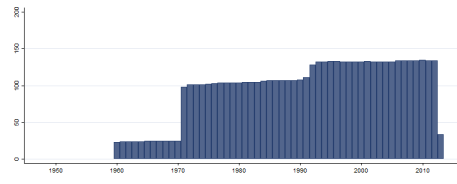
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 189 n: 8463 \bar{N} : 154 \bar{T} : 45

4.0.253 wdi_ane 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.



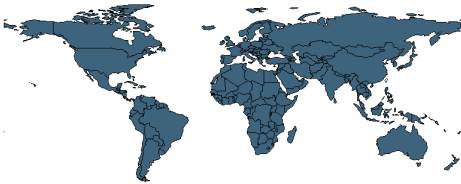
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 135



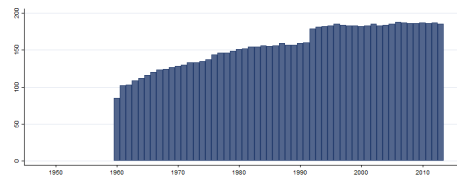
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 139 n: 5286 \bar{N} : 98 \bar{T} : 38

4.0.254 wdi_birth Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.



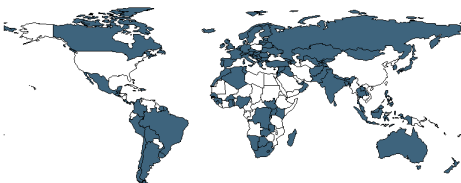
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 189



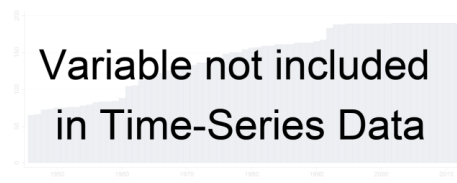
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 196 n: 8426 \bar{N} : 156 \bar{T} : 43

4.0.255 wdi_busden New business density

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.



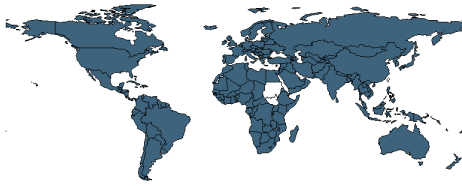
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 122



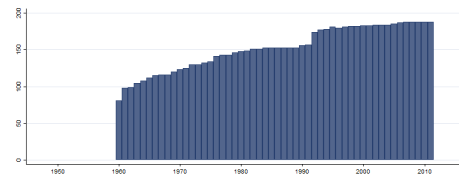
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.256 wdi_co2 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.



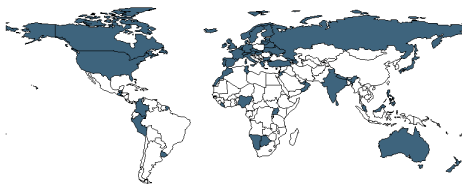
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 187



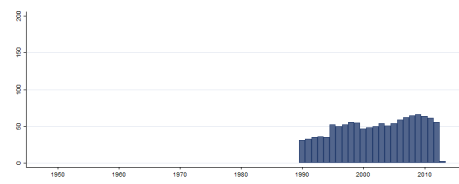
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 192 n: 7912 \bar{N} : 152 \bar{T} : 41

4.0.257 wdi_debt Central government debt, total (% of GDP)

Debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. It includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.



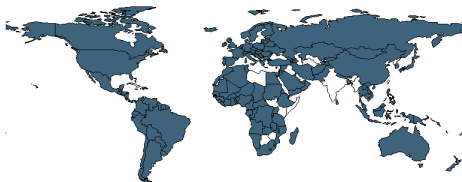
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 67



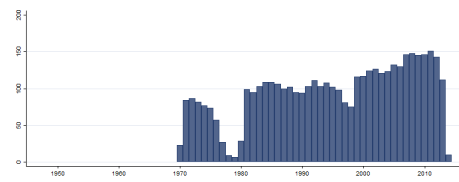
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013
N: 105 n: 1175 \bar{N} : 49 \bar{T} : 11

4.0.258 wdi_eduprp Percentage of enrolment in primary education in private institutions (%)

Percentage of enrolment in primary education in private institutions (%)



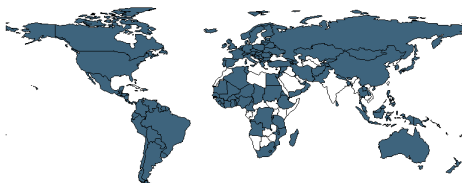
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 169



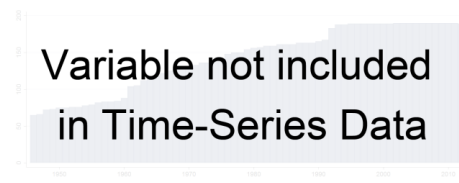
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014
N: 189 n: 4340 \bar{N} : 96 \bar{T} : 23

4.0.259 wdi_eduprs Percentage of enrolment in secondary education in private institutions (%)

Percentage of enrolment in secondary education in private institutions (%)



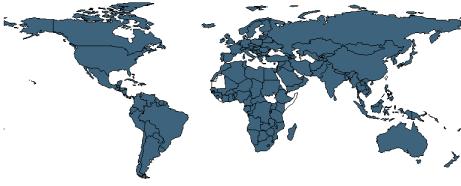
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 155



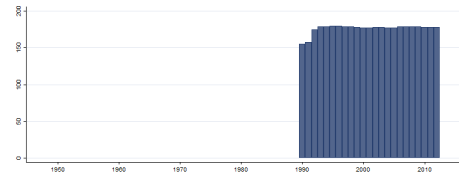
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.260 wdi_elerenew Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)

Renewable electricity is the share of electricity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.



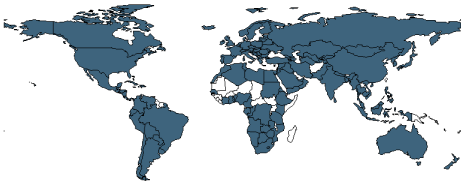
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 178



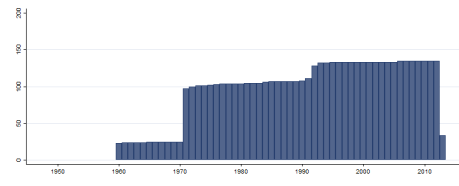
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 186 n: 4056 \bar{N} : 176 \bar{T} : 22

4.0.261 wdi_elprodcoal Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.



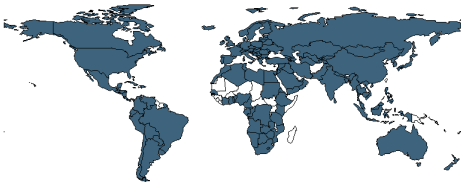
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 135



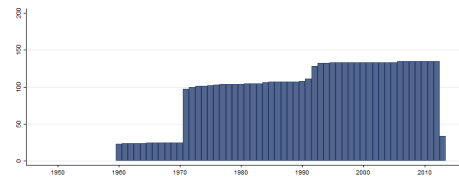
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 139 n: 5298 \bar{N} : 98 \bar{T} : 38

4.0.262 wdi_elprodgas Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.



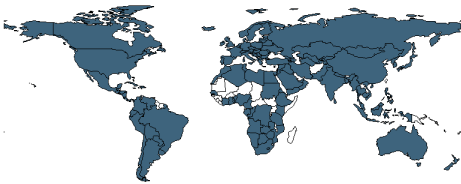
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 135



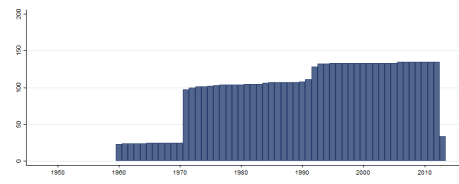
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 139 n: 5298 \bar{N} : 98 \bar{T} : 38

4.0.263 wdi_elprodhhd Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.



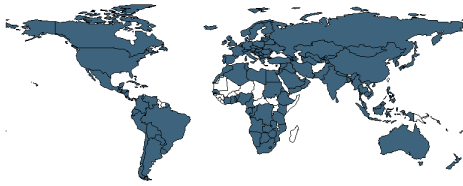
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 135



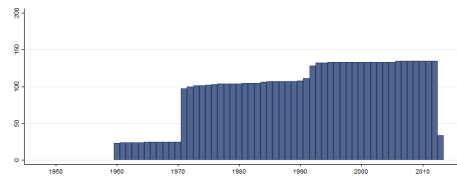
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 139 n: 5298 \bar{N} : 98 \bar{T} : 38

4.0.264 wdi_elprodnuc Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.



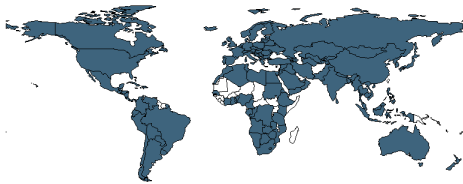
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 135



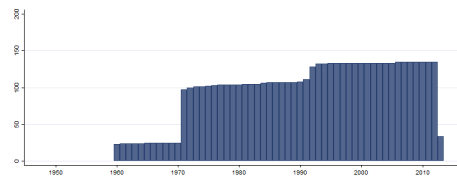
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 139 n: 5298 \bar{N} : 98 \bar{T} : 38

4.0.265 wdi_elprodoil Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.



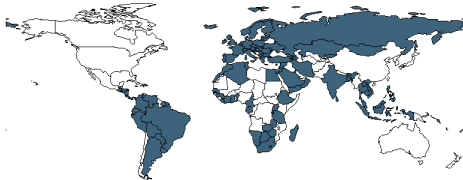
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 135



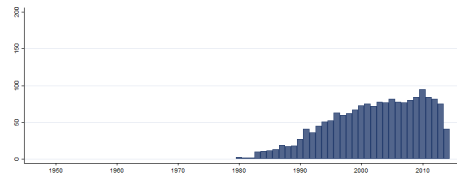
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 139 n: 5298 \bar{N} : 98 \bar{T} : 38

4.0.266 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).



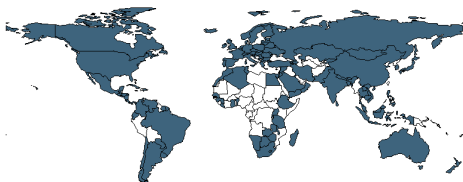
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 116



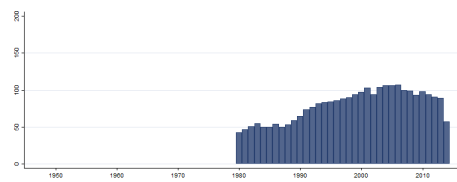
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014
N: 149 n: 1764 \bar{N} : 50 \bar{T} : 12

4.0.267 wdi_empagr Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4).



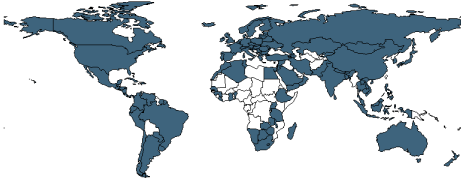
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 126



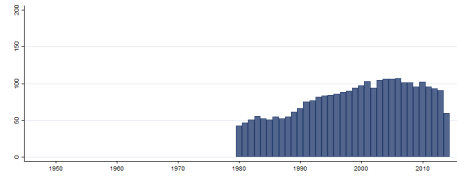
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014
N: 169 n: 2773 \bar{N} : 79 \bar{T} : 16

4.0.268 wdi_empind Employment in industry (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 128



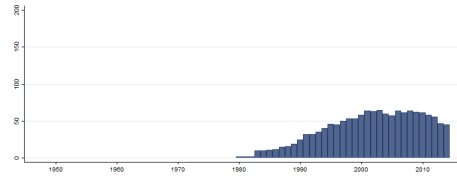
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014
N: 169 n: 2806 \bar{N} : 80 \bar{T} : 17

4.0.269 wdi_emppt Part time employment, total (% of total employment)

Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.



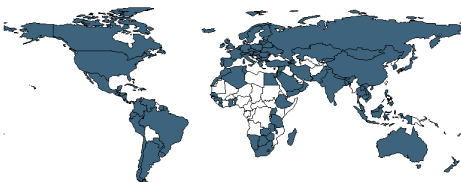
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 62



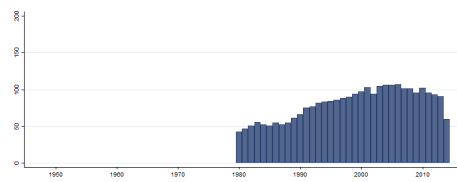
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014
N: 91 n: 1395 \bar{N} : 40 \bar{T} : 15

4.0.270 wdi_empser Employment in services (% of total employment)

Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4).



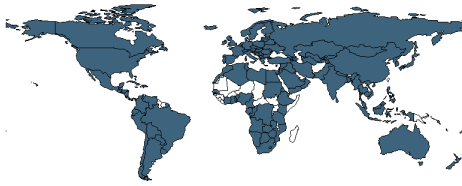
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 128



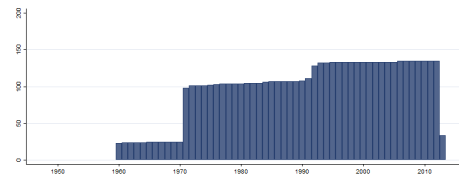
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014
N: 169 n: 2806 \bar{N} : 80 \bar{T} : 17

4.0.271 wdi_eneimp 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.



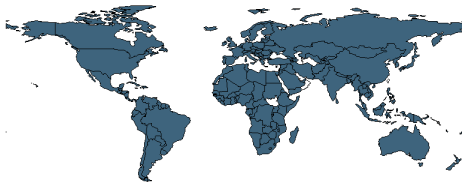
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 135



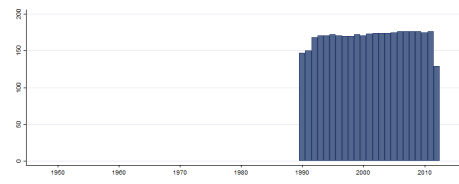
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 139 n: 5300 \bar{N} : 98 \bar{T} : 38

4.0.272 wdi_enerenew Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)

Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.



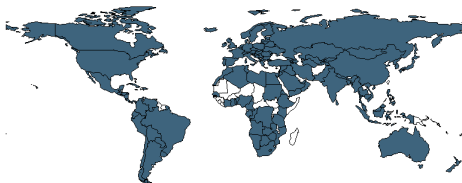
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2012
N: 176



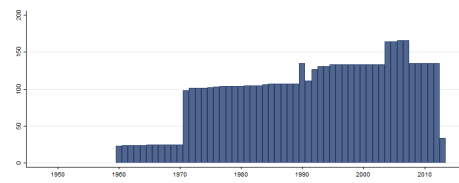
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 182 n: 3887 \bar{N} : 169 \bar{T} : 21

4.0.273 wdi_eneuse Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)

Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 135



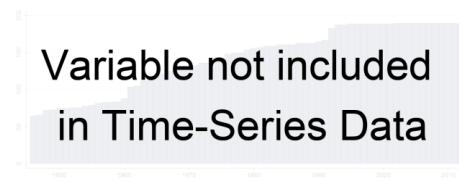
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 170 n: 5448 \bar{N} : 101 \bar{T} : 32

4.0.274 wdi_eodb Ease of doing business index

Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 189, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.



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

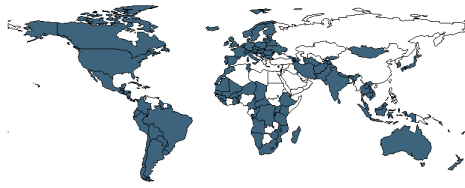


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

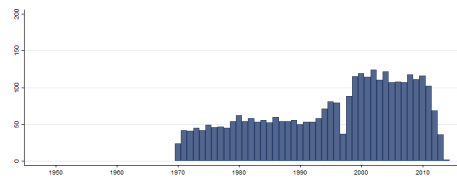
4.0.275 wdi_expedu Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%)

General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government.

General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.



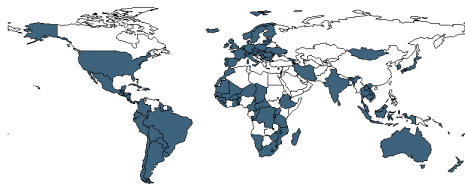
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 134



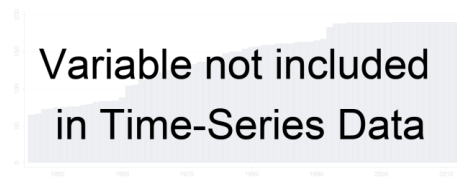
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014
N: 187 n: 3144 \bar{N} : 70 \bar{T} : 17

4.0.276 wdi_expdup Expenditure on primary as % of government expenditure on education (%)

Expenditure on education by level of education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrolment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/>



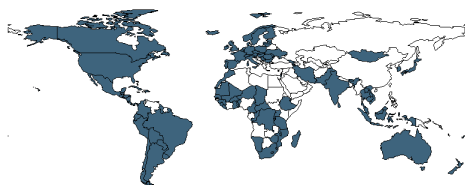
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 114



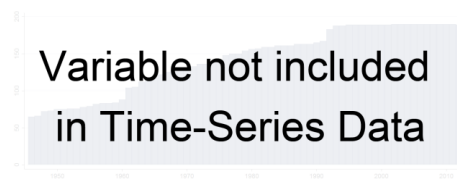
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.277 wdi_expdedus Expenditure on secondary as % of government expenditure on education (%)

Expenditure on education by level of education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrolment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/>



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 118

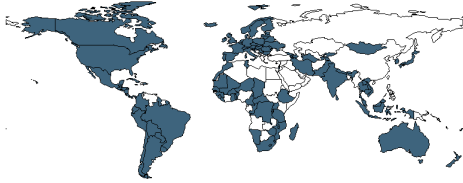


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

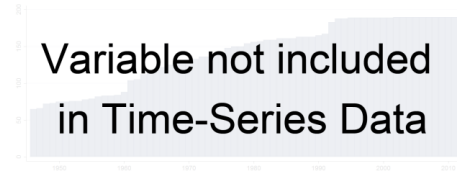
4.0.278 wdi_expedit Expenditure on tertiary as % of government expenditure on education (%)

Expenditure on education by level of education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex.

primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrolment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/>



Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 127



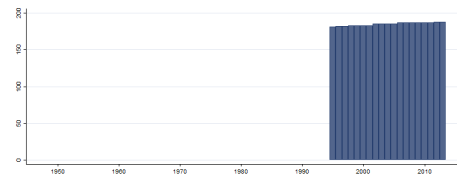
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.279 wdi_exph 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: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 188



Min. Year: 1995 Max. Year: 2013
N: 189 n: 3515 \bar{N} : 185 \bar{T} : 19

4.0.280 wdi_exphpr 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.



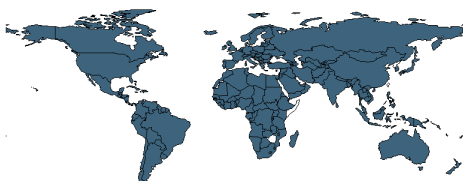
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 188



Min. Year: 1995 Max. Year: 2013
N: 189 n: 3515 \bar{N} : 185 \bar{T} : 19

4.0.281 wdi_exphu 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.



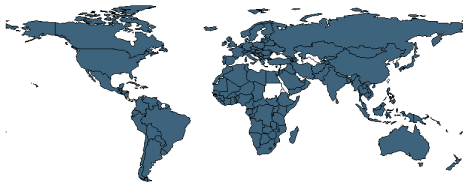
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 188



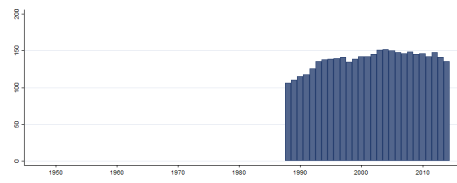
Min. Year: 1995 Max. Year: 2013
N: 189 n: 3515 \bar{N} : 185 \bar{T} : 19

4.0.282 wdi_expml 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



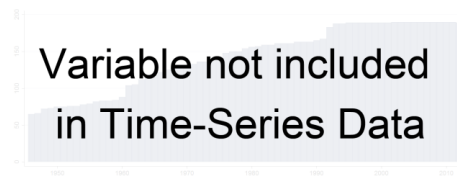
Min. Year: 1988 Max. Year: 2014
N: 165 n: 3726 \bar{N} : 138 \bar{T} : 23

4.0.283 wdi_expstup Government expenditure per primary student as % of GDP per capita (%)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.



Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 118



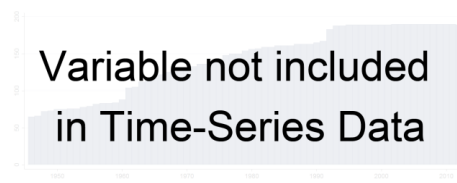
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.284 wdi_expstus Government expenditure per secondary student as % of GDP per capita (%)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.



Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 118



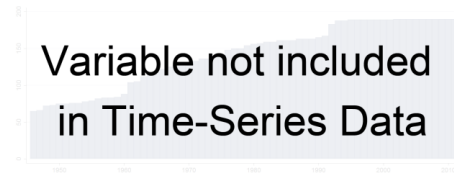
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.285 wdi_expstat Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%)

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.



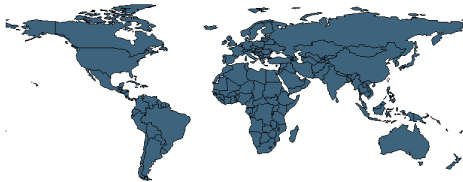
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 111



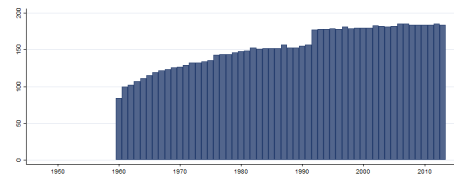
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.286 wdi_fertility Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.



Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 187



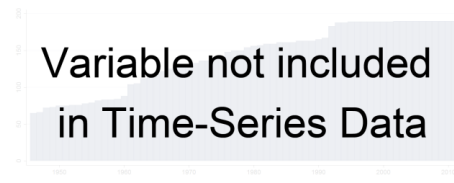
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 196 n: 8301 \bar{N} : 154 \bar{T} : 42

4.0.287 wdi_firfown Firms with female participation in ownership

Firms with female participation in ownership are the percentage of firms with a woman among the principal owners.



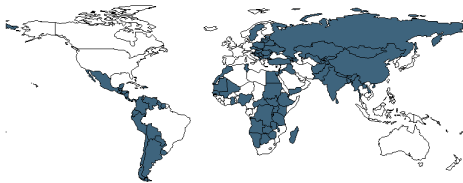
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2015
N: 101



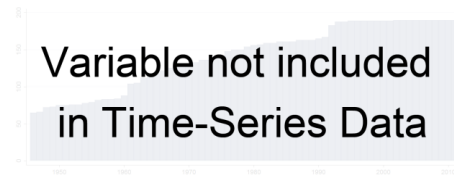
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.288 wdi_firftopm Firms with female top manager

Firms with female top manager refers to the percentage of firms in the private sector who have females as top managers. Top manager refers to the highest ranking manager or CEO of the establishment. This person may be the owner if he/she works as the manager of the firm. The results are based on surveys of more than 100,000 private firms.



Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2015
N: 101



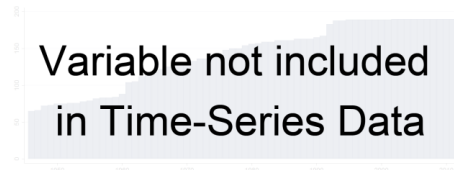
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.289 wdi_firgifttax Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials

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:2010 Max. Year: 2015
N: 102



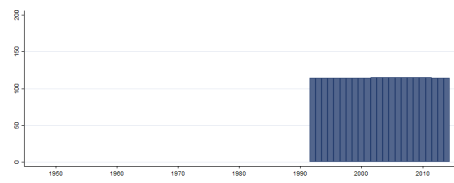
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.290 wdi_fooddef Depth of the food deficit

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



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 114



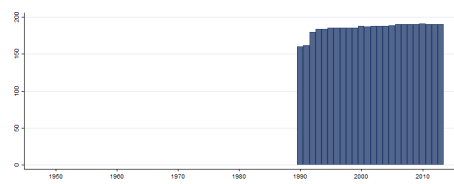
Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2014
N: 116 n: 2632 \bar{N} : 114 \bar{T} : 23

4.0.291 wdi_forest 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.



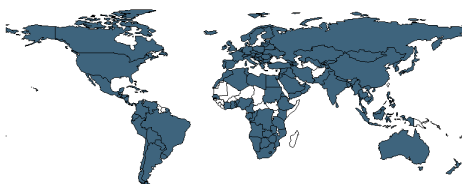
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 191



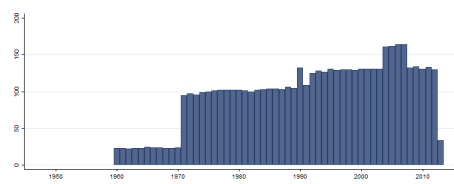
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013
N: 193 n: 4444 \bar{N} : 185 \bar{T} : 23

4.0.292 wdi_fossil Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)

Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.



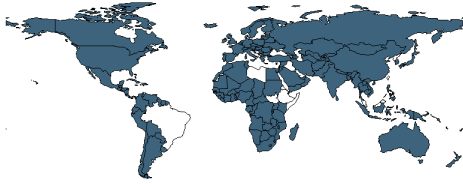
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 133



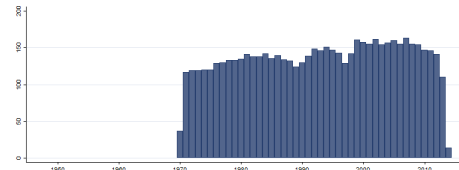
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 169 n: 5320 \bar{N} : 99 \bar{T} : 31

4.0.293 wdi_gerp Gross enrolment ratio, primary, both sexes (%)

Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



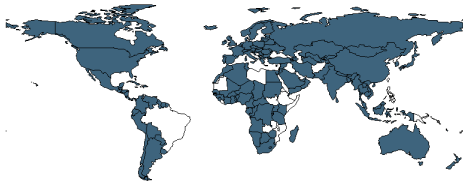
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 169



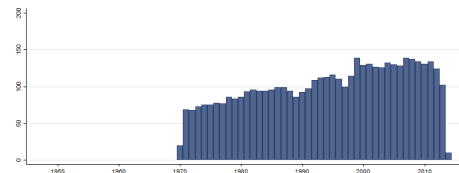
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014
N: 188 n: 6085 \bar{N} : 135 \bar{T} : 32

4.0.294 wdi_gerpp Gross enrolment ratio, pre-primary, both sexes (%)

Total enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 163



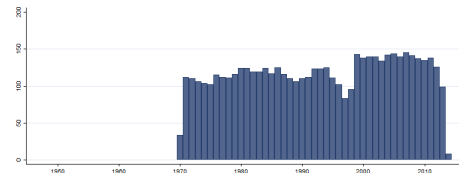
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014
N: 187 n: 4557 \bar{N} : 101 \bar{T} : 24

4.0.295 wdi_gers Gross enrolment ratio, secondary, both sexes (%)

Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.



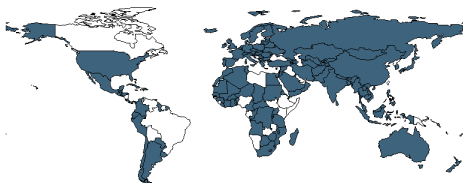
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 162



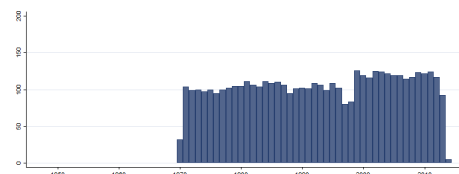
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014
N: 188 n: 5241 \bar{N} : 116 \bar{T} : 28

4.0.296 wdi_gert Gross enrolment ratio, tertiary, both sexes (%)

Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.



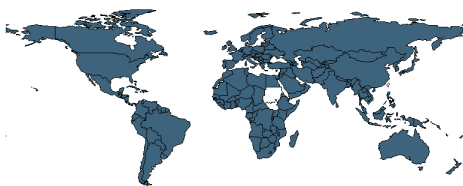
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 149



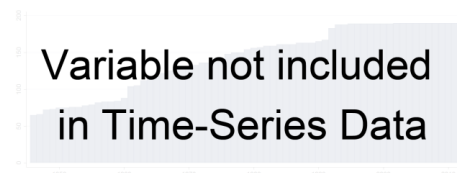
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2014
N: 187 n: 4667 \bar{N} : 104 \bar{T} : 25

4.0.297 wdi_imigs International migrant stock (% of population)

International migrant stock is the number of people born in a country other than that in which they live. It also includes refugees. The data used to estimate the international migrant stock at a particular time are obtained mainly from population censuses. The estimates are derived from the data on foreign-born population—people who have residence in one country but were born in another country. When data on the foreign-born population are not available, data on foreign population—that is, people who are citizens of a country other than the country in which they reside—are used as estimates. After the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 people living in one of the newly independent countries who were born in another were classified as international migrants. Estimates of migrant stock in the newly independent states from 1990 on are based on the 1989 census of the Soviet Union. For countries with information on the international migrant stock for at least two points in time, interpolation or extrapolation was used to estimate the international migrant stock on July 1 of the reference years. For countries with only one observation, estimates for the reference years were derived using rates of change in the migrant stock in the years preceding or following the single observation available. A model was used to estimate migrants for countries that had no data.



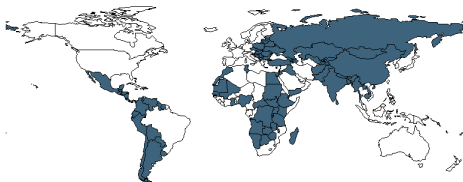
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 190



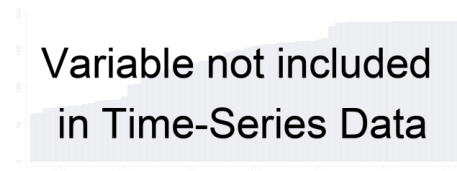
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.298 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.



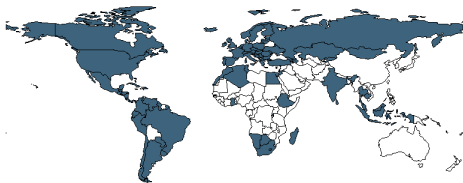
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2015
N: 101



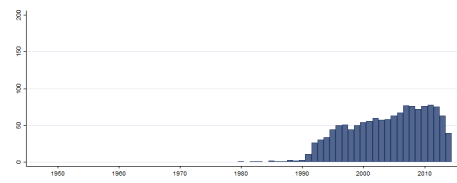
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.299 wdi_lfpedup 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.



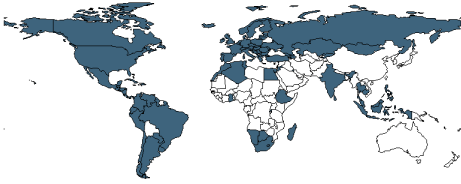
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 92



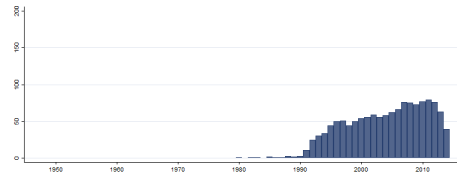
Min. Year: 1980 Max. Year: 2014
N: 122 n: 1326 \bar{N} : 38 \bar{T} : 11

4.0.300 wdi_lfpedus 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.



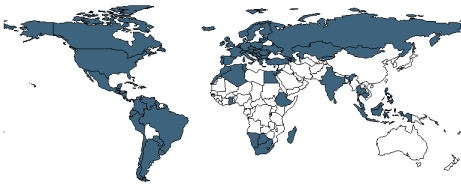
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 93



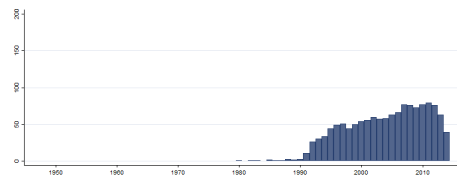
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014
N: 122 n: 1323 \bar{N} : 38 \bar{T} : 11

4.0.301 wdi_lfpedut 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:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 93



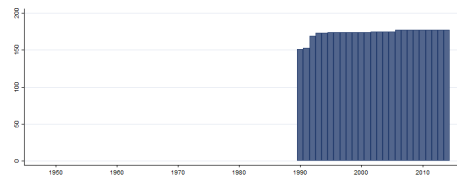
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014
N: 122 n: 1328 \bar{N} : 38 \bar{T} : 11

4.0.302 wdi_lfpf 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.



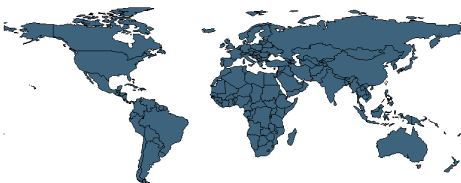
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 177



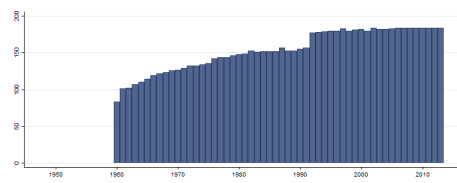
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2014
N: 179 n: 4330 \bar{N} : 173 \bar{T} : 24

4.0.303 wdi_lifexp 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.



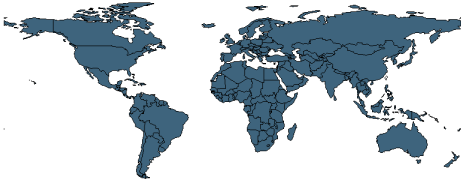
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 185



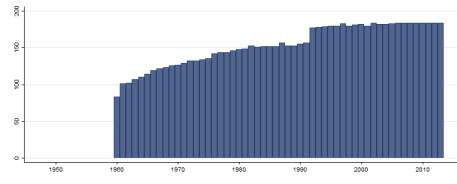
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 195 n: 8308 \bar{N} : 154 \bar{T} : 43

4.0.304 wdi_lifexpf 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: 2013
N: 185



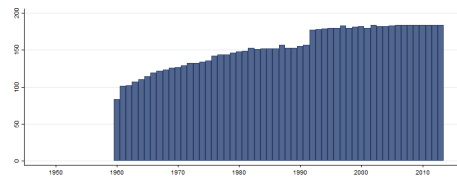
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 195 n: 8308 \bar{N} : 154 \bar{T} : 43

4.0.305 wdi_lifexpm 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.



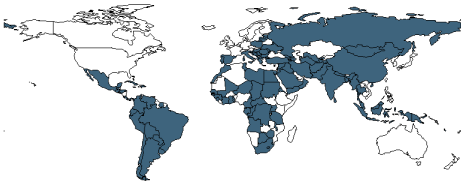
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 185



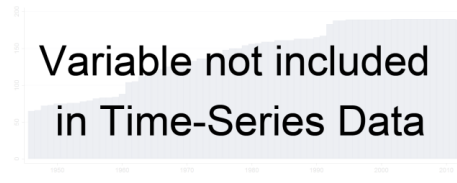
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 195 n: 8308 \bar{N} : 154 \bar{T} : 43

4.0.306 wdi_litrad Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.



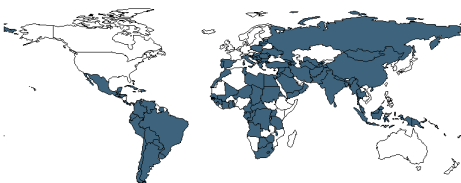
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 118



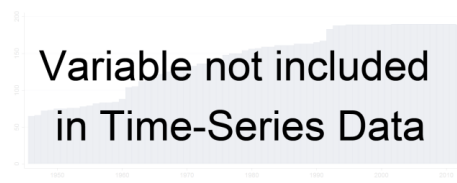
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

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

Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 118



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

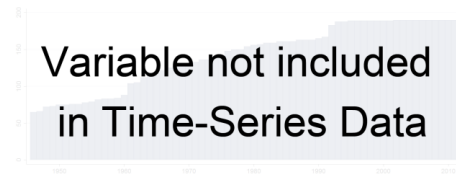
4.0.308 wdi_litradm Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, male (%)

Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability

to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.



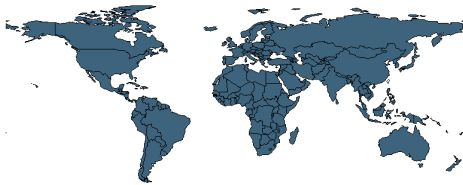
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 118



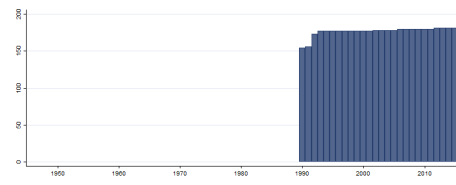
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.309 wdi_lrmd Lifetime risk of maternal death (%)

Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death.



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



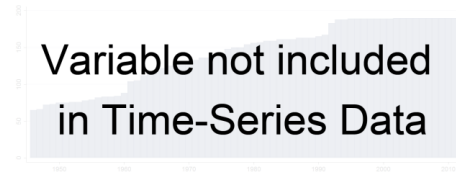
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2015
N: 183 n: 4592 \bar{N} : 177 \bar{T} : 25

4.0.310 wdi_migration 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.



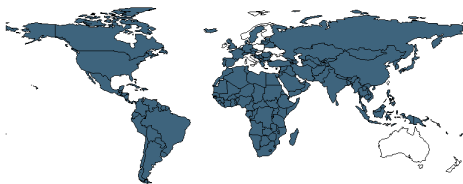
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 183



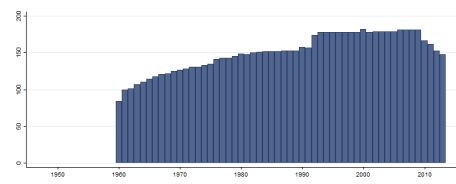
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.311 wdi_mortf Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60—that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.



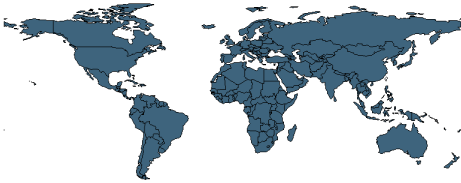
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 168



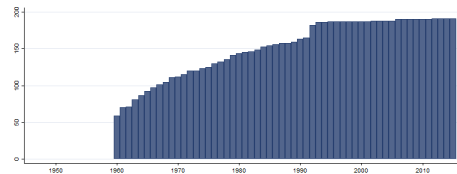
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 192 n: 8137 \bar{N} : 151 \bar{T} : 42

4.0.312 wdi_mortinf Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.



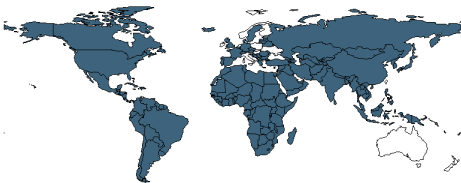
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 191



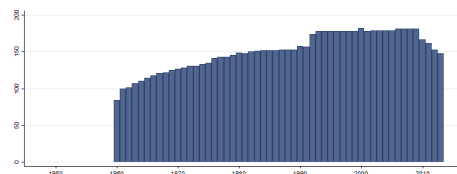
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2015
N: 196 n: 8497 \bar{N} : 152 \bar{T} : 43

4.0.313 wdi_mortm Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60—that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.



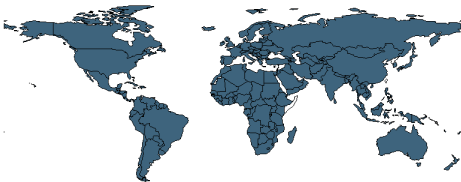
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 168



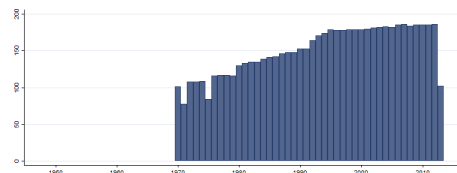
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 192 n: 8137 \bar{N} : 151 \bar{T} : 42

4.0.314 wdi_oilrent Oil rents (% of GDP)

Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.



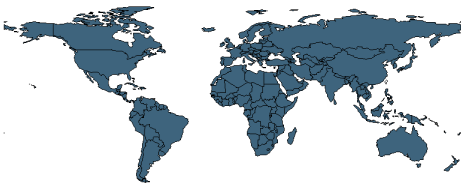
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 187



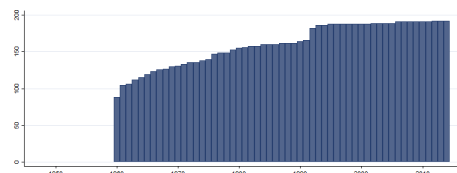
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 194 n: 6644 \bar{N} : 151 \bar{T} : 34

4.0.315 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. The values shown are midyear estimates.



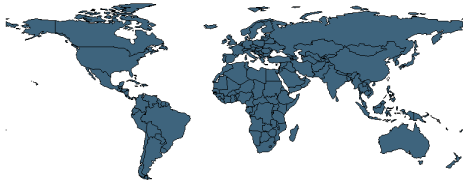
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 192



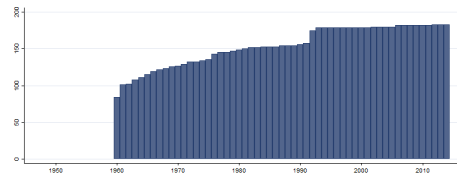
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 198 n: 8834 \bar{N} : 161 \bar{T} : 45

4.0.316 wdi_pop14 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.



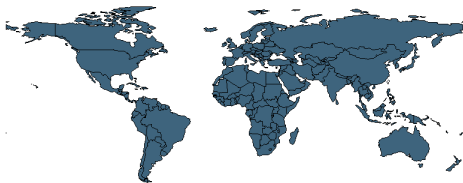
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 183



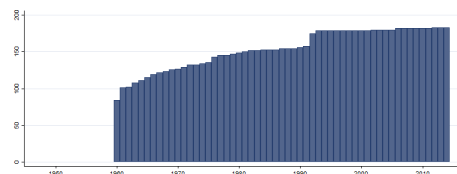
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 189 n: 8466 \bar{N} : 154 \bar{T} : 45

4.0.317 wdi_pop1564 Population, ages 15-64 (% of total)

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.



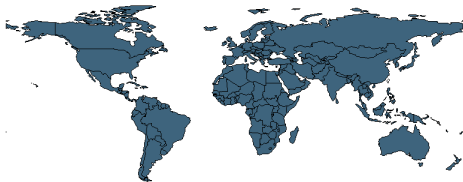
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 183



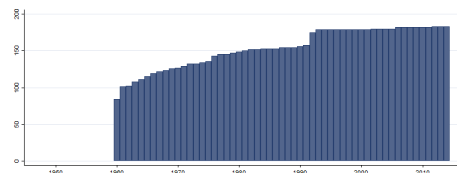
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 189 n: 8466 \bar{N} : 154 \bar{T} : 45

4.0.318 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.



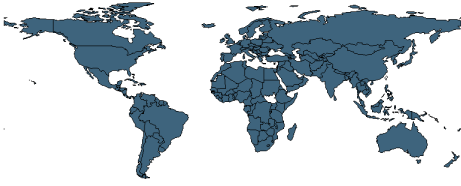
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 183



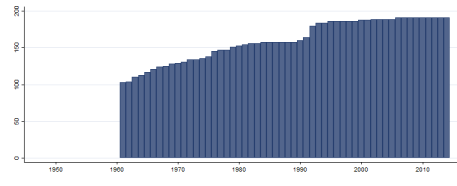
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 189 n: 8466 \bar{N} : 154 \bar{T} : 45

4.0.319 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:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 191



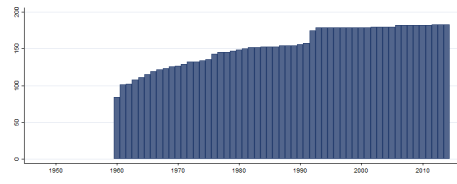
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2014
N: 197 n: 8657 \bar{N} : 160 \bar{T} : 44

4.0.320 wdi_popf 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.



Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 183



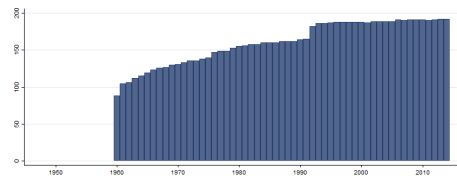
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 189 n: 8466 \bar{N} : 154 \bar{T} : 45

4.0.321 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.



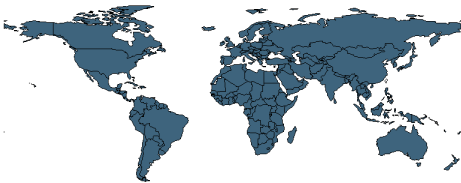
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 192



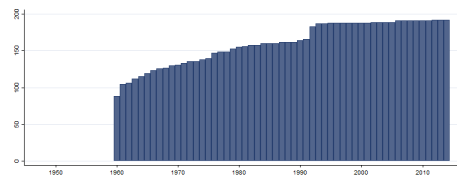
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 198 n: 8828 \bar{N} : 161 \bar{T} : 45

4.0.322 wdi_poprul 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.



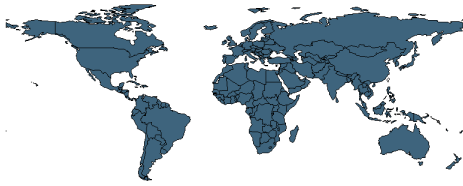
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 192



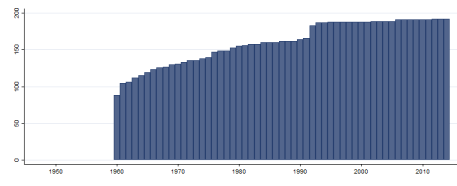
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 198 n: 8837 \bar{N} : 161 \bar{T} : 45

4.0.323 wdi_popurb Urban population (% of total)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. The data are collected and smoothed by United Nations Population Division.



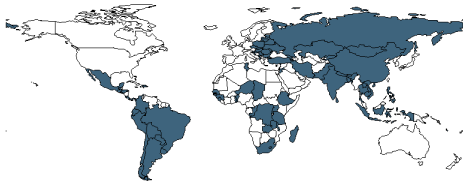
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 192



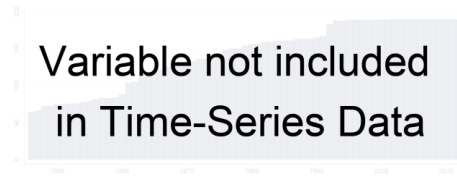
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2014
N: 198 n: 8837 \bar{N} : 161 \bar{T} : 45

4.0.324 wdi_povgap190 Poverty gap at dollar1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%)

Poverty gap at dollar1.90 a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line dollar1.90 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions. Note: five countries – Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Jordan, and Lao PDR – use the 2005 PPP conversion factors and corresponding dollar1.25 a day and dollar2 a day poverty lines. This is due to the large deviations in the rate of change in PPP factors relative to the rate of change in domestic consumer price indexes. See Box 1.1 in the Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016 (<http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-monitoring-report>) for a detailed explanation.



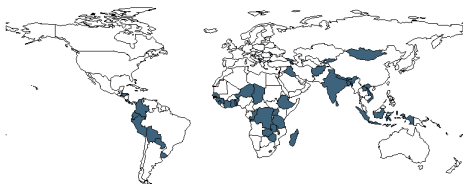
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 80



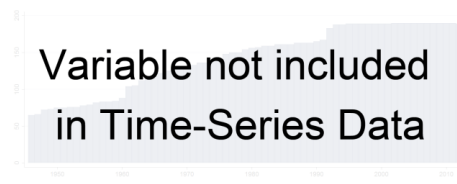
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.325 wdi_povgaprur Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)

Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines is the rural population's mean shortfall from the poverty lines (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty lines. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2015
N: 44



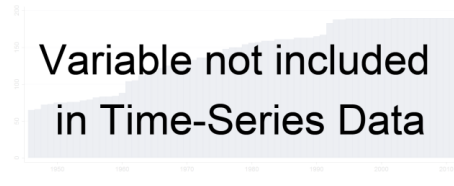
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.326 wdi_povgapurb Urban poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)

Urban poverty gap at national poverty lines is the urban population's mean shortfall from the poverty lines (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty lines. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.



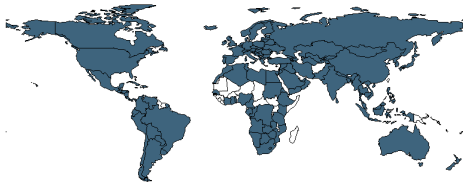
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2015
N: 44



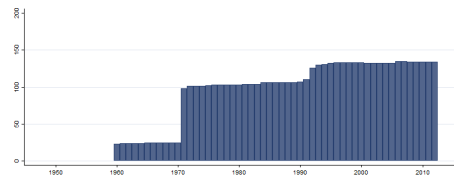
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.327 wdi_powcon 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



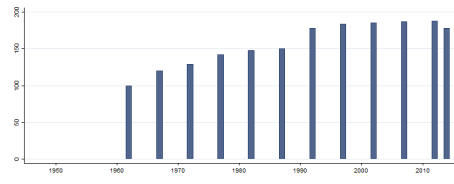
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 139 n: 5236 \bar{N} : 99 \bar{T} : 38

4.0.328 wdi_precip Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)

Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country. Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.



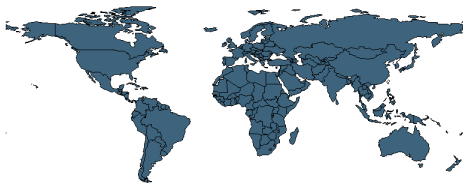
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2014
N: 188



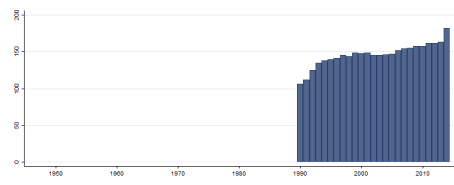
Min. Year: 1962 Max. Year: 2014
N: 192 n: 1889 \bar{N} : 36 \bar{T} : 10

4.0.329 wdi_refasy 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.



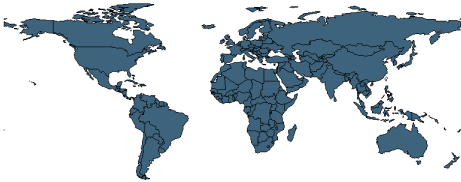
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 182



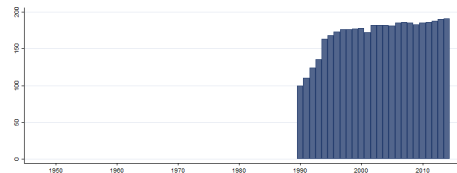
Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2014
N: 184 n: 3661 \bar{N} : 146 \bar{T} : 20

4.0.330 wdi_refori 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.



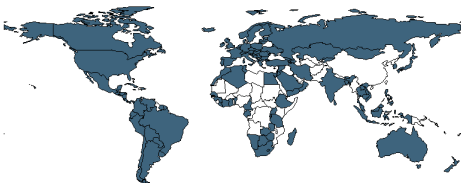
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2014
N: 191



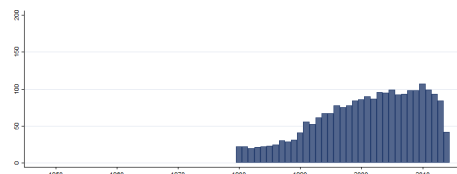
Min. Year: 1990 Max. Year: 2014
N: 193 n: 4259 \bar{N} : 170 \bar{T} : 22

4.0.331 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.



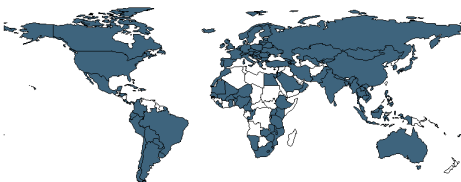
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2014
N: 127



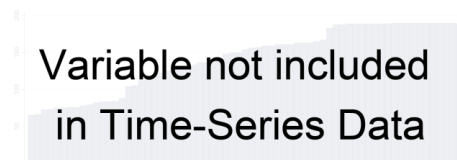
Min. Year: 1980 Max. Year: 2014
N: 167 n: 2263 \bar{N} : 65 \bar{T} : 14

4.0.332 wdi_smokf Smoking prevalence, females (% of adults)

Prevalence of smoking, female is the percentage of women ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.



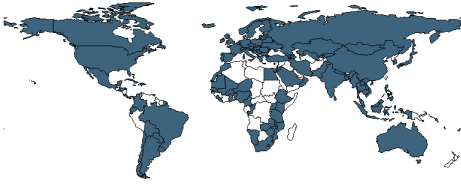
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 127



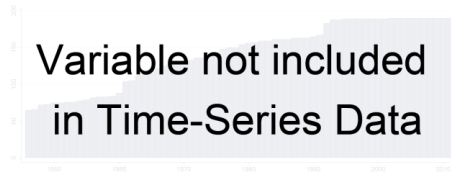
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.333 wdi_smokm Smoking prevalence, males (% of adults)

Prevalence of smoking, male is the percentage of men ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.



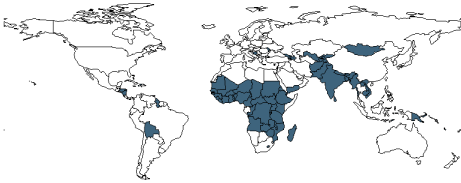
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 125



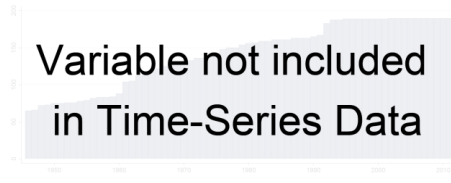
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.334 wdi_spr CPIA social protection rating

Social protection and labor assess government policies in social protection and labor market regulations that reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 81



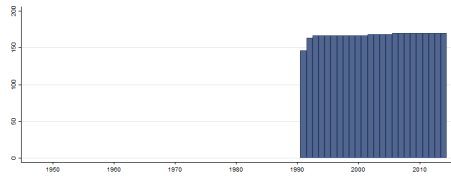
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.335 wdi_unemp Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.



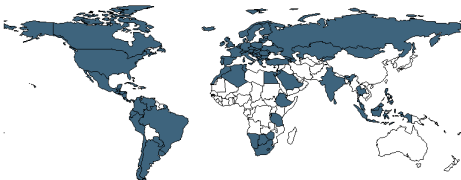
Min. Year:2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 170



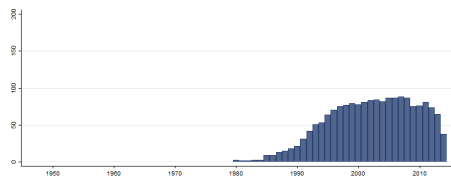
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2014
N: 172 n: 4014 \bar{N} : 167 \bar{T} : 23

4.0.336 wdi_unempedup Unemployment with primary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment with primary education is the share of the total unemployed who attained or completed primary education as the highest level.



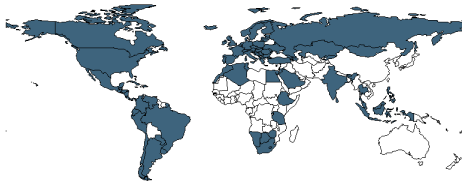
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 94



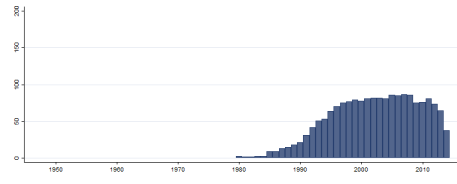
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014
N: 128 n: 1806 \bar{N} : 52 \bar{T} : 14

4.0.337 wdi_unempedus Unemployment with secondary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment with secondary education is the share of the total unemployed who attained or completed secondary education as the highest level.



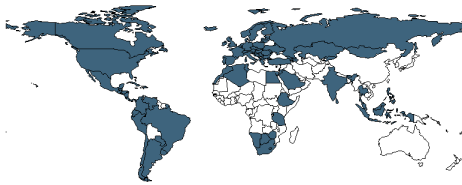
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 94



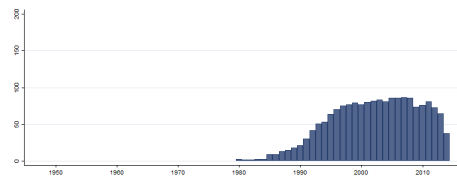
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014
N: 128 n: 1797 \bar{N} : 51 \bar{T} : 14

4.0.338 wdi_unempedut Unemployment with tertiary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment with tertiary education is the share of the total unemployed who attained or completed tertiary education as the highest level.



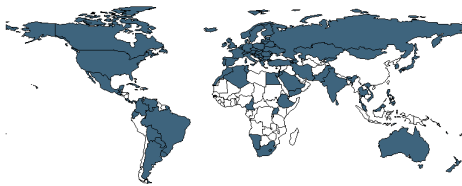
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 94



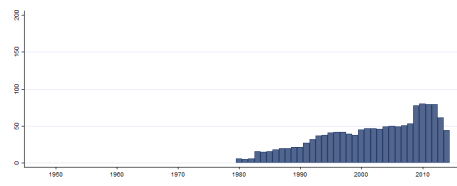
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014
N: 128 n: 1794 \bar{N} : 51 \bar{T} : 14

4.0.339 wdi_unemplt Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment)

Long-term unemployment refers to the number of people with continuous periods of unemployment extending for a year or longer, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed.



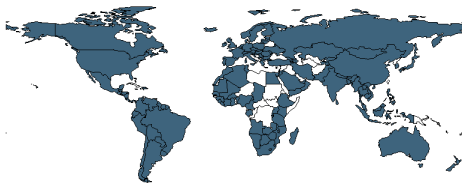
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 94



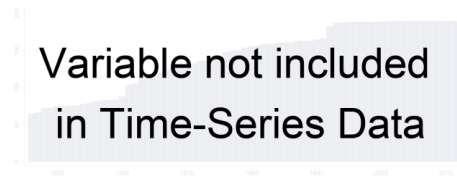
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2014
N: 110 n: 1358 \bar{N} : 39 \bar{T} : 12

4.0.340 wef_chiv HIV prevalence, %

HIV Prevalence (percent): HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15-49 years.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 140



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

4.0.341 wef_cm Malaria cases/100,000 pop.

Malaria Cases (Per 100,000 population): Number of malaria cases per 100,000 population.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 85

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.342 wef_ct Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.

Tuberculosis Cases (Per 100,000 Population): Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population.



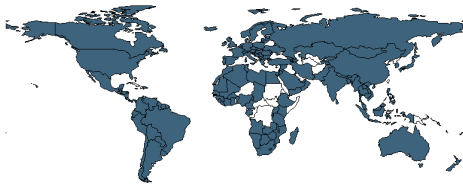
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 148

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.343 wef_dtsb No. days to start a business

Number of Days to Start a Business: Number of days required to start a business.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 148

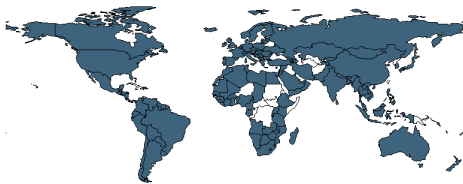
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.344 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Never show favoritism



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 148

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

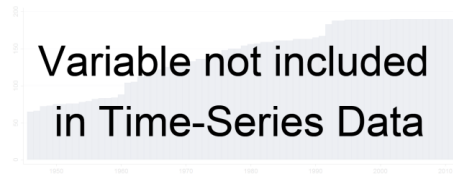
4.0.345 wef_gci Global Competitiveness Index

Global Competitiveness Index: Global Competitiveness 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: 2014
N: 148



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

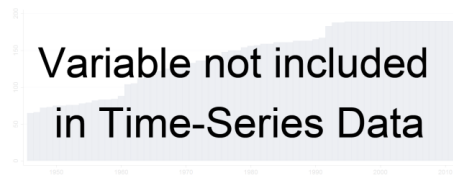
4.0.346 wef_ias Internet access in schools

Internet Access in Schools: How would you rate the level of access to the Internet in schools in your country?

1. Very limited
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Extensive



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 148



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

4.0.347 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: 2014
N: 148

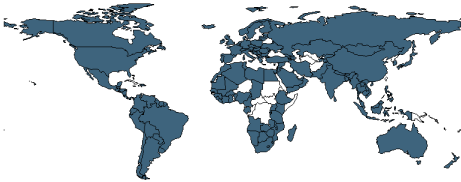
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.348 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Entirely independent



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 148

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.349 wef_lifexp Life expectancy, years

Life Expectancy (Years): Life expectancy at birth (years).



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 148

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

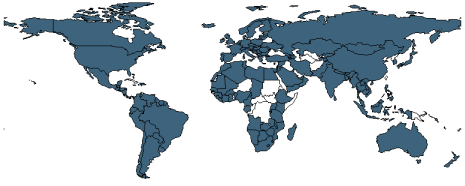
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.350 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Not at all

Weighted average.



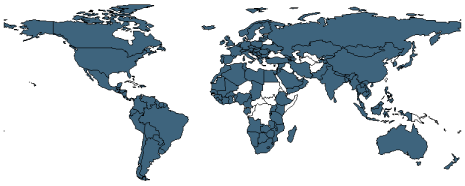
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 148

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.351 wef_pop Population (millions)

Total population in millions.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2013
N: 148

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.352 wef_pr Property rights

Property Rights: How would you rate the protection of property rights, including financial assets, in your country?

1. Very weak
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Very strong



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 148

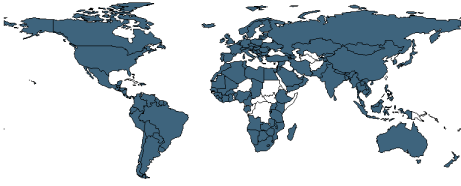
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.353 wef_ptp Public trust in politicians

Public Trust in Politicians: How would you rate the level of public trust in the ethical standards of politicians in your country?

1. Very low
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Very high



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 148

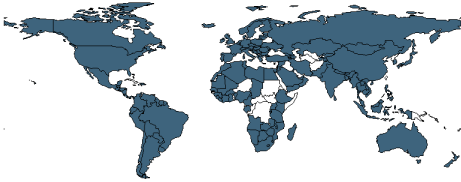
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.354 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
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Very well



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 148

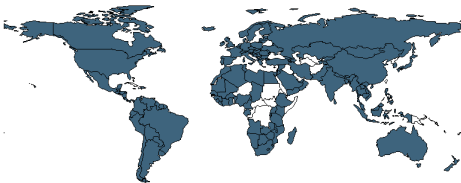
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.355 wef_qpe Quality of primary education

Quality of Primary Education: How would you assess the quality of primary schools in your country?

1. Poor
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. Excellent - among the best in the world



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 148

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.356 wef_qsri Quality of scientific research institutions

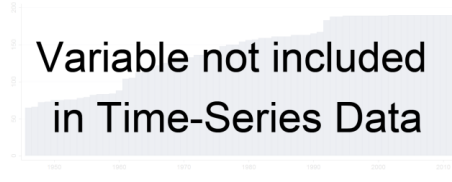
Quality of Scientific Research Institutions: How would you assess the quality of scientific research institutions in your country?

1. Very poor
- 2.

- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. The best in their field internationally



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 148



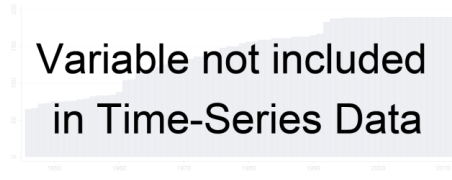
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.357 wef_tax Total tax rate, %

Total Tax Rate (percent): This variable is a combination of profit tax (% of profits), labor tax and contribution (% of profits), and other taxes (% of profits).



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 148



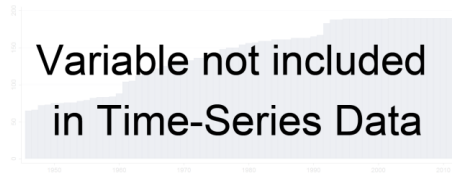
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.358 whr_hap National-level average scores for subjective well-being

National-level average scores for subjective well-being, as measured by answers to the Cantril ladder question asking people to evaluate the quality of their current lives on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 represents the worst possible life for them, and 10 the best.



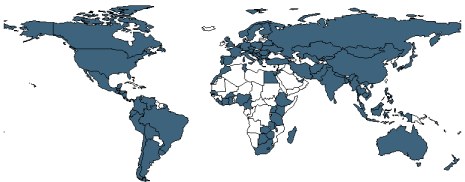
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2014
N: 157



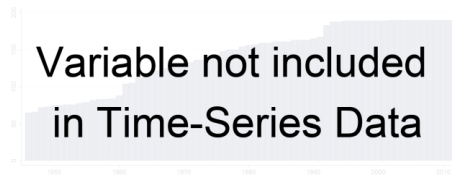
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.0.359 wjp_abs_cor Absence of Corruption

Absence of Corruption.



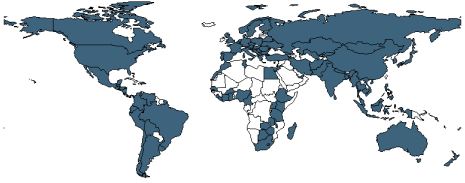
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 101



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

4.0.360 wjp_cj_cor Civil Justice is Free of Corruption

Civil justice is free of corruption.



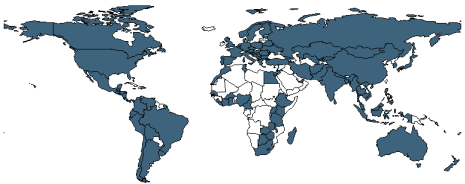
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 101

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.361 wjp_crsys_cor Criminal System is Free of Corruption

Criminal system is free of corruption.



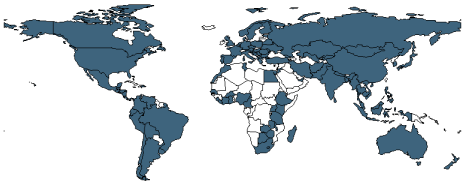
Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 101

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.0.362 wjp_ord_secur Order and Security

Order and Security.



Min. Year: 2014 Max. Year: 2014
N: 101

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

5 Bibliography

References

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 Portugal 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 Westminster Adoption 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 Netherlands 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 Spain 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, Brazil & the Algarve 1825
Brunei	96	BRN	1984	2015	Independence from the 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 Central 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	Independence 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-Irish 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 mandate ended 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	LYB	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 Yugoslavia recognized 1993
Madagascar	450	MDG	1960	2015	Independence from France 1960
Malawi	454	MWI	1965	2015	Independence from the UK 1964
Malaysia (-1965)	992	MYS	1964	1965	Federation of Malaya, N Borneo, 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 Association 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 Association 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 Qing 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 South 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 Westminster 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 Spain 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 recognized 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 Zeeand 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	Withdrawal 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	Independence from 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	Independence from 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 recognized 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 Independence (UDI) of Rhodesia 1965