



THE QOG OECD DATASET 2015

CODEBOOK

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

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

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



UNIVERSITY OF
GOTHENBURG

Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	A brief note on the 2014 QoG OECD datasets	3
1.2	Note to first time users	4
1.3	Time-Series	5
1.4	Cross-Section	6
1.5	Country and time coverage	7
2	Variable Categories	8
2.1	Structure	8
3	Identification Variables	41
4	Variables	42
4.1	AidData	42
4.2	Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat & Wacziarg	43
4.3	Bueno de Mesquita, Smith, Siverson & Morrow	44
4.4	The World Conservation Union Red List of Threatened Species	45
4.5	Barro & Lee	50
4.6	Bernhard, Nordstrom & Reenock	61
4.7	Coppedge, Alvarez & Maldonado	62
4.8	Cheibub, Antonio, Gandhi & Vreeland	63
4.9	Cingranelli & Richards	63
4.10	Crowe & Meade	70
4.11	World Bank	73
4.12	Axel Dreher	90
4.13	Global Footprint Network	91
4.14	Economist Intelligence Unit	93
4.15	William R. Easterly and Ross Eric Levine	95
4.16	Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators	96
4.17	Environmental Performance Index	96
4.18	Eurostat	103
4.19	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	104
4.20	Fearon	105
4.21	Fund for Peace	106
4.22	Freedom House	111
4.23	Fraser Institute	116
4.24	Fish and Kroenig	120
4.25	Transparency International	121
4.26	Gibney, Cornett & Wood	126
4.27	Gleditsch	127
4.28	Bormann & Golder	129
4.29	Grimes	134
4.30	Gerring, Thacker & Moreno	135
4.31	Henisz	137
4.32	Heritage Foundation	139
4.33	Hadenius & Teorell	143
4.34	Institutions and Elections Project	145
4.35	International Country Risk Guide?The PRS Group	154
4.36	Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance	155
4.37	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation	164
4.38	International Monetary Fund	183
4.39	Inter-Parliamentary Union	188
4.40	Johnson & Wallack	189
4.41	Kuncic	194
4.42	La Porta, López-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny	197
4.43	Angus Maddison	199
4.44	Pippa Norris	199

4.45	Natural Resource Management Index	201
4.46	OECD	201
4.47	OECD Agriculture	203
4.48	Monty G. Marshall and Keith Jagers	205
4.49	Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer	212
4.50	Teorell, Dahlström and Dahlberg	215
4.51	Philip G. Roeder	217
4.52	Michael L Ross	217
4.53	Reporters Sans Frontières	220
4.54	OECD	221
4.55	Transparency International	252
4.56	UCDP/PRIO	254
4.57	Daniel Pemstein, Stephen A. Meserve, James Melton	255
4.58	UNDP	256
4.59	UNESCO	257
4.60	UN Statistics	268
4.61	Vanhanen, Tatu	273
4.62	Jelle Visser	274
4.63	Worldbank	277
4.64	Worldbank	282
4.65	World Economic Forum	387
4.66	Welzel	402
4.67	Geddes, Wright and Frantz	405
5	Bibliography	407

1 Introduction

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

1.1 A brief note on the 2014 QoG OECD datasets

The QoG OECD is a newly available dataset published by the QoG Institute. It covers countries who are members of the OECD. The dataset is further distinguished due to its high data coverage in terms geography and time. The codebook is now created automatically on the basis of meta-data that we extract from the QoG-Dataset. On this basis, we run mata-code in Stata and create the Latex-code, which we compile to the PDF that you can download.

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

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

1.2 Note to first time users

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 Time-Series

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

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

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

1.4 Cross-Section

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

This works fine for some variables and for some it does not. For GDP growth it might be far from ideal to use figures from the following or previous year, whereas it might be more or less unproblematic when it comes to say bureaucratic structures, which some might argue are somewhat reluctant to change. We would therefore advice you to use your own judgment when using the CS dataset.

In each entry in this codebook, there is a map indicating the countries that have data for the variable in the CS dataset. If the variable is not included in the CS dataset there is a text simply stating that this is the case. The maps should not be confused as visualizations of the data itself, it is only visualizations of the data availability in the dataset.

1.5 Country and time coverage

The following section describes the general rules that are used to include and exclude countries. We include all OECD members of today throughout the whole TS and CS data (34). For the splits and merges of countries we use the same rules that has been used for the other QoG datasets before.

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

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

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

If a country has split up, the resulting new countries are considered new cases, even when one of the new states could be considered as a continuation of the state that split up. This rule applies to (1) Pakistan, which was split into Pakistan and Bangladesh in 1971, (2) the USSR, which was split into 15 Post-Soviet countries in 1991, (3) Yugoslavia, which was split into Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro (until 2001 continued to be called Yugoslavia) in 1991, (4) Czechoslovakia, which was split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993, (5) France which was split into France and Algeria in 1962, (6) Malaysia which was split into Malaysia and Singapore in 1965, (7) Cyprus which was occupied by Turkey in 1974 effectively splitting the country into Cyprus and the internationally unrecognized northern Cyprus and (8) Ethiopia, which was split into Ethiopia and Eritrea in 1993. There is one exception to this rule: Indonesia is considered a continuation of the country that existed before the independence of Timor-Leste in 2002 (while Timor-Leste is considered a new country).

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

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

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

Finally, regarding Cyprus (1974-), we let this denote the Greek part of the island after the Turkish occupation. Most sources probably do the same with the data they refer to Cyprus, but the documentation of the original data rarely specifies this. Users are urged to double check this with the original sources, if possible.

2 Variable Categories

2.1 Structure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Health Indicators describing the health of a population of a given country. These include reports about self-perceived health (state of health), policies and provided infrastructure concerning health (expenditure, number of hospitals), the prevalence of diseases (HIV, tuberculosis) as well as key health indicators (life expectancy, mortality).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Media Indicators on the freedom of the media in a given country (freedom of the press, regulation of the media) as well as the public access and confidence in the media.

Migration This category covers indicators related to migrants and refugees.

Quality of Government

cm_cbgt80_89	Turnover of Central Bank Governor (1980-1989)	70
cm_cbt06	Transparency Index (2006)	72
cm_cbt98	Transparency Index (1998)	72
eiu_fog	Functioning of Government	94
ffp_fe	Factionalized Elites	108
ffp_fsi	Failed States Index	108
ffp_ps	Public Services	109
ffp_sl	State Legitimacy	110
fh_fog	Functioning of Government	112
fh_rol	Rule of Law	115
fi_legprop	Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current)	118
fi_legprop_cl	Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (chain-linked)	118
gcb_bc	Paid Bribe: Customs	121
gcb_bed	Paid Bribe: Education System	121
gcb_bj	Paid Bribe: Legal System/Judiciary System	122
gcb_bland	Paid Bribe: Land Services	122
gcb_bmed	Paid Bribe: Medical Services	122
gcb_bper	Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services	122
gcb_bpol	Paid Bribe: Police	123
gcb_btax	Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue	123
gcb_butil	Paid Bribe: Utilities	123
gcb_pb	Corruption Perception: Business	123
gcb_ped	Corruption Perception: Education	124
gcb_pj	Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System	124
gcb_pmed	Corruption Perception: Medical Services	124
gcb_pmedia	Corruption Perception: Media	124
gcb_pmil	Corruption Perception: Military	125
gcb_pngo	Corruption Perception: NGOs	125
gcb_poff	Corruption Perception: Public Officials/Civil Servants	125
gcb_ppa	Corruption Perception: Political Parties	125
gcb_pparl	Corruption Perception: Parliament	126
gcb_ppol	Corruption Perception: Police	126
gcb_prel	Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies	126
hf_corrupt	Freedom from Corruption	140
hf_prights	Property Rights	142
icrg_qog	ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government	154
qs_impar	Impartial Public Administration	215
qs_impar_cih	Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)	215
qs_impar_cil	Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)	216
qs_proff	Professional Public Administration	216
qs_proff_cih	Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)	216
qs_proff_cil	Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)	216
ti_cpi	Corruption Perceptions Index	253
ti_cpi_max	Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range	253
ti_cpi_min	Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range	253
ti_cpi_sd	Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation	253
undp_hdi	Human Development Index	257
wbgi_cce	Control of Corruption - Estimate	277
wbgi_ccn	Control of Corruption - Number of Sources	278
wbgi_ccs	Control of Corruption - Standard Errors	278
wbgi_gee	Government Effectiveness - Estimate	278
wbgi_gen	Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources	278
wbgi_ges	Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors	278
wbgi_rle	Rule of Law - Estimate	279
wbgi_rln	Rule of Law - Number of Sources	280
wbgi_rls	Rule of Law - Standard Errors	280
wef_amp	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	387

wef_dpf	Diversion of public funds	390
wef_fgo	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	391
wef_ipb	Irregular payments and bribes	395
wef_pr	Property rights	397
wef_rps	Reliability of police services	400
wef_tgp	Transparency of government policymaking	401
wef_wgs	Wastefulness of government spending	401

Public Economy

aid_cpnc	Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided, not including Int. Org	42
aid_cpsc	Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including Int. Org	42
aid_crnio	Number of Int. Org. from whom Commitments were recieved	42
aid_crsio	Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org	43
cm_cbi03	Central Bank Independence, Weighted (2003)	71
cm_cbi03u	Central Bank Independence, Unweighted (2003)	71
cm_cbi80_89	Central Bank Independence, Weighted (1980-1989)	71
cm_cbi80_89u	Central Bank Independence, Unweighted (1980-1989)	72
dr_eg	Economic Globalization	90
dr_ig	Index of Globalization	90
ffp_eco	Poverty and Economic Decline	107
ffp_ued	Uneven Economic Development	111
fi_sm	Access to Sound Money (current)	119
fi_sm_cl	Access to Sound Money (chain_linked)	119
fi_sog	Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current)	120
fi_sog_cl	Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (chain-linked)	120
gle_cgdpc	GDP per Capita (Current Prices)	127
gle_exp	Total Export	128
gle_gdp	Real GDP (2005)	128
gle_imp	Total Import	128
gle_rgdpc	Real GDP per Capita (2005)	129
gle_trade	Total Trade	129
hf_trade	Trade Freedom	142
imf_ab	Current account balance	183
imf_exp	Government expenditure	184
imf_expg	Volume of exports of goods (change)	184
imf_gd	Government gross debt	184
imf_gdp	GDP	184
imf_gdpgr	GDP Growth (%)	185
imf_gdpppps	GDP (PPP) (share of world total)	185
imf_gns	Gross national savings	185
imf_imp	Volume of imports of goods and services (change)	185
imf_impq	Volume of Imports of goods (change)	186
imf_infl	Inflation	186
imf_inflch	Inflation (change)	186
imf_inv	Total investment	186
imf_nd	Government net debt	187
imf_nlb	Government net lending/borrowing	187
imf_rev	Government revenue	187
imf_ue	Unemployment rate	188
kun_ecoabs	Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages)	195
kun_ecorel	Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores)	195
kun_wiqreco_all	Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)	196
mad_gdp	GDP levels (million)	199
mad_gdppc	GDP per Capita	199
oecd_exch	Exchange rates, National currency per US dollar	202
oecd_gdp	Gross Domestic Product, at current prices in national currency, in millions	202
oecd_gdp2005	Gross Domestic Product, at 2005 prices in national currency, in millions	202
oecd_gdp_ppp	Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) for GDP, National currency per US dollar	202
oecd_gni	Gross National Income at current prices in national currency, in millions	202
oecd_nni	Net National Income at current prices in national currency, in millions	203
oecd_texp	Total General Government Expenditure in Current Prices	203
oecdagr_agr_empl	Primary agriculture employment (Number employed)	204
oecdagr_civil_empl	Total civilian employment (Number employed)	204
pwt_gc	Share of government consumption at current PPPs	213
pwt_hci	Human Capital Index	213
pwt_rgdpc	Real GDP at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar)	213

pwt_rt	Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs	214
pwt_sgcf	Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs	214
pwt_shhc	Share of household consumption at current PPPs	214
pwt_slcgdp	Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices	214
pwt_xr	Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)	214
ross_gas_exp	Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year	217
ross_gas_netexp	Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar	217
ross_gas_netexpc	Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar	218
ross_gas_price	Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe	218
ross_oil_exp	Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day	219
ross_oil_netexp	Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar	219
ross_oil_netexpc	Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar	219
ross_oil_price	Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl	219
socx_aqua	Aquaculture	221
socx_cpi	CPI: all items	222
socx_cpie	CPI: energy	222
socx_cpif	CPI: food	223
socx_cpinfne	CPI: all items non food non energy	223
socx_empr	Employment rates: total	224
socx_expg	Exports of goods	229
socx_expict	Exports of ICT goods	230
socx_exppenpu	Public pension expenditure	230
socx_exps	Exports of services	230
socx_expsocpu	Public social expenditure	231
socx_fdi	Total FDI Index	231
socx_fdiin	Inflows of foreign direct investment	232
socx_gderd	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D	232
socx_ginilvl	Income inequality: Gini coefficient; level; late 2000s	233
socx_gnic	Gross national income per capita	233
socx_govdebt	General government debt	233
socx_govexp	General government expenditures	233
socx_govexpc	General government expenditures per capita	234
socx_govlend	General government net lending	234
socx_govrev	General government revenues	234
socx_govrevc	General government revenues per capita	234
socx_impg	Imports of goods	235
socximps	Imports of services	235
socx_ineq5010	Income inequality: interdecile ratio P50/P10; level; late 2000s	236
socx_ineq9010	Income inequality: interdecile ratio P90/P10; level; late 2000s	236
socx_ineq9050	Income inequality: interdecile ratio P90/P50; level; late 2000s	236
socx_interest	Long-term interest rates	237
socx_intexpgs	International exports in goods and services	237
socx_intimpgs	International imports in goods and services	237
socx_labut	Labour Utilisation	237
socx_popwa	Working Age Population	241
socx_rgdpg	Real GDP growth	243
socx_rhhdi	Real household disposable income	243
socx_taxgs	Taxes on goods and services	245
socx_taxip	Taxes on income and profits	246
socx_taxrev	Total tax revenue	246
socx_trbalg	Trade balance of goods	247
socx_trbals	Trade balance of services	247
socx_unemp	Unemployment rates, total	247
socx_unemplt	Long-term unemployment	248
une_gdpc	GDP per capita (PPP) US dollar	260
une_gdpgr	GDP growth rate	260
unna_ahff	GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing	269
unna_cii	GDP: Changes in Inventories	269

unna_con GDP: Construction	269
unna_er Exchange Rate (IMF Based)	269
unna_fce GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure	269
unna_gcf GDP: Gross Capital Formation	270
unna_gdp Gross Domestic Product	270
unna_gfcf GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation	270
unna_ggfce GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure	270
unna_gse GDP: Goods and Services - Export	271
unna_gsi GDP: Goods and Services - Import	271
unna_hce GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure	271
unna_man GDP: Manufacturing	271
unna_mmu GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities	272
unna_oa GDP: Other Activities	272
unna_tsc GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication	272
unna_wrrh GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	273
vi_coord Coordination of wage-setting	274
vi_wsgi Government intervention in wage bargaining	276
vi_wsl The predominant levels at which wage bargaining takes place	277
wdi_agedr Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)	282
wdi_agedro Age dependency ratio, old (% of working-age population)	282
wdi_agedry Age dependency ratio, young (% of working-age population)	282
wdi_bedi Business extent of disclosure index (0=less disclosure to 10=more disclosure)	285
wdi_cacbalgdp Current account balance (% of GDP)	286
wdi_cdii Credit depth of information index (0=low to 6=high)	287
wdi_cgovd Central government debt, total (% of GDP)	288
wdi_coalrent Coal rents (% of GDP)	289
wdi_cpi Consumer price index (2005 = 100)	290
wdi_dcpsb Domestic credit to private sector by banks (% of GDP)	291
wdi_docexp Documents to export (number)	292
wdi_docimp Documents to import (number)	293
wdi_ebgsdp External balance on goods and services (% of GDP)	293
wdi_emp Employers, total (% of employment)	296
wdi_expense Expense (% of GDP)	303
wdi_expfood Food exports (% of merchandise exports)	304
wdi_expfuel Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)	304
wdi_expgoods Goods exports (BoP, current US dollar)	304
wdi_expgsgdp Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	304
wdi_expgsprinc Exports of goods, services and primary income (BoP, current US dollar)	305
wdi_exphtper High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)	305
wdi_expict ICT goods exports (% of total goods exports)	305
wdi_expom Ores and metals exports (% of merchandise exports)	309
wdi_fdiin Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	310
wdi_fdiout Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)	310
wdi_forestrent Forest rents (% of GDP)	312
wdi_gasrent Natural gas rents (% of GDP)	314
wdi_gdpcon GDP (constant 2005 US dollar)	314
wdi_gdpgr GDP growth (annual %)	314
wdi_gdppcon GDP per capita (constant 2005 US dollar)	315
wdi_gdppcgr GDP per capita growth (annual %)	315
wdi_gdppcpccon GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)	315
wdi_gdppemp GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP dollar)	316
wdi_gdpppccon GDP, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)	316
wdi_gdppueu GDP per unit of energy use (PPP dollar per kg of oil equivalent)	316
wdi_geqind S&P Global Equity Indices (annual % change)	317
wdi_gnexpcon Gross national expenditure (constant 2005 US dollar)	317
wdi_gnexpgdp Gross national expenditure (% of GDP)	317
wdi_gniatlascur GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar)	318
wdi_gnicon GNI (constant 2005 US dollar)	318

wdi_gnigr	GNI growth (annual %)	318
wdi_gnipcon	GNI per capita (constant 2005 US dollar)	319
wdi_gnipegr	GNI per capita growth (annual %)	319
wdi_gnipppcon	GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)	319
wdi_gnipppcon	GNI, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)	320
wdi_gor	Grants and other revenue (% of revenue)	320
wdi_govfcexpagr	General government final consumption expenditure (annual % growth)	320
wdi_govfcexpcon	General government final consumption expenditure (constant 2005 US dollar)	320
wdi_govfcexpgdp	General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)	321
wdi_impgsagr	Imports of goods and services (annual % growth)	327
wdi_impgscon	Imports of goods and services (constant 2005 US dollar)	327
wdi_impgsdgp	Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	328
wdi_importfood	Food imports (% of merchandise imports)	331
wdi_importfuel	Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports)	331
wdi_importict	ICT goods imports (% total goods imports)	331
wdi_importom	Ores and metals imports (% of merchandise imports)	332
wdi_infgdp	Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)	333
wdi_inflation	Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	334
wdi_intrated	Deposit interest rate (%)	335
wdi_intratel	Lending interest rate (%)	335
wdi_intrater	Real interest rate (%)	336
wdi_intrates	Interest rate spread (lending rate minus deposit rate, %)	336
wdi_lf	Labor force, total	339
wdi_ltunemp	Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment)	346
wdi_ltunempf	Long-term unemployment, female (% of female unemployment)	346
wdi_ltunempm	Long-term unemployment, male (% of male unemployment)	346
wdi_mineralrent	Mineral rents (% of GDP)	350
wdi_natrr	Total natural resources rents (% of GDP)	353
wdi_offexrate	Official exchange rate (LCU per US dollar, period average)	354
wdi_oilrent	Oil rents (% of GDP)	355
wdi_pppcf	PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international dollar)	361
wdi_rdexp	Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)	363
wdi_reserves	Total reserves (includes gold, current US dollar)	364
wdi_revenue	Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)	365
wdi_servaagr	Services, etc., value added (annual % growth)	368
wdi_servacon	Services, etc., value added (constant 2005 US dollar)	368
wdi_servagdgp	Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	368
wdi_stockstrturn	Stocks traded, turnover ratio (%)	369
wdi_stocktrgdp	Stocks traded, total value (% of GDP)	369
wdi_tarasm	Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, all products (%)	370
wdi_tarasmman	Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, manufactured products (%)	371
wdi_tarasmp	Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, primary products (%)	371
wdi_tarawm	Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)	371
wdi_tarawmp	Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, primary products (%)	372
wdi_tarmfmsm	Tariff rate, most favored nation, simple mean, all products (%)	372
wdi_tarmfmsman	Tariff rate, most favored nation, simple mean, manufactured products (%)	373
wdi_tarmfmsmp	Tariff rate, most favored nation, simple mean, primary products (%)	373
wdi_tarmfnwm	Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)	373
wdi_tarmfnwmp	Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, primary products (%)	374
wdi_taxgs	Taxes on goods and services (% of revenue)	374
wdi_taxipcgr	Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of revenue)	374
wdi_taxipcgt	Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of total taxes)	374
wdi_taxoth	Other taxes (% of revenue)	375
wdi_taxprofit	Profit tax (% of commercial profits)	375
wdi_taxrate	Total tax rate (% of commercial profits)	375
wdi_taxrev	Tax revenue (% of GDP)	375
wdi_totnb	Net barter terms of trade index (2000 = 100)	378
wdi_trade	Trade (% of GDP)	378

wdi_trade	Net trade in goods (BoP, current US dollar)	379
wdi_trades	Net trade in goods and services (BoP, current US dollar)	379
wdi_tradeserv	Trade in services (% of GDP)	379
wef_bgr	Burden of government regulation	388
wef_ccr	Country credit rating	389
wef_eet	Extent and effect of taxation	391
wef_gbb	Government budget balance, %	392
wef_gci	Global Competitiveness Index	392
wef_gd	General government debt, %	392
wef_gdp	GDP (US dollar billions)	392
wef_gdpc	GDP per capita (US dollar)	393
wef_gdpp1	GDP (PPP) as Share of World GDP	393
wef_gdpp2	GDP (PPP)	393
wef_gns	Gross national savings, %	394
wef_gsibp	Government services for improved business performance	394
wef_infl	Inflation, annual %	395
wef_md	Extent of market dominance	396
wef_tax	Total tax rate, %	400

Private Economy

fi_fttradeint	Freedom to Trade Internationally (current)	116
fi_fttradeint_cl	Freedom to Trade Internationally (chain-linked)	116
fi_index	Economic Freedom of the World Index (current)	117
fi_index_cl	Economic Freedom of the World Index (chain-linked)	117
fi_reg	Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current)	118
fi_reg_cl	Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (chain-linked)	119
hf_business	Business Freedom	139
hf_efiscore	Economic Freedom Index	140
hf_financ	Financial Freedom	140
hf_fiscal	Fiscal Freedom	140
hf_govt	Freedom from Government	141
hf_invest	Investment Freedom	141
hf_labor	Labor Freedom	141
hf_monetary	Monetary Freedom	142
socx_fdiout	Outflows of foreign direct investment	232
socx_vaahff	Value added in agriculture; hunting and forestry; fishing	250
socx_vac	Value added in construction	250
socx_vafnerb	Value added in financial intermediation; real estate; renting and business	250
socx_vai	Value added in industry; including energy	250
socx_vam	Value added in manufacturing	251
socx_vaoths	Value added in other services activities	251
socx_vawrh	Value added in wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels etc	251
socx_vawrthr	Value added in wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels, restaurants etc	251
wbgi_rqe	Regulatory Quality - Estimate	280
wbgi_rqn	Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources	280
wbgi_rqs	Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors	281
wdi_agrrmimp	Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports)	283
wdi_agrvaagr	Agriculture, value added (annual % growth)	283
wdi_agrvacon	Agriculture, value added (constant 2005 US dollar)	283
wdi_agrvagdp	Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	284
wdi_atm	Automated teller machines (ATMs) (per 100,000 adults)	285
wdi_cbb	Commercial bank branches (per 100,000 adults)	287
wdi_empagr	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	296
wdi_empind	Employment in industry (% of total employment)	297
wdi_empindf	Employees, industry, female (% of female employment)	298
wdi_empindm	Employees, industry, male (% of male employment)	298
wdi_empser	Employment in services (% of total employment)	300
wdi_eodb	Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations)	302
wdi_expagrgrw	Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)	303
wdi_expcomser	Commercial service exports (current US dollar)	303
wdi_expm	Merchandise exports (current US dollar)	305
wdi_expman	Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)	306
wdi_expmaw	Merchandise exports to Arab World	306
wdi_expmdeear	Merchandise exports to dev. East Asia Pacific	306
wdi_expmdeeca	Merchandise exports to dev. Europe Cental Asia	307
wdi_expmdelac	Merchandise exports to dev. Latian America Car	307
wdi_expmdemena	Merchandise exports to dev. Middel East North Afr	307
wdi_expmdeor	Merchandise exports to dev. outside region	307
wdi_expmdesa	Merchandise exports to dev. South Asia	308
wdi_expmdesa	Merchandise exports to dev. Sub-Saharan Africa	308
wdi_expmhie	Merchandise exports to high-income economies (% of total merchandise exports)	308
wdi_impcomser	Commercial service imports (current US dollar)	327
wdi_impmarab	Merchandise imports from Arab World	328
wdi_impmdeear	Merchandise imports from dev. East Asia Pacific	328
wdi_impmdeeca	Merchandise imports from dev. Europe Cental Asia	329
wdi_impmdelac	Merchandise imports from dev. Latian America Car	329
wdi_impmdemena	Merchandise imports from dev. Middel East North Afr	329

wdi_impdeor	Merchandise imports from dev. outside region	329
wdi_impdesa	Merchandise imports from dev. South Asia	330
wdi_impdessa	Merchandise imports from dev. Sub-Saharan Africa	330
wdi_impmerch	Merchandise imports (current US dollar)	330
wdi_impmerre	Merchandise imports by the reporting economy (current US dollar)	331
wdi_importman	Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports)	332
wdi_indvaagr	Industry, value added (annual % growth)	332
wdi_indvacon	Industry, value added (constant 2005 US dollar)	332
wdi_indvagdp	Industry, value added (% of GDP)	333
wdi_lidomcomp	Listed domestic companies, total	345
wdi_manvaagr	Manufacturing, value added (annual % growth)	346
wdi_manvacon	Manufacturing, value added (constant 2005 US dollar)	347
wdi_manvagdp	Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP)	347
wdi_mcaplgdp	Market capitalization of listed companies (% of GDP)	348
wdi_mcaplcusd	Market capitalization of listed companies (current US dollar)	349
wdi_merchtrade	Merchandise trade (% of GDP)	349
wdi_nbd	New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64)	354
wdi_timeexp	Time to export (days)	377
wdi_tractors	Agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 sq. km of arable land	378
wdi_ttimport	Time to import (days)	379
wef_bccv	Business costs of crime and violence	388
wef_bct	Business costs of terrorism	388
wef_dtsb	No. days to start a business	390
wef_ebf	Ethical behavior of firms	391
wef_ilc	Intensity of local competition	394
wef_ptsb	No. procedures to start a business	398

Personal Economy

socx_ahw	Average hours actually worked	221
socx_emppt	Incidence of part-time employment	224
socx_empr1524	Employment rates for age group 15-24	224
socx_empr2554	Employment rates for age group 25-54	225
socx_empr5564	Employment rates for age group 55-64	225
socx_emprf	Employment rates: women	225
socx_emprfb	Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Total	225
socx_emprfbhd	Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: High	226
socx_emprfbled	Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Low	226
socx_emprm	Employment rates: men	226
socx_emprnb	Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Low	226
socx_emprnbhd	Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: High	227
socx_emprnbled	Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Total	227
socx_exppenpr	Private pension expenditure	230
socx_expsocpr	Private social expenditure	231
socx_popynedunemp1519	Unemployment Youth, 15-19	241
socx_popynedunemp2024	Unemployment Youth, 20-24	242
socx_research	Researchers	242
socx_selfemp	Self-employment rates: total	243
socx_selfempf	Self-employment rates: women	244
socx_selfempm	Self-employment rates: men	244
socx_taxwork	Taxes on the average worker	246
socx_unempf	Unemployment rates, women	247
socx_unempfb	Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total	248
socx_unempfbf	Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women	248
socx_unempfbm	Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men	248
socx_unempm	Unemployment rates, men	249
socx_unempnb	Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total	249
socx_unempnbf	Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women	249
socx_unempnbfm	Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Men	249
vi_nmw	National Minimum Wage	275
wdi_cfw	Contributing family workers, total (% of total employed)	287
wdi_cfwf	Contributing family workers, female (% of females employed)	288
wdi_cfwm	Contributing family workers, male (% of males employed)	288
wdi_empagr	Employees, agriculture, female (% of female employment)	296
wdi_empgrm	Employees, agriculture, male (% of male employment)	297
wdi_empf	Employers, female (% of employment)	297
wdi_empm	Employers, male (% of employment)	298
wdi_empnagr	Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector	298
wdi_empr15filo	Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	299
wdi_empr15ilo	Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	299
wdi_empr15milo	Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	299
wdi_empr24filo	Employment to population ratio, 15-14, fem	299
wdi_empr24ilo	Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	300
wdi_empr24milo	Employment to population ratio, 15-14, male	300
wdi_empserf	Employees, services, female (% of female employment)	300
wdi_empserm	Employees, services, male (% of male employment)	301
wdi_hfcexpagr	Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (annual % growth)	323
wdi_hfcexpcon	Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (constant 2005 US dollar)	323
wdi_hfcexpgdp	Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (% of GDP)	324
wdi_hfcexpcccon	Household final consumption expenditure per capita (constant 2005 US dollar)	324
wdi_hfcexpccga	Household final consumption expenditure per capita growth (annual %)	324
wdi_hfcexpccccon	Household final consumpt. expt., PPP	325
wdi_lff	Labor force, female (% of total labor force)	340
wdi_lfpe	Labor force with primary education (% of total)	340
wdi_lfpef	Labor force with primary education, female (% of female labor force)	340
wdi_lfpem	Labor force with primary education, male (% of male labor force)	340

wdi_lfpr1524filo	Labour force participation, 15-24, fem	341
wdi_lfpr1524ilo	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)	341
wdi_lfpr1524milo	Labour force participation, 15-24, male	341
wdi_lfpr1564filo	Labour force participation, 15-64, male	341
wdi_lfpr1564ilo	Labour force participation, 15-64	342
wdi_lfpr1564milo	Labor force participation rate, male (% males ages 15-64) (ILO)	342
wdi_lfpr15filo	Labour force participation, 15+, fem	342
wdi_lfpr15ilo	Labour force participation, 15+	342
wdi_lfpr15milo	Labour force participation, 15+, male	343
wdi_lfpr15ne	Labor force participation rate, total (% of population ages 15+) (nat.)	343
wdi_lfse	Labor force with secondary education (% of total)	343
wdi_lfsef	Labor force with secondary education, female (% of female labor force)	343
wdi_lfsem	Labor force with secondary education, male (% of male labor force)	344
wdi_lfte	Labor force with tertiary education (% of total)	344
wdi_lftef	Labor force with tertiary education, female (% of female labor force)	344
wdi_lftem	Labor force with tertiary education, male (% of male labor force)	344
wdi_ptempftf	Part time employment, female (% of total female employment)	362
wdi_ptempftpt	Part time employment, female (% of total part time employment)	362
wdi_ptempmtm	Part time employment, male (% of total male employment)	363
wdi_ptempt	Part time employment, total (% of total employment)	363
wdi_rfmlfprilo	Ratio of female to male in LFP, ILO	365
wdi_semp	Self-employed, total (% of total employed)	367
wdi_sempf	Self-employed, female (% of females employed)	367
wdi_sempm	Self-employed, male (% of males employed)	367
wdi_unempfilo	Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	381
wdi_unempilo	Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	381
wdi_unempmilo	Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)	381
wdi_unemppe	Unemployment with primary education (% of total unemployment)	381
wdi_unemppef	Unemployment with primary education, female (% of female unemployment)	382
wdi_unemppem	Unemployment with primary education, male (% of male unemployment)	382
wdi_unempse	Unemployment with secondary education (% of total unemployment)	382
wdi_unempsef	Unemployment with secondary education, female (% of female unemployment)	383
wdi_unempsem	Unemployment with secondary education, male (% of male unemployment)	383
wdi_unemppte	Unemployment with tertiary education (% of total unemployment)	383
wdi_unempptef	Unemployment with tertiary education, female (% of female unemployment)	384
wdi_unempptem	Unemployment with tertiary education, male (% of male unemployment)	384
wdi_unempyfile	Unemployment, youth female (% fem 15-24) ILO	384
wdi_unempyilo	Unemployment, youth total (% of labor force ages 15-24) (ILO)	384
wdi_unempymilo	Unemployment, youth male (% fem 15-24)	385
wdi_vemp	Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)	385
wdi_vempf	Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)	385
wdi_vempm	Vulnerable employment, male (% of male employment)	385
wdi_wsw	Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employed)	386
wdi_wswf	Wage and salaried workers, female (% of females employed)	386
wdi_wswm	Wage and salary workers, male (% of males employed)	386
wef_wlf	Women in labor force, ratio to men	401

Education

bl_asy15f Average Schooling Years, Female (15+)	50
bl_asy15mf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (15+)	50
bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)	51
bl_asy25mf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+)	51
bl_asy15f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (15+)	51
bl_asy15mf Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)	51
bl_asy25f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (25+)	52
bl_asy25mf Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)	52
bl_asy15f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (15+)	52
bl_asy15mf Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)	52
bl_asy25f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (25+)	53
bl_asy25mf Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)	53
bl_asy15f Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+)	53
bl_asy15mf Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)	53
bl_asy25f Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+)	54
bl_asy25mf Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)	54
bl_lh_15f Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+)	54
bl_lh_15mf Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)	54
bl_lh_25f Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+)	55
bl_lh_25mf Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)	55
bl_lhc_15f Tertiary Complete, Female (15+)	55
bl_lhc_15mf Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (15+)	55
bl_lhc_25f Tertiary Complete, Female (25+)	56
bl_lhc_25mf Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (25+)	56
bl_lp_15f Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (15+)	56
bl_lp_15mf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)	56
bl_lp_25f Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+)	57
bl_lp_25mf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)	57
bl_lpc_15f Primary Complete, Female (15+)	57
bl_lpc_15mf Primary Complete, Female and Male (15+)	57
bl_lpc_25f Primary Complete, Female (25+)	58
bl_lpc_25mf Primary Complete, Female and Male (25+)	58
bl_ls_15f Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (15+)	58
bl_ls_15mf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)	58
bl_ls_25f Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+)	59
bl_ls_25mf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)	59
bl_lsc_15f Secondary Complete, Female (15+)	59
bl_lsc_15mf Secondary Complete, Female and Male (15+)	59
bl_lsc_25f Secondary Complete, Female (25+)	60
bl_lsc_25mf Secondary Complete, Female and Male (25+)	60
bl_lu_15f Percentage with No Schooling, Female (15+)	60
bl_lu_15mf Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (15+)	60
bl_lu_25f Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+)	61
bl_lu_25mf Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (25+)	61
eu_pat_ep_ntot Patent applications EPO	103
eu_pat_us_ntot Patents granted USPTO	104
socx_edubus Population aged 25-64 with below upper secondary level of education	223
socx_edutert Population aged 25-64 with tertiary level of education	223
socx_eduusps Population aged 25-64 with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiray level	223
socx_expedups Expenditure in primary; secondary and post-secondary non-tertiray education	227
socx_expedupu Public expenditure on education: all levels of education - as % of GDP	228
socx_expedupups Public Exp. on Education: prim, sec, post-sec	228
socx_expeduput Public expenditure on education: tertiary education - as % of GDP	228
socx_expedut Expenditure in tertiary education	228
socx_pisamf Mean scores on the mathematics scale in PISA 2009: women	239
socx_pisamm Mean scores on the mathematics scale in PISA 2009: men	239
socx_pisarf Mean scores on the reading scale in PISA 2009: women	239

socx_pisarm	Mean scores on the reading scale in PISA 2009: men	240
socx_pisaf	Mean scores on the science scale in PISA 2009: women	240
socx_pisasm	Mean scores on the science scale in PISA 2009: men	240
une_durce	Duration, compulsory education	257
une_durp	Duration, primary	257
une_durpp	Duration, pre-primary	257
une_durs	Duration, secondary	258
une_eace	Entrance age, compulsory education	258
une_eap	Entrance age, primary	258
une_eapp	Entrance age, pre-primary	258
une_ee	Expenditure on education	259
une_eep	Educational expenditure, primary	259
une_eepp	Educational expenditure, pre-primary	259
une_ees	Educational expenditure, secondary	259
une_eet	Educational expenditure, tertiary	260
une_face	Ending age, compulsory education	260
une_gerpf	Gross enrollment ratio, primary, female	261
une_gerpm	Gross enrollment ratio, primary, male	261
une_gerppf	Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, female	261
une_gerppm	Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, male	261
une_gerppt	Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, total	262
une_gerpt	Gross enrollment ratio, primary, total	262
une_gersf	Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, female	262
une_gersm	Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, male	262
une_gerst	Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, total	263
une_pee	Public expenditure on education	264
une_pep	Public expenditure per pupil, primary	264
une_pepp	Public expenditure per pupil, pre-primary	264
une_peps	Public expenditure per pupil, secondary	264
une_pept	Public expenditure per pupil, tertiary	265
une_pfsp	Percentage of female students, primary education	265
une_pfssp	Percentage of female students, pre-primary education	265
une_pfss	Percentage of female students, secondary education	265
une_pfst	Percentage of female students, tertiary education	266
une_ppep	Percentage private enrollment, primary	266
une_ppepp	Percentage private enrollment, pre-primary	267
une_ppes	Percentage private enrollment, secondary	267
une_ptrp	Pupil-teacher-ratio, primary	267
une_ptrpp	Pupil-teacher-ratio, pre-primary	267
une_ptrs	Pupil-teacher-ratio, secondary	268
wdi_patappnr	Patent applications, nonresidents	356
wdi_patappr	Patent applications, residents	356
wdi_researcher	Researchers in R&D (per million people)	364
wdi_scitecjournal	Scientific and technical journal articles	366
wdi_technician	Technicians in R&D (per million people)	376
wef_bd	Brain drain	388
wef_ci	Capacity for innovation	390
wef_qes	Quality of the educational system	398
wef_qpe	Quality of primary education	399
wef_qsri	Quality of scientific research institutions	400
wef_uic	University-industry collaboration in R&D	401

Health

epi_acsat	Access to Sanitation	97
epi_chmort	Child Mortality	97
ffp_dp	Demographic Pressure	107
ihme_halef0001	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years	164
ihme_halef0104	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years	164
ihme_halef0509	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years	164
ihme_halef1014	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years	165
ihme_halef1519	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years	165
ihme_halef2024	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years	165
ihme_halef2529	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years	165
ihme_halef3034	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years	165
ihme_halef3539	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years	166
ihme_halef4044	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years	166
ihme_halef4549	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years	166
ihme_halef5054	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years	166
ihme_halef5559	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years	167
ihme_halef6064	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years	167
ihme_halef6569	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years	167
ihme_halef7074	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years	167
ihme_halef7579	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years	168
ihme_halef8000	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80+ years	168
ihme_halem0001	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years	168
ihme_halem0104	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years	168
ihme_halem0509	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years	169
ihme_halem1014	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years	169
ihme_halem1519	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years	169
ihme_halem2024	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years	169
ihme_halem2529	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years	170
ihme_halem3034	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years	170
ihme_halem3539	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years	170
ihme_halem4044	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years	170
ihme_halem4549	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years	171
ihme_halem5054	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years	171
ihme_halem5559	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years	171
ihme_halem6064	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years	171
ihme_halem6569	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years	172
ihme_halem7074	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years	172
ihme_halem7579	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years	172
ihme_halem8000	Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80+ years	172
ihme_lef0001	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years	173
ihme_lef0104	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years	173
ihme_lef0509	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years	173
ihme_lef1014	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years	173
ihme_lef1519	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years	174
ihme_lef2024	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years	174
ihme_lef2529	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years	174
ihme_lef3034	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years	174
ihme_lef3539	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years	175
ihme_lef4044	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years	175
ihme_lef4549	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years	175
ihme_lef5054	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years	175
ihme_lef5559	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years	176
ihme_lef6064	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years	176
ihme_lef6569	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years	176
ihme_lef7074	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years	176
ihme_lef7579	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years	177
ihme_lef8000	Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80+ years	177

ihme_lem0001	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years	177
ihme_lem0104	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years	177
ihme_lem0509	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years	178
ihme_lem1014	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years	178
ihme_lem1519	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years	178
ihme_lem2024	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years	178
ihme_lem2529	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years	179
ihme_lem3034	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years	179
ihme_lem3539	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years	179
ihme_lem4044	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years	179
ihme_lem4549	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years	180
ihme_lem5054	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years	180
ihme_lem5559	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years	180
ihme_lem6064	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years	180
ihme_lem6569	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years	181
ihme_lem7074	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years	181
ihme_lem7579	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years	181
ihme_lem8000	Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80+ years	181
ihme_mmaf	Mean Death Age, Female	182
ihme_mmam	Mean Death Age, Male	182
ihme_mpf0005	Probability of dying between age 0 and age 5, Female	182
ihme_mpf1560	Probability of dying between age 15 and age 60, Female	182
ihme_mpm0005	Probability of dying between age 0 and age 5, Male	183
ihme_mpm1560	Probability of dying between age 15 and age 60, Male	183
socx_alcohol	Alcohol consumption among population aged 15 and over	221
socx_exph	Total expenditure on health	229
socx_exphpr	Private expenditure on health	229
socx_exphpu	Public expenditure on health	229
socx_fertility	Total fertility rates	232
socx_infmort	Infant mortality rate, 2010	236
socx_lifexp	Life expectancy at birth: total	238
socx_lifexpf	Life expectancy at birth: women	238
socx_lifexpm	Life expectancy at birth: men	238
socx_smoke	Adult population smoking daily	244
socx_smokef	Adult population smoking daily: women	244
socx_smokem	Adult population smoking daily: men	245
socx_suicide	Suicide rates by gender: both men and women	245
socx_wobese	Obese population aged 15 or more	252
socx_wow	Overweight population aged 15 or more	252
socx_wowobese	Overweight and obese population aged 15 or more	252
une_hiv	HIV rate in adults (15-49 years)	263
une_imr	Infant mortality rate	263
une_leb	Life expectancy at birth	263
une_tfr	Total fertility rate	268
wdi_birtrate	Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)	286
wdi_dbcdmpnc	Cause of death, be disease etc	290
wdi_dbinj	Cause of death, by injury (% of total)	291
wdi_dbncd	Cause of death, by non-communicable diseases (% of total)	291
wdi_deathrate	Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)	291
wdi_diabetes	Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)	292
wdi_dofdcalf	Depth of the food deficit (kilocalories per person per day)	293
wdi_fertility	Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	310
wdi_fertility1519	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	311
wdi_hepcusd	Health expenditure per capita (current US dollar)	321
wdi_hepcusd05	Health expenditure per capita, PPP (constant 2005 international dollar)	321
wdi_hepriv	Health expenditure, private (% of GDP)	322
wdi_hepub	Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)	322
wdi_hepubgov	Health expenditure, public (% of government expenditure)	322

wdi_hepubtot	Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)	322
wdi_hetot	Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)	323
wdi_hivfem15	Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV (%)	325
wdi_hospbed	Hospital beds (per 1,000 people)	326
wdi_immdpt	Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	326
wdi_immm	Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	326
wdi_infd	Number of infant deaths	333
wdi_isfac	Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	336
wdi_isfacr	Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)	336
wdi_isfacu	Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)	337
wdi_iws	Improved water source (% of population with access)	337
wdi_iwsr	Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)	337
wdi_iwsu	Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)	338
wdi_lifexpfem	Life expectancy at birth, female (years)	345
wdi_lifexpmal	Life expectancy at birth, male (years)	345
wdi_lifexptot	Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	345
wdi_matdn	Number of maternal deaths	347
wdi_matdrp	Lifetime risk of maternal death (%)	348
wdi_matdrr	Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in: rate varies by country)	348
wdi_matmorm	Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	348
wdi_mortfem	Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)	351
wdi_mortinff	Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000)	351
wdi_mortinfem	Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births)	351
wdi_mortinfm	Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000)	352
wdi_mortinfmal	Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births)	352
wdi_mortinfot	Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	352
wdi_mortmal	Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)	352
wdi_mortnn	Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)	353
wdi_mortuf	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	353
wdi_nnd	Number of neonatal deaths	354
wdi_nurmw	Nurses and midwives (per 1,000 people)	354
wdi_oophepriv	Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)	355
wdi_oophetot	Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of total expenditure on health)	355
wdi_phys	Physicians (per 1,000 people)	356
wdi_smokfem	Smoking prevalence, females (% of adults)	369
wdi_smokmal	Smoking prevalence, males (% of adults)	369
wdi_survfem	Survival to age 65, female (% of cohort)	370
wdi_survmal	Survival to age 65, male (% of cohort)	370
wdi_tubcdr	Tuberculosis case detection rate (% of registered cases)	380
wdi_tubinc	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	380
wdi_tubtsr	Tuberculosis treatment success rate (% of registered cases)	380
wdi_undfd	Number of under-five deaths	380
wef_bihiv	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	389
wef_bit	Business impact of tuberculosis	389
wef_chiv	HIV prevalence, %	389
wef_ct	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop	390
wef_imort	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births	395
wef_lifexp	Life expectancy, years	396

Welfare

socx_socexp	Net social expenditure	245
vi_umf	Union Membership (% Females)	276
wdi_scont	Social contributions (% of revenue)	366

Judicial

ciri_assn Freedom of Assembly and Association	64
ciri_disap Disappearance	64
ciri_dommov Freedom of Domestic Movement	64
ciri_empinx_new Empowerment Rights Index (New)	65
ciri_empinx_old Empowerment Rights Index (Old)	65
ciri_formov Freedom of Foreign Movement	65
ciri_injud Independence of the Judiciary	66
ciri_move_old Freedom of Movement (Old)	66
ciri_physint Physical Integrity Rights Index	67
ciri_polpris Political Imprisonment	67
ciri_relfre_new Freedom of Religion (New)	67
ciri_relfre_old Freedom of Religion (Old)	67
ciri_speech Freedom of Speech	68
ciri_tort Torture	68
ciri_wecon Women's Economic Rights	68
ciri_wopol Women's Political Rights	69
ciri_worker Workers Rights	69
ciri_wosoc Women's Social Rights	69
eiuc Civil Liberties	93
ffp_hr Human Rights and Rule of Law	109
fh_aor Associational and Organizational Rights	111
fh_cl Civil Liberties	111
fh_feb Freedom of Expression and Belief	112
fh_pair Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights	114
fh_pr Political Rights	115
h_j Independent Judiciary	137
iaep_cc Constitutional Court	146
kun_legabs Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)	195
kun_legrel Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)	196
kun_wiqrleg_all Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)	197
lp_legor Legal origin	198
vi_rag Right of Association, government	275
vi_ram Right of Association, market sector	275
vi_rcbg Right of Collective bargaining, government sector	275
vi_rcbm Right of Collective bargaining, market sector	275
vi_rsg Right to Strike, government	276
vi_rsm Right to Strike, market sector	276
wdi_homicide Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)	325
wdi_intpropchp Charges for the use of intellectual property, payments (BoP, current US dollar)	334
wdi_intpropchr Charges for the use of intellectual property, receipts (BoP, current US dollar)	335
wdi_legr Strength of legal rights index (0=weak to 10=strong)	339
wef_audit Strength of auditing and reporting standards	387
wef_ipr Intellectual property protection	395
wef_ji Judicial independence	396
wef_oc Organized crime	397
wel_citrig Citizen Rights	402
wel_insemp Institutional Empowerment	403
wel_par Personal Autonomy Rights	404
wel_ppr Political Participation Rights	404

Political System

bnr_dem Democratic Breakdown	61
cam_contest Contestation (standardized version)	62
cam_inclusive Inclusiveness (standardized version)	62
chga_demo Democracy	63
ciri_elecsd Electoral Self-Determination	64
dpi_cemo Is Chief Executive a Military Officer?	73
dpi_checks Checks and Balances	73
dpi_dmno Is Defense Minister a Military Officer?	74
dpi_eage Age of Chief Executive Party	74
dpi_finter Finite Term in Office	76
dpi_mt Can Chief Executive Serve Multiple Terms	82
dpi_state State Government	87
dpi_system Political System	87
dr_pg Political Globalization	91
eiu_dpc Democratic Political Culture	93
eiu_epp Electoral Process and Pluralism	94
eiu_iod Index of Democracy	94
eiu_pp Political Participation	95
fh_ipolity2 Freedom House/Imputed Polity	114
fh_polity2 Freedom House/Polity	115
fh_ppp Political Pluralism and Participation	115
fh_status Status	116
fk_ppi Parliamentary Powers Index	121
gtm_centrip Centripetalism	135
gtm_centrip2 Centripetalism (weighted)	135
gtm_parl Parliamentarism	136
gtm_pr Proportional Representation	136
gtm_unit Unitarism	136
h_f Independent Sub-Federal Unit	137
h_l1 Legislative Chamber	138
h_l2 2nd Legislative Chamber	138
h_polcon3 Political Constraints Index III	138
h_polcon5 Political Constraints Index V	139
ht_regtype Regime Type	144
ht_regtype1 Regime Type (Collapsed)	144
iaep_ae Appointment of Executive	145
iaep_arr Appointment of Regional Representatives	145
iaep_basp Banning of "Anti-System" Parties	146
iaep_bp Banned Parties	146
iaep_d Dictator	146
iaep_ebbp Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties	147
iaep_eccdt Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes	147
iaep_ecdl Executive Can Dissolve Legislature	147
iaep_ee Election of the Executive	147
iaep_eml Executive is Member of Legislature	148
iaep_enlc Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates	148
iaep_epmf Executive Power over Military Force	148
iaep_es Electoral System	148
iaep_evp Executive Veto Power	149
iaep_ise Independence of Selection of Executive	149
iaep_lap Legislature Approves Budget	149
iaep_lcre Legislature Can Remove Executive	149
iaep_lrit Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties	150
iaep_lvp Legislature Veto Power	150
iaep_nee National Elections for an Executive	150
iaep_nel National Elections for the Legislature	150
iaep_npa No Parties Allowed	151

iaep_nr National Referendums	151
iaep_osp Official State Party	151
iaep_pm5p Parties with More than 5 Percent	151
iaep_pnec Party Nomination of Executive Candidates	152
iaep_pnlc Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates	152
iaep_pseec Petition Signatures Establish Executive Candidates	152
iaep_pselc Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates	152
iaep_pveec Party Vote Establish Executive Candidates	153
iaep_pvelc Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates	153
iaep_rbbp Religion Based Banning of Parties	153
iaep_snec Self-Nomination of Executive Candidates	153
iaep_snlc Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates	154
iaep_ufs Unitary or Federal State	154
idea_bdac Ban on Anonymous Donations to Candidates	155
idea_bdap Ban on Anonymous Donations to Political Parties	156
idea_bdcc Ban on Corporate Donations to Candidates	156
idea_bdcp Ban on Corporate Donations to Political Parties	156
idea_bdfc Ban on Foreign Donations to Candidates	156
idea_bdfp Ban on Foreign Donations to Political Parties	157
idea_bdgcc Ban on Government Corporation Donations to Candidates	157
idea_bdgcp Ban on Government Corporation Donations to Political Parties	157
idea_bdo Ban on Other Form of Donation	158
idea_bdtc Ban on Trade Union Donations to Candidates	158
idea_bdtp Ban on Trade Union Donations to Political Parties	158
idea_bvb Ban on Vote Buying	158
idea_esf Electoral System Design	159
idea_esl Electoral System for National Legislature	159
idea_esp Electoral System for the President	159
idea_frcc Candidates have to Report their Finances (campaigns)	160
idea_frpe Political Parties have to Report their Finances (elections)	160
idea_frpr Political Parties have to Report their Finances (regularly)	160
idea_ldc Limit on the Donation to Candidate	160
idea_ldp Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (time-period)	161
idea_ldpe Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (election)	161
idea_lsc Limit on Candidates' Spending	161
idea_lsp Limit on Political Parties' Spending	161
idea_mc Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Candidates	162
idea_mp Free or Subsidized Access to Media for Political Parties	162
idea_ofag Other Financial Advantages to Encourage Gender Equality in Political Parties	162
idea_pfp Direct Public Funding of Political Parties	163
idea_pfp Public Funding of Political Parties Related to Gender Equality	163
idea_rdid Political Parties/Candidates have to reveal identity of donors	163
idea_rip Information from Political Parties/Candidates have to be made public	163
jw_avgballot Party Control over Ballot(lower/only house)	189
jw_avgpool Sharing of Votes among Candidates(lower/only house)	190
jw_avgvote Candidate or Party-specific Voting(lower/only house)	190
jw_bicameral Bicameral System	190
jw_indy Ballot Access for Independent Candidates(lower/only house)	191
jw_legsize Number of Coded Legislators(lower/only house)	191
jw_mdist Average District Magnitude(lower/only house)	192
jw_multiround Runoff Elections	192
jw_multitier Multi Tier(lower/only house)	192
jw_oneparty Single Party System	192
jw_persr Personalistic Tier	193
jw_propcoded Proportion Coded Legislators(lower/only house)	193
jw_propmmd Seats from Multi-Member Districts(lower/only house)	193
jw_propn Seats from a National District(lower/only house)	193
jw_propsmmd Seats from Single-Member Districts(lower/only house)	194

jw_rank Rank Vote (lower/only house)	194
jw_tievote Tiervote (lower/only house)	194
kun_cluster Cluster memberships based on means	195
kun_polabs Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)	196
kun_polrel Political institutional quality (relative factor scores)	196
kun_wiqrpoll_all Pol. World Inst. Quality, all obs	197
no_ce Classification of Executives	200
no_ufs Unitary or Federal State	200
p_autoc Institutionalized Autocracy	205
p_democ Institutionalized Democracy	206
p_durable Regime Durability	206
p_flag Tentative Coding	206
p_parcomp The Competitiveness of Participation	207
p_parreg Regulation of Participation	208
p_polity Combined Polity Score	209
p_polity2 Revised Combined Polity Score	209
p_xconst Executive Constraints (Decision Rules)	210
p_xrcomp Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment	211
p_xropen Openness of Executive Recruitment	211
p_xrreg Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment	212
uds_mean Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean)	255
uds_median Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median)	255
uds_pct025 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile)	256
uds_pct975 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile)	256
uds_sd Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.)	256
van_index Index of Democratization	273
wbgi_vae Voice and Accountability - Estimate	281
wbgi_van Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources	281
wbgi_vas Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors	281
wel_regtype Regime Type	405
wel_scalezone Scalezone on Citizen Rights	405
wr_nonautocracy Non-Autocracy	405

Elections

bdm_s	Selectorate Size	44
bdm_w	Winning Coalition Size	44
bdm_w_s	Winning Coalition rel. Selectorate	44
chga_hinst	Regime Institutions	63
dpi_auton	Autonomous Regions	73
dpi_cl	Closed List	74
dpi_dhondt	D'Hondt System	74
dpi_eipc	Executive Electoral Competitiveness	75
dpi_erc	Chief Executive Party Orientation	76
dpi_exelec	Presidential Election Held	76
dpi_fraud	Vote Fraud	76
dpi_gf	Government Fractionalization Index	77
dpi_gpage1	Age of Largest Government Party	77
dpi_gpage2	Age of 2nd Largest Government Party	77
dpi_gprlc1	Largest Government Party Orientation	78
dpi_gprlc2	2nd Largest Government Party Orientation	78
dpi_gps1	Number of Seats of Largest Government Party	78
dpi_gps2	Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party	78
dpi_gps3	Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party	78
dpi_gpvs1	Vote Share of Largest Government Party	79
dpi_gpvs2	Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party	79
dpi_gpvs3	Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party	79
dpi_gs	Number of Government Seats	79
dpi_gvs	Vote Share of Government Parties	80
dpi_hlio	Party of Chief Executive Length of Time in Office	80
dpi_housesys	Electoral Rule House	80
dpi_legelec	Legislative Election Held	81
dpi_lipc	Legislative Electoral Competitiveness	81
dpi_maj	Margin of Majority	81
dpi_mdmh	Mean District Magnitude House	82
dpi_nogp	Number of Other Government Parties	82
dpi_nogps	Number of Seats of Other Government Parties	83
dpi_noop	Number of Other Opposition Parties	83
dpi_noops	Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties	83
dpi_nos	Number of Opposition Seats	83
dpi_numul	Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties	84
dpi_ogpvs	Vote Share of Other Government Parties	84
dpi_opage1	Age of Largest Opposition Party	84
dpi_opf	Opposition Fractionalization Index	84
dpi_oprlc1	Largest Opposition Party Orientation	85
dpi_plurality	Plurality	85
dpi_polariz	Polarization	85
dpi_pr	Proportional Representation	85
dpi_seats	Total Seats in Legislature	86
dpi_slop1	Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party	86
dpi_slop2	Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party	86
dpi_slop3	Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party	86
dpi_tf	Fractionalization Index	87
dpi_ulprty	Number of Non-Aligned Parties	88
dpi_vslop1	Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party	88
dpi_vslop2	Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party	88
dpi_vslop3	Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party	88
dpi_vsoop	Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties	89
dpi_vsul	Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties	89
dpi_yct	Years Left in Current Term	89
dpi_yio	Chief Executive Years in Office	89
fh_ep	Electoral Process	112

gol_adm Average District Magnitude	129
gol_dist Districts	130
gol_enep Effective Number of Electoral Parties	130
gol_enep1 Effective Number of Electoral Parties1	130
gol_enepo Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others)	130
gol_enpp Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties	131
gol_enpp1 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties1	131
gol_enppo Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others)	131
gol_est Electoral System Type-3 classes	131
gol_est_spec Electoral System Type-11 classes	132
gol_inst Institution	132
gol_legal Legislative Elections	133
gol_mt Multi-Tier Type	133
gol_nos Number of Seats	133
gol_pr PR Type	133
gol_preel Presidential Election	133
gol_upseat Upper Seats	134
gol_uptier Upper Tier	134
h_alignl1 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower)	137
h_lflo Legislative Fractionalization (lower)	138
ht_partsz Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions)	143
ht_partsz1 Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions), Zero for One-Party Regimes	144
ipu_1_s Number of Seats (Lower House)	188
ipu_1_sw Share of Women (Lower House)	188
ipu_1_w Number of Women (Lower House)	189
jw_domr Dominant or Populous Tier	190
jw_election Year of Election(lower/only house)	191
no_ef Electoral Family	200
p_fragment Polity Fragmentation	207
van_comp Competition	273
van_part Participation	274
wdi_flsom Female legislators, senior officials and managers (% of total)	311

Environment

bi_a_dd Animals Data Deficient	45
bi_a_lc Animals Least Concern	45
bi_a_lrld Animals Lower Risk/conservation dependent	45
bi_a_nt Animals Near Threatened	45
bi_a_subten Animals subtotal endangered	46
bi_a_subtex Animals subtotal extinct	46
bi_a_total Animals Total	46
bi_p_dd Plants Data Deficient	46
bi_p_lc Plants Least Concern	47
bi_p_lrld Plants Lower Risk/conservation dependent	47
bi_p_nt Plants Near Threatened	47
bi_p_subten Plants subtotal endangered	47
bi_p_subtex Plants subtotal extinct	47
bi_p_total Plants Total	48
bi_t_amph Threatened Amphibians	48
bi_t_bird Threatened Birds	48
bi_t_fish Threatened Fishes	48
bi_t_inverts Threatened Other_Inverts	49
bi_t_mam Threatened Mammals	49
bi_t_moll Threatened Molluscs	49
bi_t_plants Threatened Plants	49
bi_t_rept Threatened Reptiles	49
bi_t_total Threatened Total	50
ef_bul Ecofootprint, Built-up Land	91
ef_carb Ecofootprint, Carbon	91
ef_crop Ecofootprint, Cropland	92
ef_ef Ecofootprint, Total	92
ef_fg Ecofootprint, Fishing Ground	92
ef_for Ecofootprint, Forest	92
ef_gl Ecofootprint, Grazing Land	93
env_tr_r Number of environmental agreements ratified	96
env_tr_s Number of environmental agreements signed	96
env_treaty Number of environmental agreements total	96
epi_agsub Agricultural Subsidies	97
epi_co2cap CO2 Emissions (per capita)	97
epi_co2gdp CO2 Emissions (per GDP)	98
epi_co2kwh CO2 Emissions (per electricity generation)	98
epi_eh Environmental Health	98
epi_ehair Air Pollution (effects on humans)	98
epi_eheh Environmental Burden of Disease	99
epi_ehwater Water (effects on humans)	99
epi_epi Environmental Performance Index	99
epi_ev Ecosystem Vitality	99
epi_evag Agriculture	100
epi_evair Air Pollution (effects on ecosystem)	100
epi_evbh Biodiversity and Habitat	100
epi_evclimate Climate Change	100
epi_evforest Forests	101
epi_ewater Water (effects on ecosystem)	101
epi_forcov Forest Cover Change	101
epi_forloss Forest Loss	101
epi_indoor Indoor Air Pollution	102
epi_pacov Biome Protection	102
epi_pm25 Particulate Matter	102
epi_pops Pesticide regulation	103
epi_renew Renewable Electricity	103
epi_watsup Access to Drinking Water	103

fao_fcc00_05 Forest Cover Change 2000-2005 (Annual change, percentage)	104
fao_fcc05_10 Forest Cover Change 2005-2010 (Annual change, percentage)	104
fao_fcc90_00 Forest Cover Change 1990-2000 (Annual change, percentage)	105
fao_fe Fish Export (Tons)	105
fao_fi Fish Import (Tons)	105
fao_fpic Fish Production, Inland Capture	105
nrpi_ecoprot Ecoregion Protection	201
nrpi_nrmi Natural Resource Management	201
oecdagr_agr_ghg Agricultural total GHGs (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)	204
oecdagr_cropland Arable and permanent crop area (Hectares)	204
oecdagr_total_agrland Total agricultural land area (Hectares)	204
socx_co2 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion	222
wdi_biodivindex GEF biodiversity index	286
wdi_co2kt CO2 emissions (kt)	288
wdi_co2mtpc CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	289
wdi_dfetave Droughts, floods, extreme temperatures (% of population, average 1990-2009)	292
wdi_fertilizer Fertilizer consumption (kilograms per hectare of arable land)	311
wdi_forestarea Forest area (% of land area)	312
wdi_frwwcm Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (billion cubic meters)	312
wdi_frwwind Annual freshwater withdrawals, industry (% of total freshwater withdrawal)	313
wdi_frwwper Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)	313
wdi_fwswagr Annual freshwater withdrawals, agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal)	313
wdi_fwswdom Annual freshwater withdrawals, domestic (% of total freshwater withdrawal)	314
wdi_ghgnetem GHG net emissions/removals by LUCF (Mt of CO2 equivalent)	317
wdi_landagr Agricultural land (% of land area)	338
wdi_landara Arable land (% of land area)	338
wdi_landarea Land area (sq. km)	338
wdi_landpermc Permanent cropland (% of land area)	339
wdi_prareamar Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)	361
wdi_prareater Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area)	361
wdi_prareatot Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)	361
wdi_precipitation Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)	362
wdi_surface Surface area (sq. km)	370
wdi_thrbird Bird species, threatened	376
wdi_thrfish Fish species, threatened	376
wdi_thrmam Mammal species, threatened	377
wdi_thrplant Plant species (higher), threatened	377
wdi_watprod Water productivity, total	386

Energy and Infrastructure

oecdagr_total_energy	Total economy-wide final energy consumption (Tonnes oil equivalent)	205
ross_gas_prod	Gas production, million barrels oil equiv	218
ross_gas_value	Gas production value in 2009 dollars	218
ross_oil_prod	Oil production in metric tons	220
ross_oil_value	Oil production value in 2009 dollars	220
socx_comm	Communications	222
socx_elect	Electricity	224
socx_fbb	Fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	231
socx_hhwac	Percentage of households with access to home computers	235
socx_hhwai	Percentage of households with access to the internet	235
socx_nuclear	Nuclear electricity generation; As a percentage of total electricity generation	238
socx_oil	Production of crude oil	239
socx_ptran	Passenger transport	242
socx_renew	Contribution of renewables to energy supply	242
socx_roadfat	Road fatalities	243
socx_trans	Transport	246
wdi_airtransport	Air transport, registered carrier departures worldwide	284
wdi_altnucen	Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)	284
wdi_broadband	Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)	286
wdi_cars	Passenger cars (per 1,000 people)	287
wdi_combr	Completeness of birth registration (%)	289
wdi_compdiri	Completeness of infant death reporting	289
wdi_compdrtr	Completeness of total death reporting	290
wdi_corewa	Combustible renewables and waste (% of total energy)	290
wdi_elpowcon	Electric power consumption (kWh)	293
wdi_elpowconpc	Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)	294
wdi_elprcoal	Electricity production from coal sources (% of total)	294
wdi_elprhydro	Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)	294
wdi_elprn	Electricity production from nuclear sources (% of total)	294
wdi_elprng	Electricity production from natural gas sources (% of total)	295
wdi_elpro	Electricity production from oil sources (% of total)	295
wdi_elprogc	Electricity production from oil, gas and coal sources (% of total)	295
wdi_elprrneh	Electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric	295
wdi_elptrdl	Electric power transmission and distribution losses (% of output)	296
wdi_energyimp	Energy imports, net (% of energy use)	301
wdi_energyprod	Energy production (kt of oil equivalent)	301
wdi_enusektoe	Energy use (kt of oil equivalent)	302
wdi_enusektoepc	Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)	302
wdi_ffecon	Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	311
wdi_internetserv	Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people)	334
wdi_internetuse	Internet users (per 100 people)	334
wdi_mobile	Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	351
wdi_motveh	Motor vehicles (per 1,000 people)	353
wdi_ppdiesel	Pump price for diesel fuel (US dollar per liter)	360
wdi_ppgas	Pump price for gasoline (US dollar per liter)	360
wdi_roaddens	Road density (km of road per 100 sq. km of land area)	365
wdi_roadpaved	Roads, paved (% of total roads)	365
wdi_rsdfcpc	Road sector diesel fuel consumption per capita (kg of oil equivalent)	366
wdi_rsgfcpc	Road sector gasoline fuel consumption per capita (kg of oil equivalent)	366
wdi_telephone	Telephone lines (per 100 people)	376
wdi_timeelectr	Time required to get electricity (days)	377
wef_aas	Available airline seat kms/week, millions	387
wef_elec	Quality of electricity supply	391
wef_ias	Internet access in schools	394
wef_mobile	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop	396
wef_qair	Quality of air transport infrastructure	398
wef_qoi	Quality of overall infrastructure	398

wef_qport	Quality of port infrastructure	399
wef_qrail	Quality of railroad infrastructure	399
wef_qroad	Quality of roads	400
wef_tele	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop	400

Conflict

ciri_kill	Extrajudicial Killing	66
ffp_ext	External Intervention	108
ffp_gg	Group Grievance	109
ffp_sec	Security Apparatus	110
gd_ptsa	Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International	126
gd_ptss	Political Terror Scale - US State Department	127
ucdp_type1	Extrasystemic armed conflict	254
ucdp_type2	Interstate armed conflict	254
ucdp_type3	Internal armed conflict	254
ucdp_type4	Internationalized internal armed conflict	255
wbgi_pse	Political Stability - Estimate	279
wbgi_psn	Political Stability - Number of Sources	279
wbgi_pss	Political Stability - Standard Errors	279
wdi_armedf	Armed forces personnel, total	284
wdi_armedfper	Armed forces personnel (% of total labor force)	285
wdi_exparms	Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)	303
wdi_expmilgdp	Military expenditure (% of GDP)	309
wdi_expmilgexp	Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)	309
wdi_imparms	Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)	326

Population, Civil Society and Culture

al_ethnic	Ethnic fractionalization	43
al_language	Linguistic fractionalization	43
al_religion	Religious fractionalization	43
dr_sg	Social Globalization	91
el_gunn1	Share of Pop. not Speaking the Official Language	95
el_gunn2	Share of Pop. not Speaking the Most Widely Used Language	95
fe_cultdiv	Cultural Diversity	106
fe_etfra	Ethnic Fractionalization	106
fe_plural	Plurality Group	106
gle_pop	Population (1000's)	128
gr_cso	Development Civil Society Organizations	134
gr_csopop	CSOs per Population	135
ht_colonial	Colonial Origin	143
imf_pop	Population	187
lp_catho80	Religion: Catholic	197
lp_muslim80	Religion: Muslim	198
lp_no_cpm80	Religion: Other Denomination	198
lp_protmg80	Religion: Protestant	198
mad_pop	Population (thousand)	199
oecd_pop	Population, Mid-year estimates, in thousands	203
pwt_pop	Population (in millions)	213
r_elf85	Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985	217
socx_ep	Elderly population (age 65 and over)	227
socx_pop	Population levels	240
socx_popfbp	Foreign-born population	240
socx_popgr	Population growth rates	241
socx_popy	Youth population (under the age of 15)	241
une_pop	Total population	266
une_popgr	Annual population growth rate	266
une_rp	Rural population (%)	268
unna_pop	Population	272
wdi_pop014	Population ages 0-14 (% of total)	356
wdi_pop1564	Population ages 15-64 (% of total)	357
wdi_pop65	Population ages 65 and above (% of total)	357
wdi_popden	Population density (people per sq. km of land area)	357
wdi_popfem	Population, female (% of total)	358
wdi_popgr	Population growth (annual %)	358
wdi_poplcity	Population in largest city	358
wdi_poplcityper	Population in the largest city (% of urban population)	358
wdi_poprur	Rural population	359
wdi_poprurgr	Rural population growth (annual %)	359
wdi_poprurper	Rural population (% of total population)	359
wdi_popurb	Urban population	359
wdi_popurbgr	Urban population growth (annual %)	360
wdi_popurbper	Urban population (% of total)	360
wef_gend	Gender Gap Index Score	393
wef_pop	Population (millions)	397
wef_ptp	Public trust in politicians	397
wel_hei	Human Empowerment Index	402
wel_intemp	Intellectual Empowerment	403
wel_motemp	Motivational Empowerment	403

Media

fh_fotpa5	Laws and regulations that influence media content (2001-2012)	112
fh_fotpb5	Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2012)	113
fh_fotpc5	Economic influences over media content (2001-2012)	113
fh_fotpsc5	Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2012)	113
fh_fotpst5	Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2012)	114
rsf_pfi	Press Freedom Index	220

Migration

ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain	109
ffp_ref Refugees and IDPs	110
wdi_mignet Net migration	349
wdi_migst International migrant stock, total	349
wdi_migstper International migrant stock (% of population)	350
wdi_refasylum Refugee population by country or territory of asylum	363
wdi_reforigin Refugee population by country or territory of origin	364

3 Identification Variables

3.0.1 ccode Country Code Numeric

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

3.0.2 ccodealp 3-letter Country Code

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

3.0.3 ccodealp_year 3-letter Country Code and Year

3-letter country code and year.

3.0.4 ccodecow CCode

Country code from the Correlates of War.

3.0.5 ccodewb Country Code World Bank

Country code from the World Bank.

3.0.6 cname Country Name

The name of the countries.

3.0.7 cname_year Country Name and Year

Country name and year.

3.0.8 ht_region The Region of the Country

This is a tenfold politico-geographic classification of world regions, based on a mixture of two considerations: geographical proximity (with the partial exception of category 5 below) and demarcation by area specialists having contributed to a regional understanding of democratization. The categories are as follow:

- (1) Eastern Europe and post Soviet Union (including Central Asia),
- (2) Latin America (including Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic),
- (3) North Africa & the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey & Cyprus),
- (4) Sub-Saharan Africa,
- (5) Western Europe and North America (including Australia & New Zealand),
- (6) East Asia (including Japan & Mongolia),
- (7) South-East Asia,
- (8) South Asia,
- (9) The Pacific (excluding Australia & New Zealand),
- (10) The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana & Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti & the Dominican Republic).

3.0.9 lp_lat_abst Latitude

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

3.0.10 version Version of the Dataset

Version of the QoG dataset.

4 Variables

4.1 AidData

<http://aiddata.org/aiddata-research-releases>
(Tierney et al., 2011)(2014-10-09)

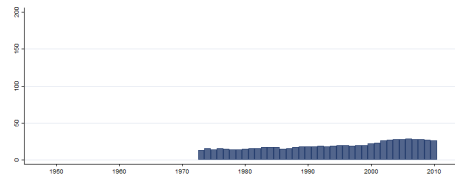
AidData 2.1 Aggregate Donor, Recipient, Year In addition to providing a searchable database of more than 1 million aid activities from the 1940s to present, AidData has assembled a set of datasets specifically for researchers. Three of these datasets are derived from AidData's core database: a 'Research Release' of all project-level records as of February 2013, a dataset of aggregate financial transfers between donors and recipients (generated from the February 2012 Research Release), and a dataset of aggregate financial transfers between individual financing agencies and recipients (generated from the February 2012 Research Release). We used the AidData 2.1 Aggregate Donor, Recipient, Year.

4.1.1 aid_cpnc Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided, not including Int. Org.

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



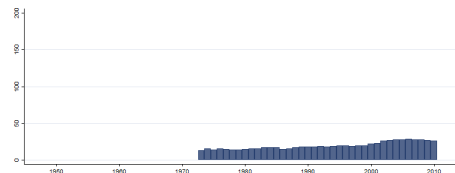
Min. Year:1973 Max. Year: 2010
N: 30 n: 749 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 25

4.1.2 aid_cpsc Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including Int. Org.

Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including International Organizations

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1973 Max. Year: 2010
N: 30 n: 749 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 25

4.1.3 aid_crnio Number of Int. Org. from whom Commitments were received

Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were received

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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

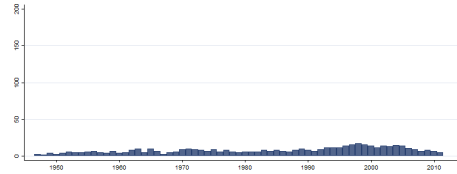


Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2011
N: 31 n: 525 \bar{N} : 8 \bar{T} : 17

4.1.4 aid_crsio Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org.

Sum of Commitments recieved from International Organizations

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



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

Min. Year:1947 Max. Year: 2011
N: 31 n: 525 \bar{N} : 8 \bar{T} : 17

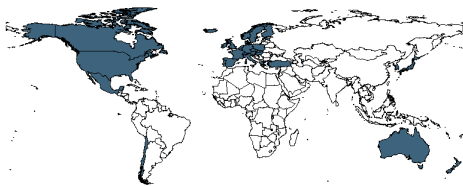
4.2 Alesina, Devleeschauwer, Easterly, Kurlat & Wacziarg

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

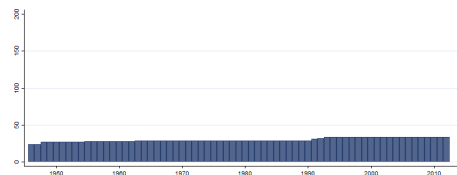
Fractionalisation The variables reflect the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not share a certain characteristic, the higher the number the less probability of the two sharing that characteristic.

4.2.1 al_ethnic Ethnic fractionalization

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



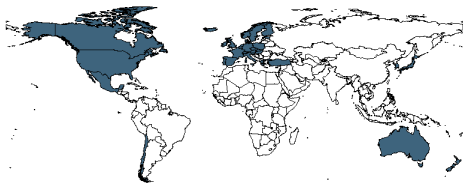
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



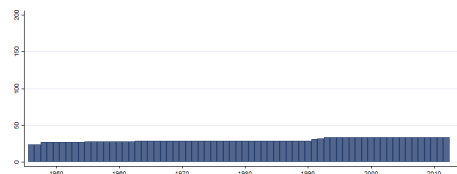
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 2016 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 59

4.2.2 al_language Linguistic fractionalization

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



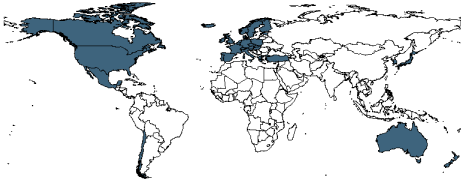
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



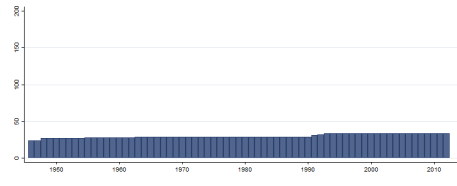
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 2016 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 59

4.2.3 al_religion Religious fractionalization

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 2016 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 59

4.3 Bueno de Mesquita, Smith, Siverson & Morrow

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

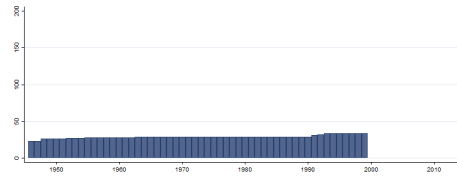
The Logic of Political Survival Data Source We used the "bdm2s2_nation_year_data.dta" dataset. The unit of observation is nation-year.

4.3.1 bdm_s Selectorate Size

Selectorate Size

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



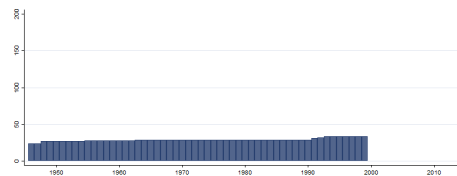
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 1999
N: 34 n: 1568 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.3.2 bdm_w Winning Coalition Size

Winning Coalition size

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



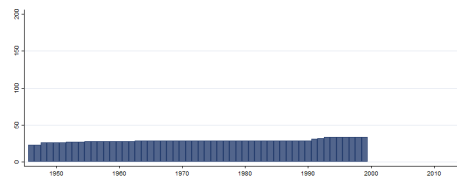
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 1999
N: 34 n: 1574 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.3.3 bdm_w_s Winning Coalition rel. Selectorate

Winning Coalition rel. Selectorate

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 1999
N: 34 n: 1568 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.4 The World Conservation Union Red List of Threatened Species

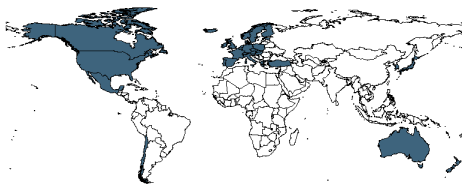
<http://www.iucnredlist.org>

(Not-Available, 2014a)(2013-09-06)

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

4.4.1 bi_a_dd Animals Data Deficient

Animals Data Deficient



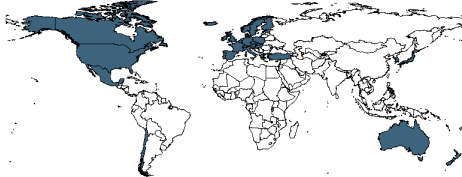
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.2 bi_a_lc Animals Least Concern

Animals Least Concern



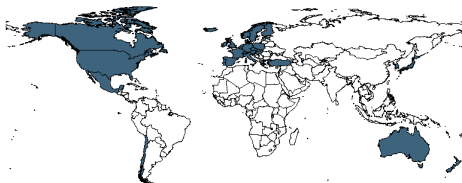
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.3 bi_a_lrcd Animals Lower Risk/conservation dependent

Animals Lower Risk/conservation dependent



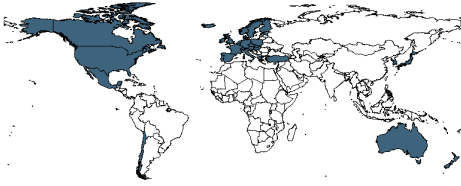
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.4 bi_a_nt Animals Near Threatened

Animals Near Threatened



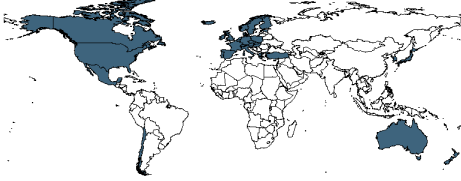
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.5 bi_a_subten Animals subtotal endangered

Animals subtotal endangered



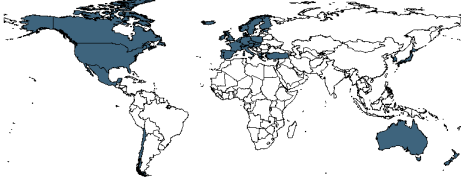
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.6 bi_a_subtex Animals subtotal extinct

Animals subtotal extinct



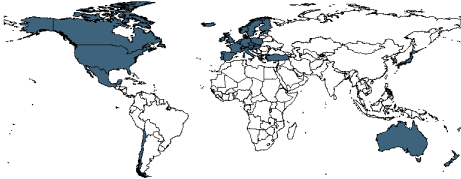
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.7 bi_a_total Animals Total

Animals Total



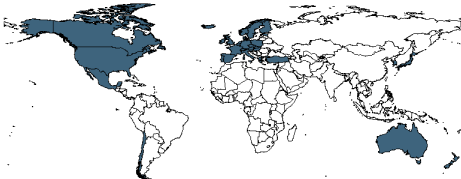
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.8 bi_p_dd Plants Data Deficient

Plants Data Deficient



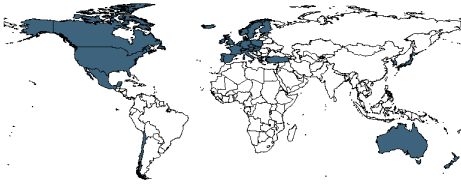
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.9 bi_p_lc Plants Least Concern

Plants Least Concern



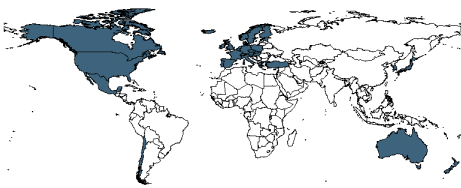
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.10 bi_p_lrcd Plants Lower Risk/conservation dependent

Plants Lower Risk/conservation dependent



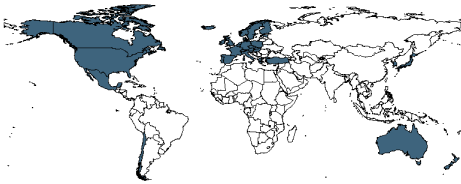
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.11 bi_p_nt Plants Near Threatened

Plants Near Threatened



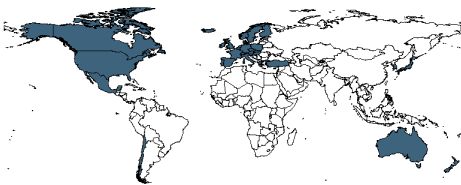
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.12 bi_p_subten Plants subtotal endangered

Plants subtotal endangered



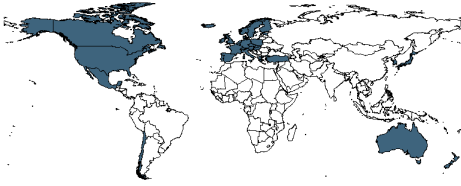
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.13 bi_p_subtex Plants subtotal extinct

Plants subtotal extinct



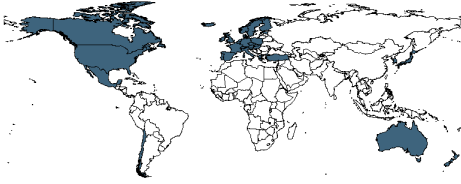
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.14 bi_p_total Plants Total

Plants Total



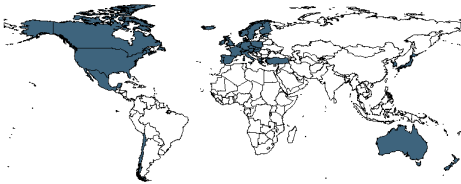
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.15 bi_t_amph Threatened Amphibians

Threatened Amphibians



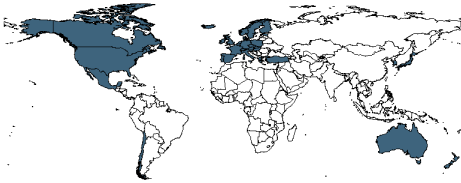
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.16 bi_t_bird Threatened Birds

Threatened Birds



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.17 bi_t_fish Threatened Fishes

Threatened Fishes



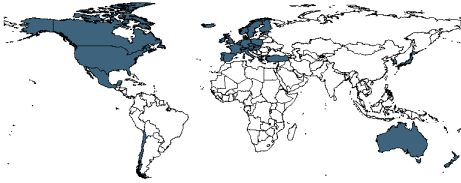
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.18 bi_t_inverts Threatened Other_Inverts

Threatened Other_Inverts



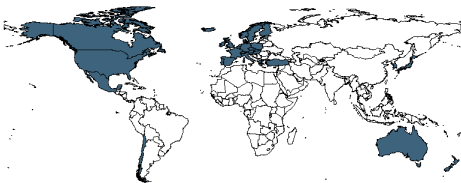
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.19 bi_t_mam Threatened Mammals

Threatened Mammals



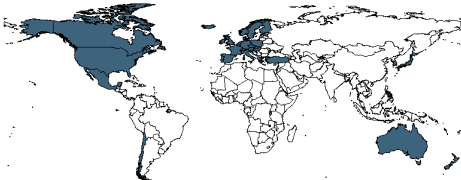
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.20 bi_t_moll Threatened Molluscs

Threatened Molluscs



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.21 bi_t_plants Threatened Plants

Threatened Plants



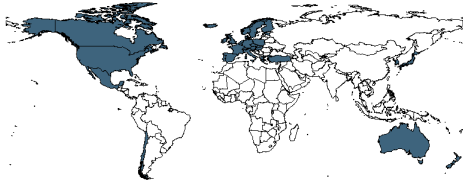
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.22 bi_t_rept Threatened Reptiles

Threatened Reptiles



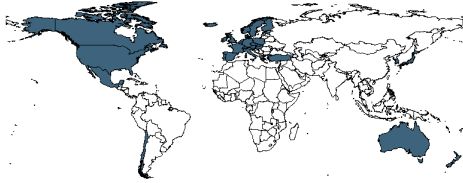
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.4.23 bi_t_total Threatened Total

Threatened Total



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

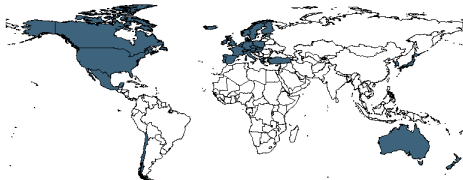
4.5 Barro & Lee

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

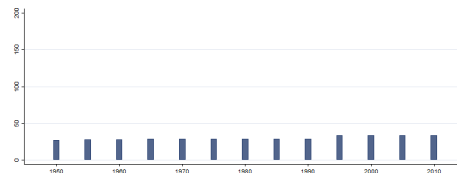
Educational Attainment Dataset The Barro-Lee Data set provide data disaggregated by sex and and by 5-year age intervals. It provides educational attainment data for 146 countries in 5-year intervals from 1950 to 2010. It also provides information about the distribution of educational attainment of the adult population over age 15 and over age 25 by sex at seven levels of schooling- no formal education, incomplete primary, complete primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, incomplete tertiary, and complete tertiary. Average years of schooling at all levels-primary, secondary, and tertiary-are also measured for each country and for regions in the world. Aside from updating and expanding our previous estimates (1993, 1996, and 2001), we improve the accuracy of estimation in the current version by using more information and better methodology. To reduce measurement error, the new estimates are constructed using recently available census/survey observations from consistent census data, disaggregated by age group, and new estimates of mortality rate and completion rate by age and by education.

4.5.1 bl_asy15f Average Schooling Years, Female (15+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (15+)



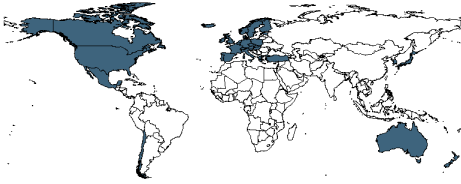
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



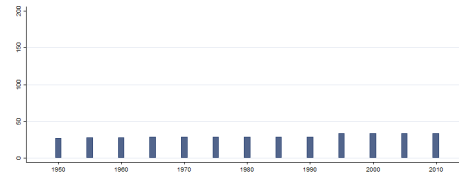
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.2 bl_asy15mf Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (15+)

Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (15+)



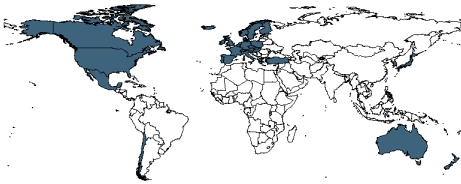
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



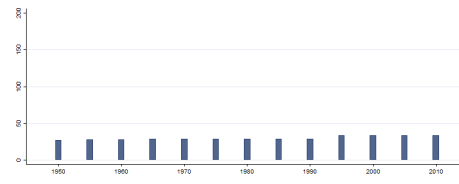
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.3 bl_asy25f Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)

Average Schooling Years, Female (25+)



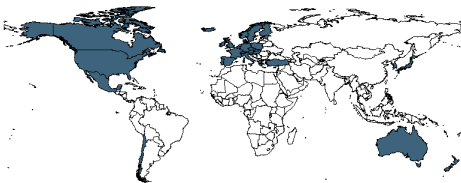
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



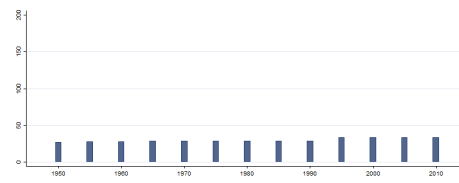
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+)



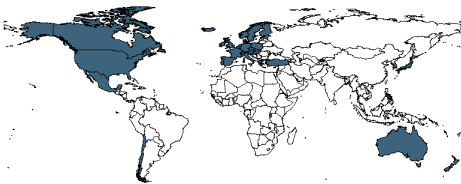
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



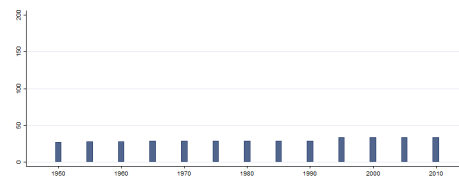
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.5 bl_asy15f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (15+)

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (15+)



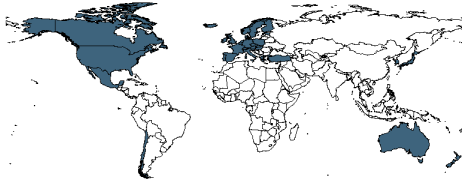
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



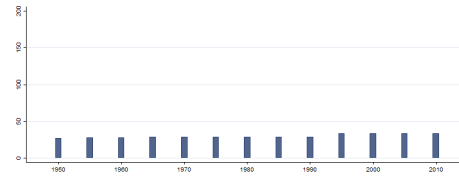
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.6 bl_asy15mf Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)



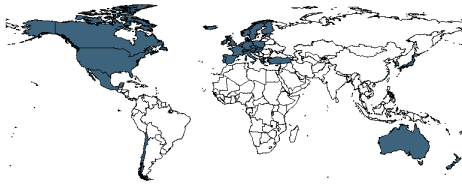
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



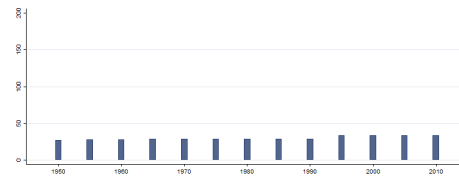
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.7 bl_asy25f Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (25+)

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female (25+)



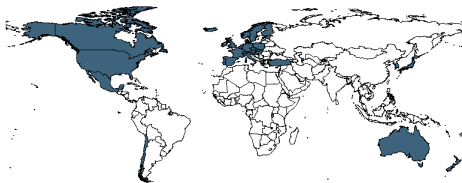
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



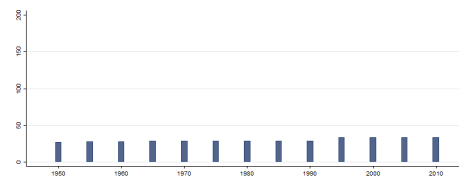
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.8 bl_asy25mf Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

Average Years of Primary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)



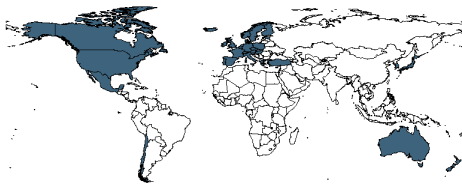
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



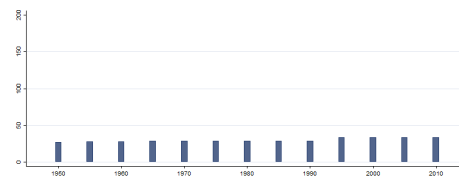
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.9 bl_asy15f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (15+)

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (15+)



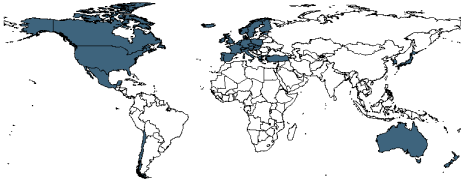
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



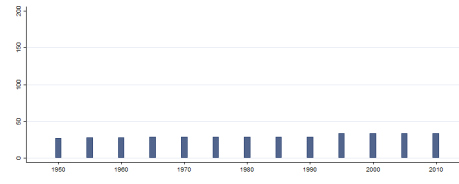
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.10 bl_asy15mf Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)



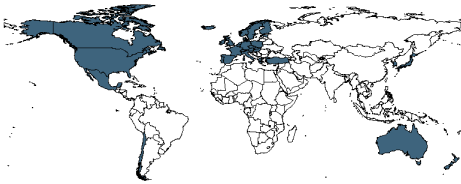
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



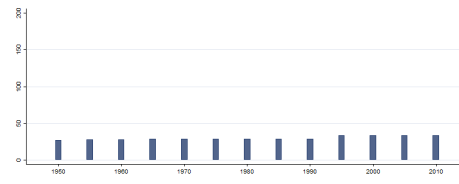
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.11 bl_asy25f Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (25+)

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female (25+)



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



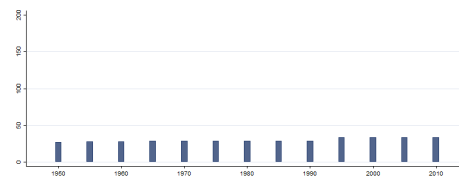
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.12 bl_asy25mf Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

Average Years of Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)



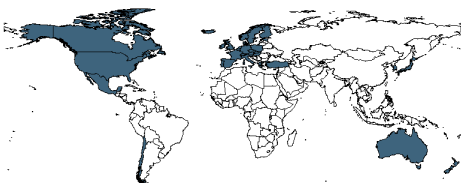
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



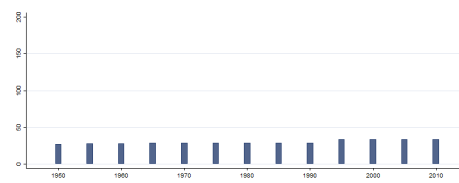
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.13 bl_asyt15f Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+)

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+)



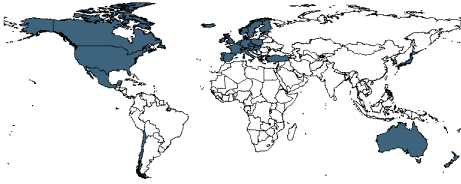
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



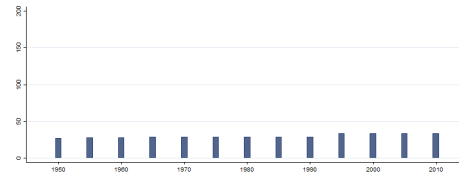
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.14 bl_asyt15mf Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)



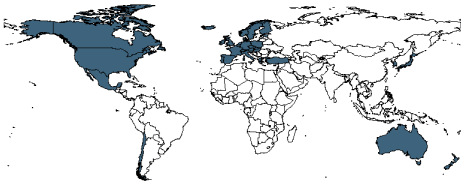
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



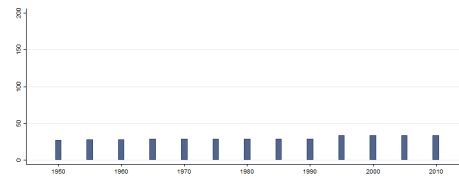
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.15 bl_asyt25f Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+)

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+)



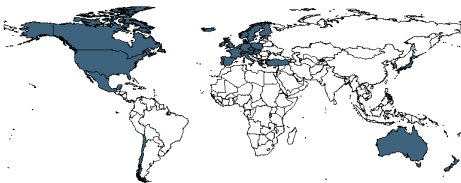
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



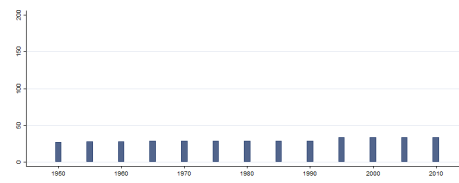
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.16 bl_asyt25mf Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

Average Years of Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



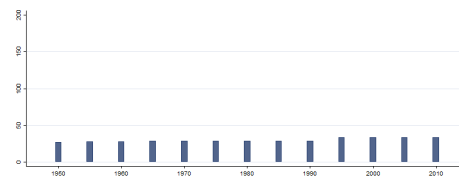
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.17 bl_lh_15f Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+)

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (15+)



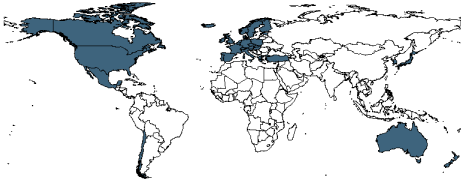
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



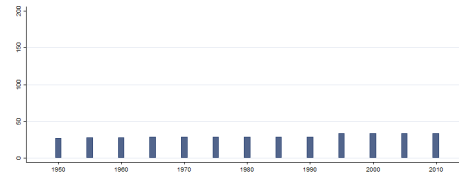
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.18 bl_lh_15mf Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)



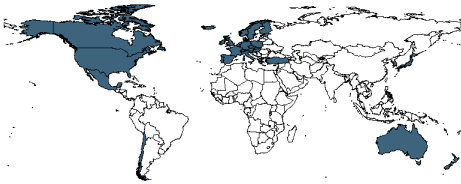
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



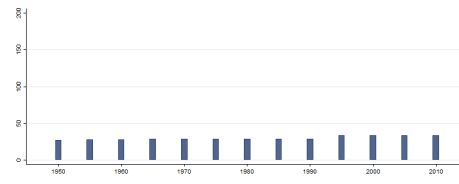
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.19 bl_lh_25f Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+)

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female (25+)



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



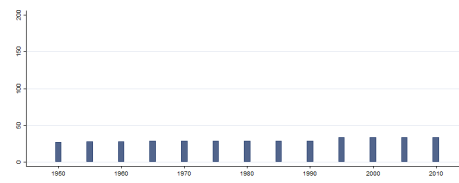
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.20 bl_lh_25mf Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)

Percentage with Tertiary Schooling, Female and Male (25+)



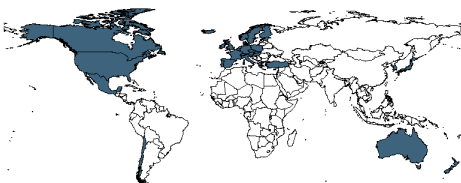
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



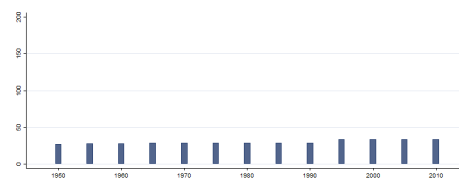
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.21 bl_lhc_15f Tertiary Complete, Female (15+)

Tertiary Complete, Female (15+)



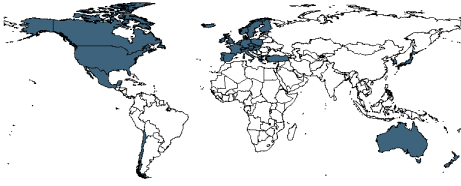
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



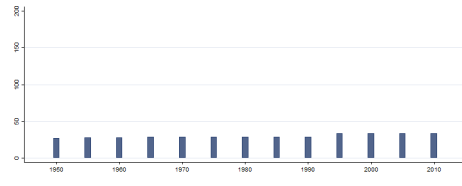
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.22 bl_lhc_15mf Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (15+)

Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (15+)



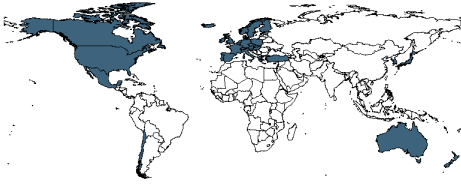
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



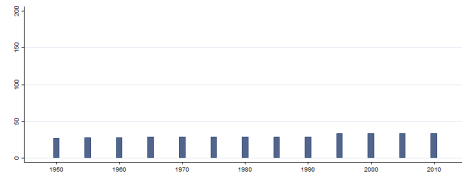
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.23 bl_lhc_25f Tertiary Complete, Female (25+)

Tertiary Complete, Female (25+)



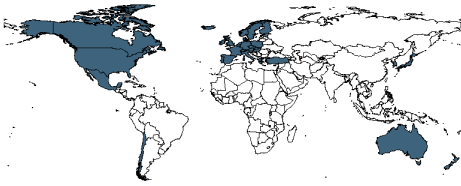
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



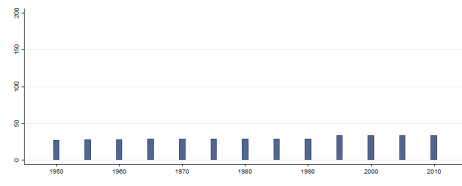
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.24 bl_lhc_25mf Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (25+)

Tertiary Complete, Female and Male (25+)



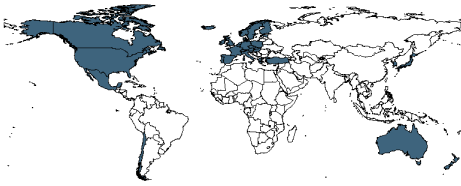
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



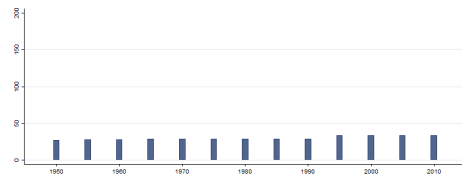
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.25 bl_lp_15f Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (15+)

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (15+)



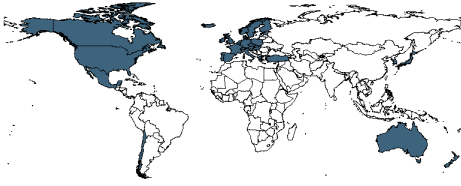
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



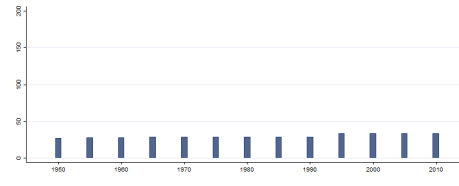
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.26 bl_lp_15mf Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)



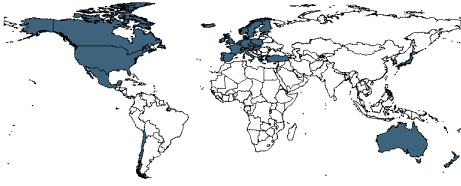
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



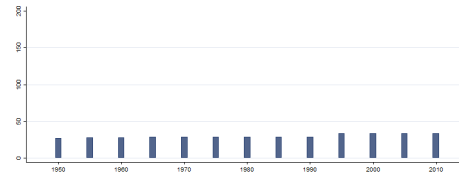
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with Primary Schooling, Female (25+)



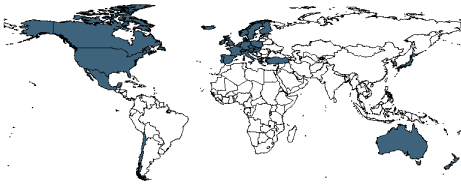
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



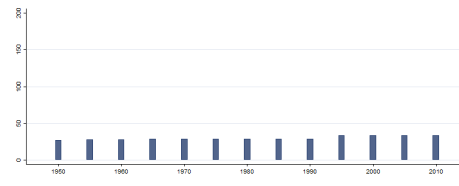
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

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



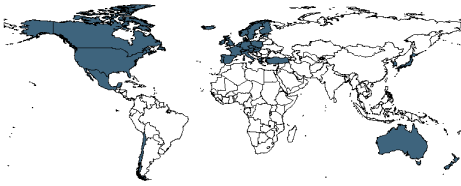
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



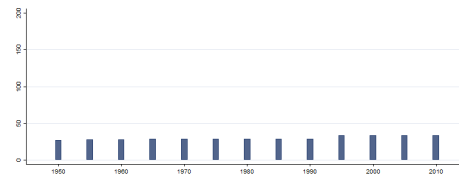
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.29 bl_lpc_15f Primary Complete, Female (15+)

Primary Complete, Female (15+)



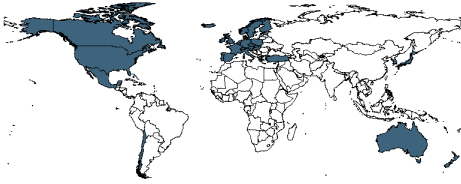
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



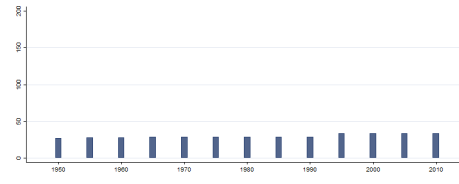
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.30 bl_lpc_15mf Primary Complete, Female and Male (15+)

Primary Complete, Female and Male (15+)



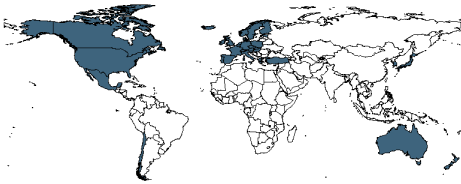
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



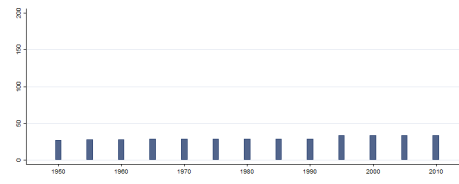
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.31 bl_lpc_25f Primary Complete, Female (25+)

Primary Complete, Female (25+)



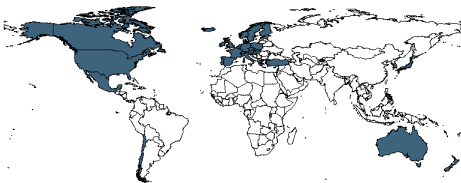
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



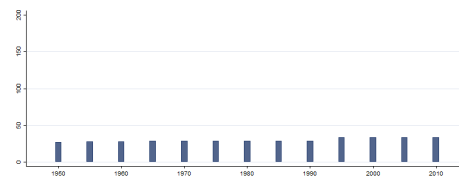
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.32 bl_lpc_25mf Primary Complete, Female and Male (25+)

Primary Complete, Female and Male (25+)



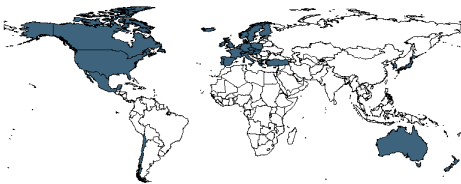
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



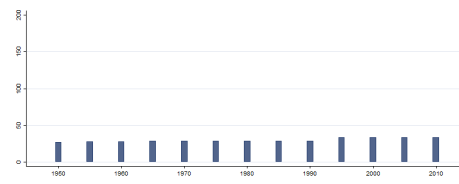
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.33 bl_ls_15f Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (15+)

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (15+)



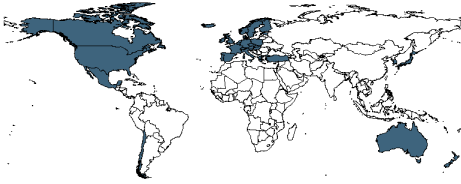
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



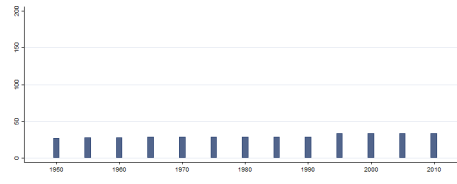
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.34 bl_ls_15mf Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female and Male (15+)



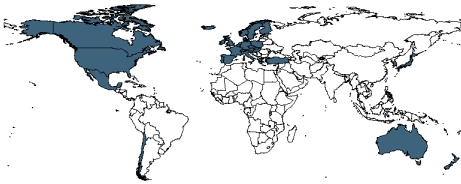
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



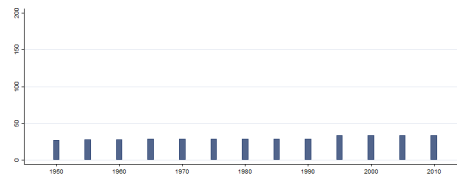
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with Secondary Schooling, Female (25+)



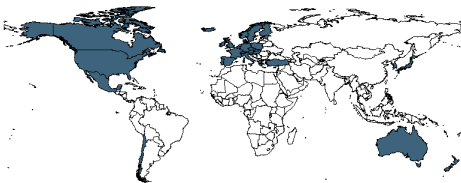
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



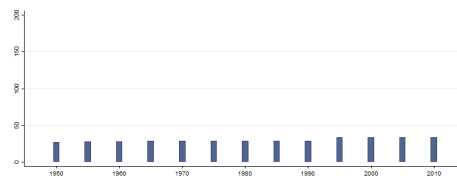
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

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



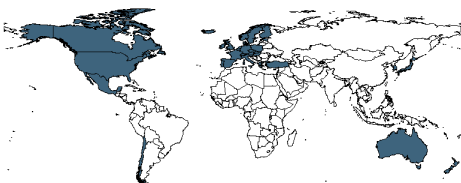
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



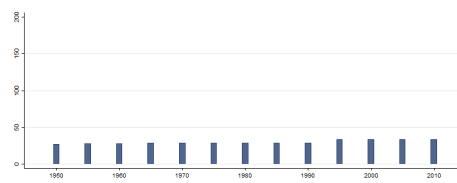
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.37 bl_lsc_15f Secondary Complete, Female (15+)

Secondary Complete, Female (15+)



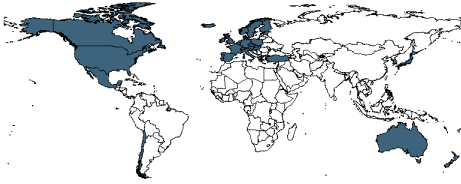
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



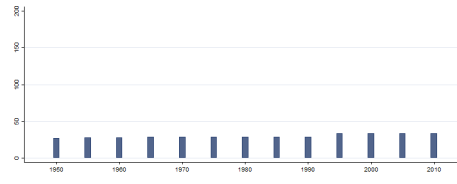
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.38 bl_lsc_15mf Secondary Complete, Female and Male (15+)

Secondary Complete, Female and Male (15+)



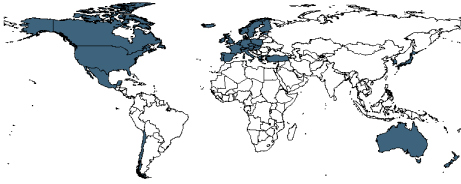
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



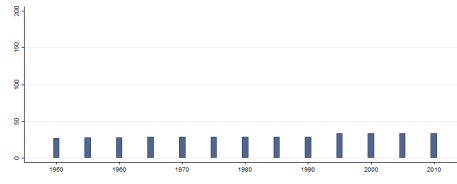
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.39 bl_lsc_25f Secondary Complete, Female (25+)

Secondary Complete, Female (25+)



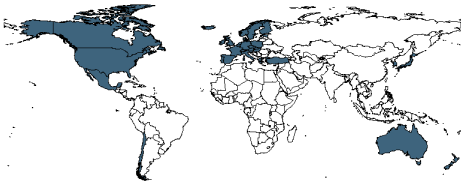
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



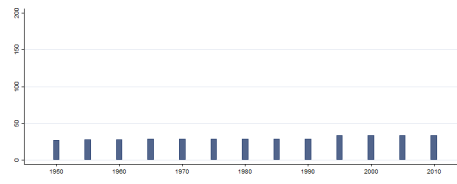
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Secondary Complete, Female and Male (25+)



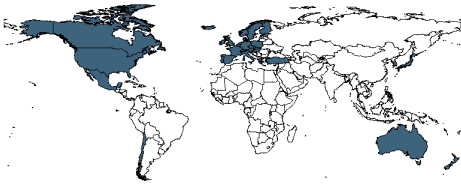
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



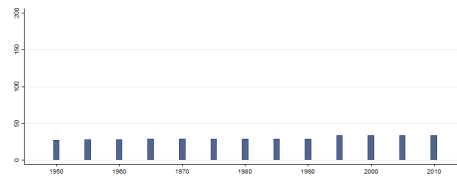
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.41 bl_lu_15f Percentage with No Schooling, Female (15+)

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (15+)



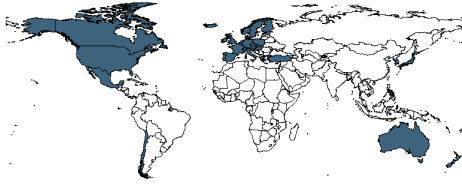
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



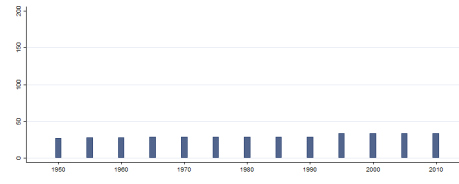
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.42 bl_lu_15mf Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (15+)

Percentage with No Schooling, Female and Male (15+)



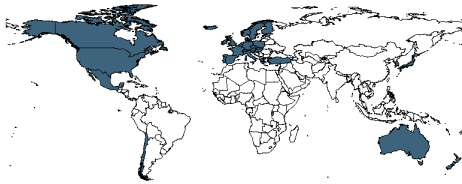
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



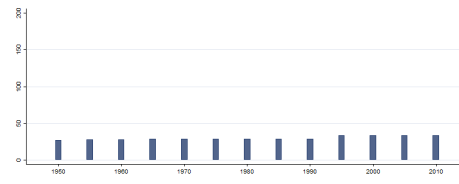
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

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

Percentage with No Schooling, Female (25+)



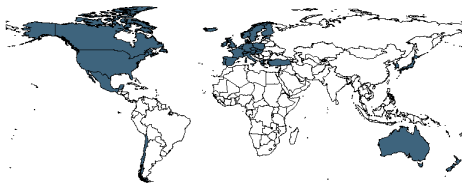
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



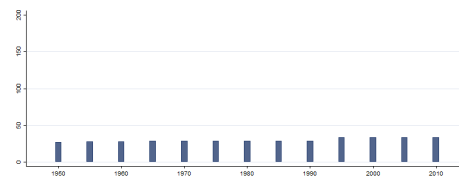
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.5.44 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: 34



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 393 \bar{N} : 6 \bar{T} : 12

4.6 Bernhard, Nordstrom & Reenock

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

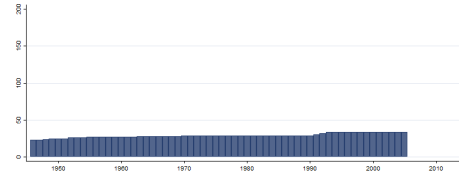
Event History Coding of Democratic Breakdowns The BNR_event variable is a binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 prepared for use in event history analysis.

4.6.1 bnr_dem Democratic Breakdown

The variable is a binary coding of all democracies from 1913 until 2005 (included in the QoG dataset are only the years 1946-2005) prepared for use in event history analysis. Countries that meet the minimum conditions for democracy (see below) enter the dataset and are coded "0." When countries cease to meet those minimum criteria they are coded "1" and exit from the dataset. If, after a democratic breakdown, a country again meets our minimum criteria it re-enters the data as a new democratic episode. The time frame onset in 1913 is a function of when the first country (Norway) meets the minimum conditions. All series terminate in either in a breakdown in various years or right censorship in 2005. The minimal conditions are based on Dahl's notion of polyarchy (competitiveness, inclusiveness) combined with Linz and Stepan's stateness criteria. Competitiveness: Like Przeworski et al. we include countries that hold elections for both the executive and legislature, and in which more than one party contests the elections. However, we exclude cases in which we detected outcome changing vote fraud, in which there was either extensive or extreme violence that inhibited voters'

preference expression, or in which political parties representing a substantial portion of the population were banned. Inclusiveness: We only include competitive polities in which at least fifty percent of all adult citizens are enfranchised to vote in our set of democracies. Stateness: We also considered questions of sovereignty, not including colonial states, where founding elections were held prior to the granting of independence, and countries experiencing internal wars in which twenty percent or greater of the population or territory was out of control of the state.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



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

Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 1748 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 51

4.7 Coppedge, Alvarez & Maldonado

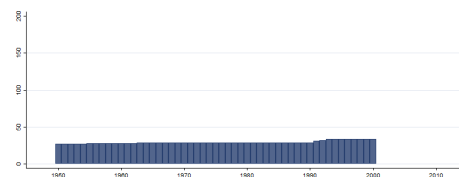
<http://www3.nd.edu/~mcoppedg/crd/datacrd.htm>
(Coppedge et al., 2008) (20-01-2014)

Contestation and Inclusiveness, 1950-2000 These are the two principal components of 13-15 indicators of democracy, including those compiled by Freedom House; Polity; Arthur Banks; Alvarez, Cheibub, Limongi, and Przeworski, as updated by Cheibub and Gandhi; Bollen; and Cingranelli and Richards. The dataset covers most countries in the world from 1950 through 2000. In an article in the *Journal of Politics* (July 2008), Angel Alvarez, Claudia Maldonado, and I argue that these principal components, which capture 75 percent of variation in the most commonly used democracy indicators, measure Robert Dahl's two dimensions of polyarchy: contestation and inclusiveness. We recommend that scholars use the standardized versions of these components (CONTESTstd and INCLUSstd), which have been adjusted to be comparable from year to year.

4.7.1 cam_contest Contestation (standardized version)

Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



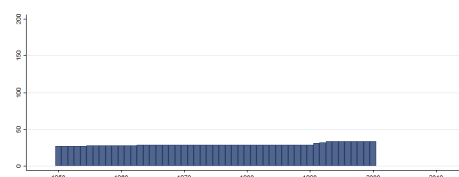
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2000
N: 34 n: 1506 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 44

4.7.2 cam_inclusive Inclusiveness (standardized version)

Inclusiveness standardized to be comparable across years.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



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

Min. Year: 1950 Max. Year: 2000
N: 34 n: 1506 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 44

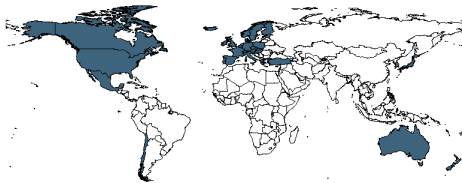
4.8 Cheibub, Antonio, Gandhi & Vreeland

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

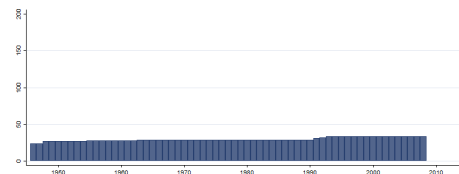
Classification of Political Regimes Classification of political regimes as democracy and dictatorship. Classification of democracies as parliamentary, semi-presidential (mixed) and presidential. Classification of dictatorships as military, civilian and royal. Coverage: 202 countries, from 1946 or year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

4.8.1 chga_demo Democracy

Coded 1 if democracy, 0 otherwise. A regime is considered a democracy if the executive and the legislature is directly or indirectly elected by popular vote, multiple parties are allowed, there is de facto existence of multiple parties outside of regime front, there are multiple parties within the legislature, and there has been no consolidation of incumbent advantage (e.g. unconstitutional closing of the lower house or extension of incumbent's term by postponing of subsequent elections). Transition years are coded as the regime that emerges in that year.



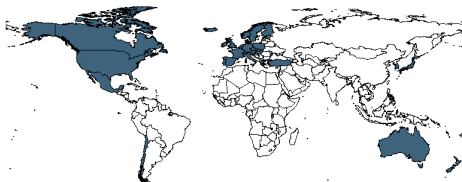
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 34



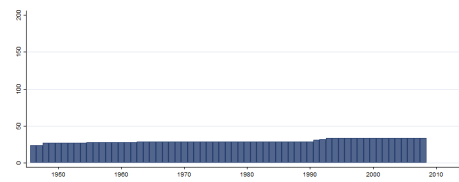
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2008
N: 34 n: 1880 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 55

4.8.2 chga_hinst Regime Institutions

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



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2008
N: 34 n: 1880 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 55

4.9 Cingranelli & Richards

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

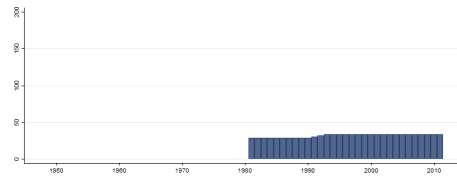
The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset The CIRI Human Rights Dataset contains standards-based quantitative information on government respect for 15 internationally recognized human rights for 202 countries, annually from 1981-2011. It is designed for use by scholars and students who seek to test theories about the causes and consequences of human rights violations, as well as policy makers and analysts who seek to estimate the human rights effects of a wide variety of institutional changes and public policies including democratization, economic aid, military aid, structural adjustment, and humanitarian intervention. Note: The three different missing codes -66 (country is occupied by foreign powers), -77 (complete collapse of central authority), -999 (missing) have all been coded as missing.

4.9.1 **ciri_assn** Freedom of Assembly and Association

It is an internationally recognized right of citizens to assemble freely and to associate with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations, or other special-interest groups. This variable indicates the extent to which the freedoms of assembly and association are subject to actual governmental limitations or restrictions (as opposed to strictly legal protections). A score of 0 indicates that citizens' rights to freedom of assembly or association were severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens; a score of 1 indicates that these rights were limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups; and a score of 2 indicates that these rights were virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens in a given year.



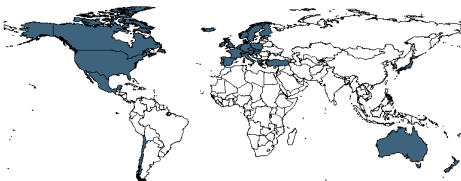
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



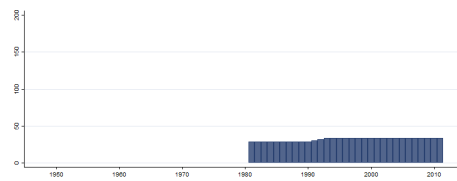
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.9.2 **ciri_disap** Disappearance

Disappearances are cases in which people have disappeared, political motivation appears likely, and the victims have not been found. Knowledge of the whereabouts of the disappeared is, by definition, not public knowledge. However, while there is typically no way of knowing where victims are, it is typically known by whom they were taken and under what circumstances. A score of 0 indicates that disappearances have occurred frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that disappearances occasionally occurred; and a score of 2 indicates that disappearances did not occur in a given year.



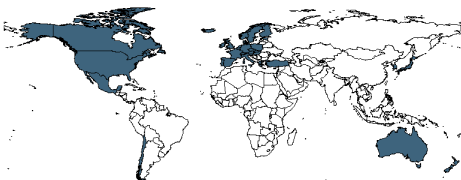
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



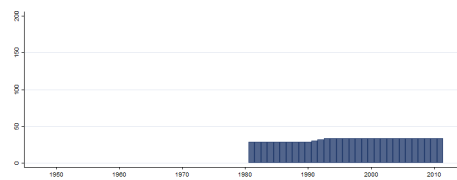
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.9.3 **ciri_dommov** Freedom of Domestic Movement

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country. A score of 0 indicates that this freedom was severely restricted, a score of 1 indicates the freedom was somewhat restricted, and a score of 2 indicates unrestricted freedom of foreign movement.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

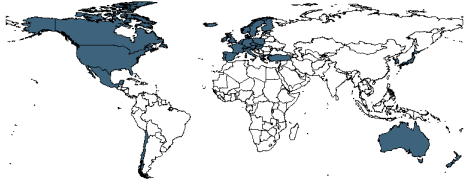


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

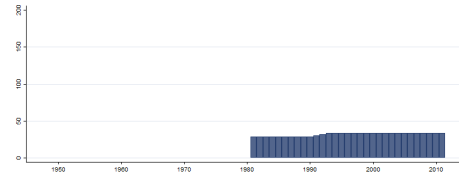
4.9.4 **ciri_elecsd** Electoral Self-Determination

This variable indicates to what extent citizens enjoy freedom of political choice and the legal right and ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them through free and fair elections. This right is sometimes known as the right to self-determination. A score of 0 indicates that the right to self-determination through free and fair elections did not exist in law or practice during the year in

question. A score of 1 indicates that while citizens had the legal right to self-determination, there were some limitations to the fulfillment of this right in practice. Therefore, in states receiving a 1, political participation was only moderately free and open. A score of 2 indicates that political participation was very free and open during the year in question and citizens had the right to self-determination through free and fair elections in both law and practice.



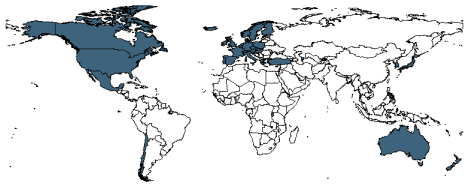
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



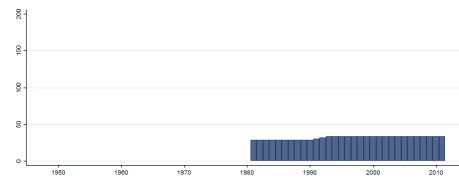
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.9.5 `ciri_empinx_new` Empowerment Rights Index (New)

This is an additive index constructed from the Foreign Movement, Domestic Movement, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Assembly and Association, Workers' Rights, Electoral Self-Determination, and Freedom of Religion indicators. It ranges from 0 (no government respect for these seven rights) to 14 (full government respect for these seven rights).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



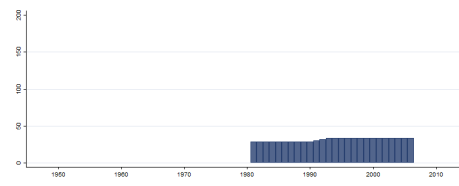
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.9.6 `ciri_empinx_old` Empowerment Rights Index (Old)

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

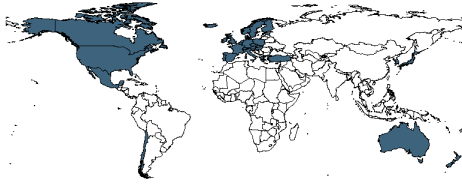
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



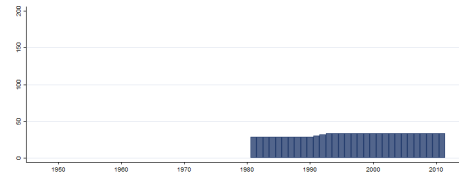
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2006
N: 34 n: 828 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 24

4.9.7 `ciri_formov` Freedom of Foreign Movement

This variable indicates citizens' freedom to leave and return to their country. A score of 0 indicates that this freedom was severely restricted, a score of 1 indicates the freedom was somewhat restricted, and a score of 2 indicates unrestricted freedom of foreign movement.



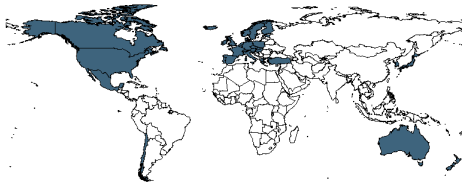
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



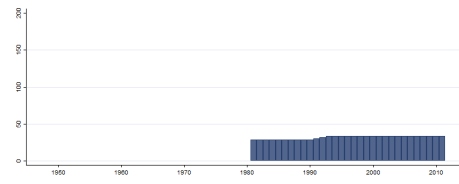
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.9.8 **ciri_injud** Independence of the Judiciary

This variable indicates the extent to which the judiciary is independent of control from other sources, such as another branch of the government or the military. A score of 0 indicates "not independent", a score of 1 indicates "partially independent" and a score of 2 indicates "generally independent".



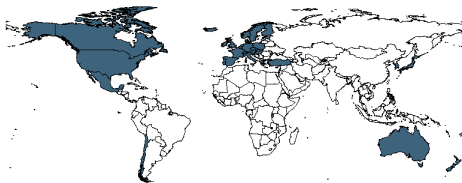
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



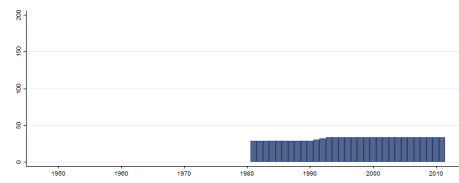
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.9.9 **ciri_kill** Extrajudicial Killing

Extrajudicial killings are killings by government officials without due process of law. They include murders by private groups if instigated by government. These killings may result from the deliberate, illegal, and excessive use of lethal force by the police, security forces, or other agents of the state whether against criminal suspects, detainees, prisoners, or others. A score of 0 indicates that extrajudicial killings were practiced frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that extrajudicial killings were practiced occasionally; and a score of 2 indicates that such killings did not occur in a given year.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



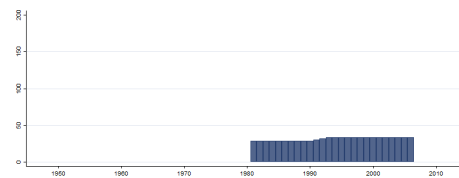
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.9.10 **ciri_move_old** Freedom of Movement (Old)

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

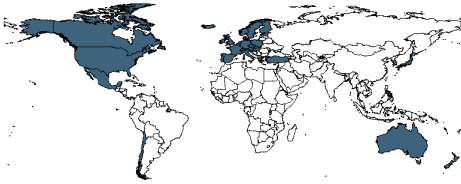
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



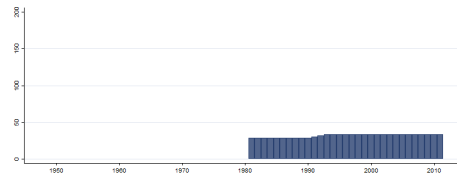
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2006
N: 34 n: 828 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 24

4.9.11 `ciri_physint` Physical Integrity Rights Index

This is an additive index constructed from the Torture, Extrajudicial Killing, Political Imprisonment, and Disappearance indicators. It ranges from 0 (no government respect for these four rights) to 8 (full government respect for these four rights).



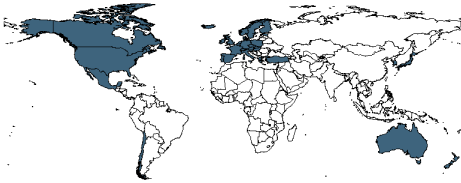
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



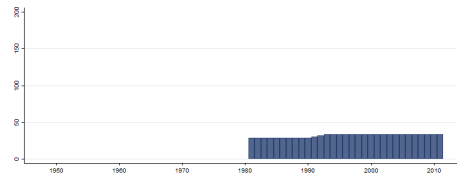
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.9.12 `ciri_polpris` Political Imprisonment

Political imprisonment refers to the incarceration of people by government officials because of: their speech; their non-violent opposition to government policies or leaders; their religious beliefs; their non-violent religious practices including proselytizing; or their membership in a group, including an ethnic or racial group. A score of 0 indicates that there were many people imprisoned because of their religious, political, or other beliefs in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that a few people were imprisoned; and a score of 2 indicates that no persons were imprisoned for any of the above reasons in a given year.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



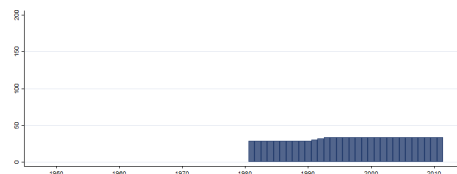
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.9.13 `ciri_relfre_new` Freedom of Religion (New)

This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice their religious beliefs is subject to actual government restrictions. Citizens should be able to freely practice their religion and proselytize (attempt to convert) other citizens to their religion as long as such attempts are done in a non-coercive, peaceful manner. A score of 0 indicates that government restrictions on religious practices are severe and widespread. A score of 1 indicates such practices are moderate, and a 2 indicates such practices are practically absent.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

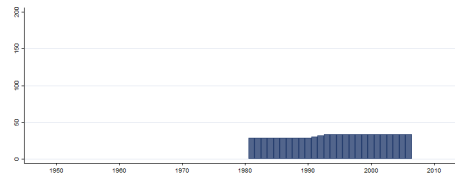
4.9.14 `ciri_relfre_old` Freedom of Religion (Old)

This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice their religious beliefs is subject to actual government restrictions. Citizens should be able to freely practice their religion and proselytize (attempt to convert) other citizens to their religion as long as such attempts are done in a non-coercive, peaceful manner. A score of 0 indicates that the government

restricted some religious practices, while a score 1 indicates that the government placed no restrictions on religious practices in a year. Note: Starting with the 2007 coding, this variable was retired.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

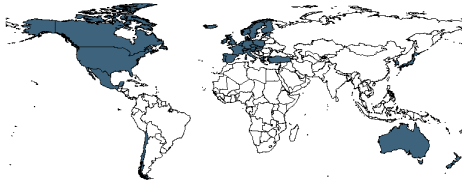
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



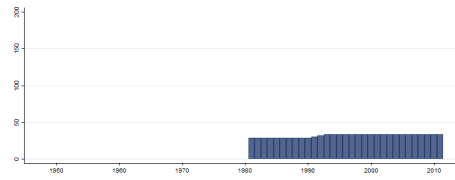
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2006
N: 34 n: 828 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 24

4.9.15 ciri_speech Freedom of Speech

This variable indicates the extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship, including ownership of media outlets. Censorship is any form of restriction that is placed on freedom of the press, speech or expression. Expression may be in the form of art or music. A score of 0 indicates that government censorship of the media was complete; a score of 1 indicates that there was some government censorship of the media; and a score of 2 indicates that there was no government censorship of the media in a given year.



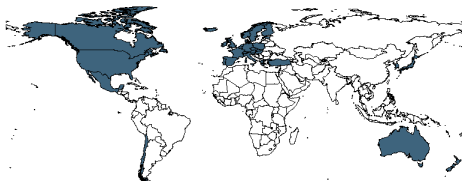
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



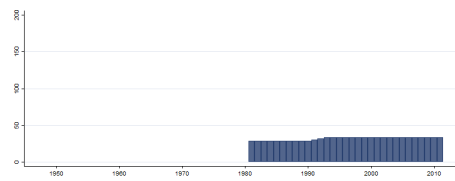
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.9.16 ciri_tort Torture

Torture refers to the purposeful inflicting of extreme pain, whether mental or physical, by government officials or by private individuals at the instigation of government officials. Torture includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards that is cruel, inhuman, or degrading. This also includes deaths in custody due to negligence by government officials. A score of 0 indicates that torture was practiced frequently in a given year; a score of 1 indicates that torture was practiced occasionally; and a score of 2 indicates that torture did not occur in a given year.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

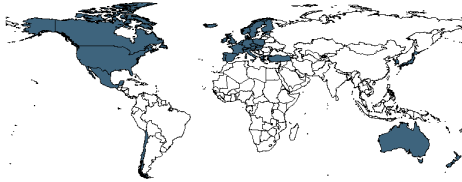


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

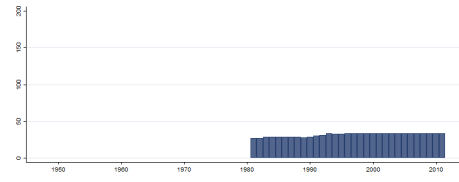
4.9.17 ciri_wecon Women's Economic Rights

Women's economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: Equal pay for equal work, Free choice of profession or employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent, The right to gainful employment without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent, Equality in hiring and promotion practices, Job security (maternity leave, unemployment benefits, no arbitrary firing or layoffs, etc...), Non-discrimination by employers, The right to be free from sexual harassment in the workplace, The right to work at night, The right to work in occupations classified as dangerous, The right to work in the military and the police force. A score of 0 indicates that there were no economic rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law. A score of 1 indicates

that women had some economic rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced. A score of 2 indicates that women had some economic rights under law, and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in economic matters. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that all or nearly all of women's economic rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws in practice.



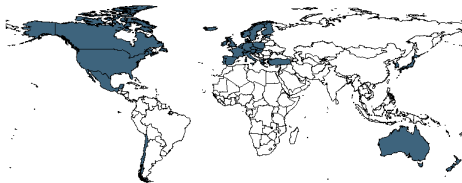
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



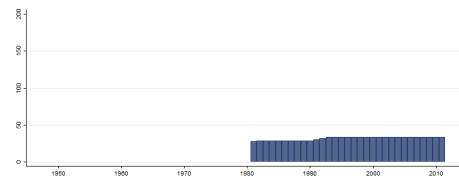
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 990 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.9.18 ciri_wopol Women's Political Rights

Women's political rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: The right to vote, The right to run for political office, The right to hold elected and appointed government positions, The right to join political parties, The right to petition government officials. A score of 0 indicates that women's political rights were not guaranteed by law during a given year. A score of 1 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but severely prohibited in practice. A score of 2 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but were still moderately prohibited in practice. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in both law and practice.



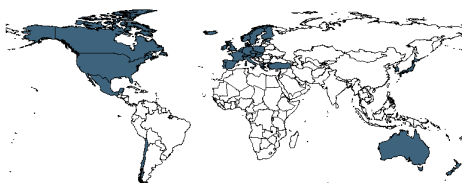
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



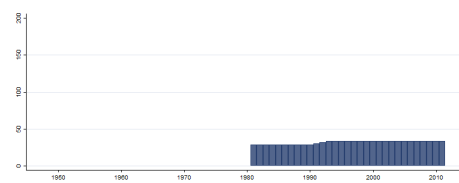
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 997 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.9.19 ciri_worker Workers Rights

Workers should have freedom of association at their workplaces and the right to bargain collectively with their employers. This variable indicates the extent to which workers enjoy these and other internationally recognized rights at work, including a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor; a minimum age for the employment of children; and acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health. A score of 0 indicates that workers' rights were severely restricted; a score of 1 indicates that workers' rights were somewhat restricted; and a score of 2 indicates that workers' rights were fully protected during the year in question.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

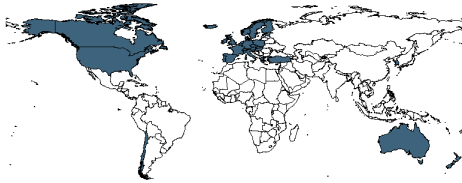


Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 998 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

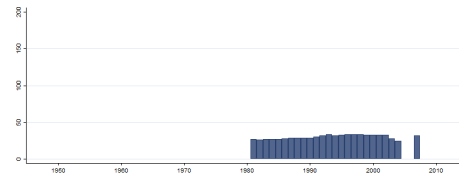
4.9.20 ciri_wosoc Women's Social Rights

Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include: The right to equal inheritance, The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men, The

right to travel abroad, The right to obtain a passport, The right to confer citizenship to children or a husband, The right to initiate a divorce, The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage, The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities, The right to an education, The freedom to choose a residence/domicile, Freedom from female genital mutilation of children and of adults without their consent, Freedom from forced sterilization. A score of 0 indicates that there were no social rights for women in law and that systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law. A score of 1 indicates that women had some social rights under law, but these rights were not effectively enforced. A score of 2 indicates that women had some social rights under law, and the government effectively enforced these rights in practice while still allowing a low level of discrimination against women in social matters. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that all or nearly all of women's social rights were guaranteed by law and the government fully and vigorously enforced these laws in practice. Note: This Variable was retired as of 2005.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2007
N: 32



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2007
N: 34 n: 758 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 22

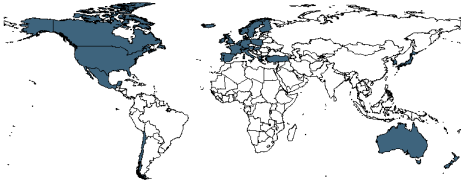
4.10 Crowe & Meade

<http://www.voxeu.org/article/central-bank-independence-and-transparency-not-just-cheap-talk-part-1>
(Crowe and Meade, 2008)(21-01-2014)

Central Bank Governance Independence has risen over the past 10 to 15 years as newly established central banks - the European Central Bank as well as those in Central and Eastern Europe - and a number of older central banks have redrafted their laws. With these reforms has come steady progress toward greater institutional autonomy, accountability, and transparency in a large number of industrial and developing countries. In an attempt to quantify some of these developments, we have followed the well-recognised methodology of Cukierman, Webb, and Neyapti (1992) and put together new indices of central bank independence and monetary policy transparency (Crowe and Meade, 2007 and 2008). For the measurement of both independence and transparency, we have chosen our methodology and data to make it easier to assess not only the current state of play but also the evolution of governance practices over time. Measurement of central bank independence has generally focused on a set of legal characteristics obtained from an institution's statutes. Broadly speaking, these legal characteristics relate to four different aspects of a central bank's independence from government. Independence is greater when the central bank's officials are insulated from political pressure by secure tenure and independent appointment. The central bank enjoys greater freedom when the government cannot participate in or overturn its policy decisions and, When the central bank's legal mandate specifies some price stability goal (whether as a unitary objective or as one of several objectives). Financial independence of the central bank relies upon restrictions that limit lending to the government.

4.10.1 cm_cbgt80_89 Turnover of Central Bank Governor (1980-1989)

This is the average number of changes of the central bank's governor per year from 1980 to 1989. Higher values indicate lower independence of the central bank.



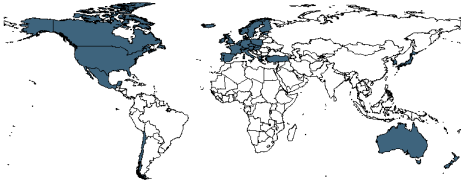
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 30

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

4.10.2 cm_cbi03 Central Bank Independence, Weighted (2003)

The index varies theoretically between 0 and 1, where higher values indicate greater central bank independence. The variable is based on IMF data pertaining to the year 2003. See the description of cmi_cbi80_89.



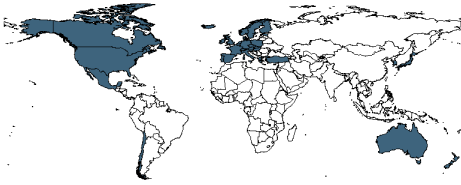
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.10.3 cm_cbi03u Central Bank Independence, Unweighted (2003)

The index varies theoretically between 0 and 1, where higher values indicate greater central bank independence. The variable is based on IMF data pertaining to the year 2003. See the description of cmi_cbi80_89u.



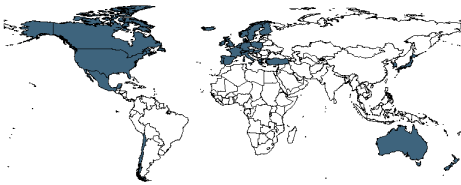
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.10.4 cm_cbi80_89 Central Bank Independence, Weighted (1980-1989)

The index varies theoretically between 0 and 1, where higher values indicate greater central bank independence. The variable is based on central bank laws from the years 1980-1989. Sixteen legal characteristics are considered and they relate to the following areas: the central bank management's insulation from political pressure by secure tenure and independent appointment for the head of the bank; the government's ability to participate or overturn the bank's policy decisions; the clarity of the defined objective for monetary policy specified in the central bank's legal mandate; restrictions that limit lending to the government. Each legal characteristic was scored according to the authors' numerical coding on a range from zero (least independent) to one (most independent). The characteristics were then weighted to obtain an overall independence measure



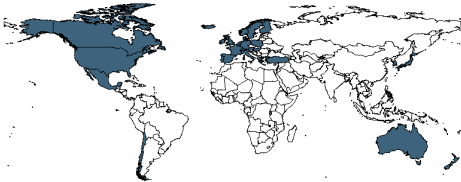
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 30

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

4.10.5 cm_cbi80_89u Central Bank Independence, Unweighted (1980-1989)

The index varies theoretically between 0 and 1, where higher values indicate greater central bank independence. The variable is based on central bank laws from the years 1980-1989. Sixteen legal characteristics are considered and they relate to the following areas: the central bank management's insulation from political pressure by secure tenure and independent appointment for the head of the bank; the government's ability to participate or overturn the bank's policy decisions; the clarity of the defined objective for monetary policy specified in the central bank's legal mandate; restrictions that limit lending to the government. Each legal characteristic was scored according to the authors' numerical coding on a range from zero (least independent) to one (most independent). The characteristics were then averaged (unweighted) to obtain an overall independence measure.



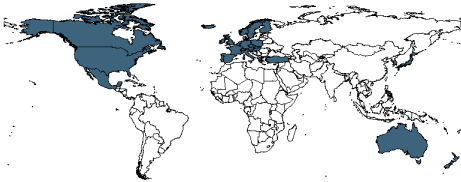
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 30

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

4.10.6 cm_cbt06 Transparency Index (2006)

The index varies theoretically between 0 and 1, where higher values indicate greater central bank transparency. The variable is based on information from 2006. It is constructed as the unweighted average of ten indicators from five categories: the clarity of the central bank's legal mandate; the publication of the data used by the central bank as basis for its decisions; the communication of the explicit policy strategy and information on the decision-making process; timely announcements on policy actions and indications of likely future actions; discussion of economic disturbances and policy errors.



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

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.10.7 cm_cbt98 Transparency Index (1998)

The index varies theoretically between 0 and 1, where higher values indicate greater central bank transparency. The variable is based on information from 1998. It is constructed as the unweighted average of ten indicators from five categories: the clarity of the central bank's legal mandate; the publication of the data used by the central bank as basis for its decisions; the communication of the explicit policy strategy and information on the decision-making process; timely announcements on policy actions and indications of likely future actions; discussion of economic disturbances and policy errors.



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

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

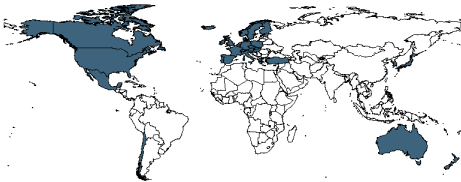
4.11 World Bank

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

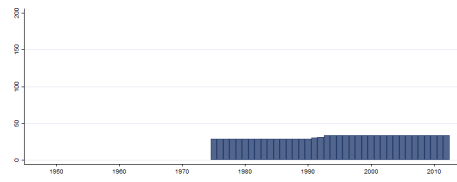
Database of Political Institutions The Database of Political Institutions (DPI) was compiled by the Development Research Group of the World Bank for research in comparative political economy and comparative political institutions.

4.11.1 dpi_auton Autonomous Regions

Are there autonomous regions? Autonomous regions are not the same as states, provinces, etc. An autonomous region is recorded if a source explicitly mentions a region, area, or district that is autonomous or self-governing. Furthermore, they must be constitutionally designated as "autonomous" or "independent" or "special". Federal Districts or Capital Districts do not count as autonomous regions. Disputed autonomy is not recorded. Indian reservations are not counted as autonomous. Note: This variable is deviating from convention, no information recorded as 0.



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
 N: 34



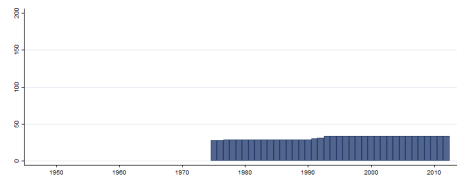
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
 N: 34 n: 1205 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.2 dpi_cemo Is Chief Executive a Military Officer?

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



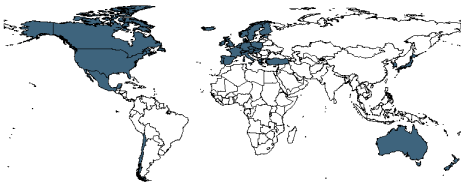
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
 N: 34



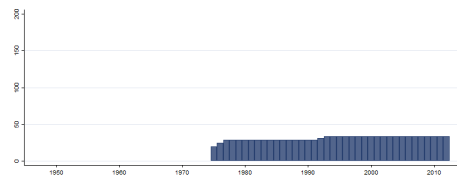
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
 N: 34 n: 1203 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.3 dpi_checks Checks and Balances

Checks and Balances



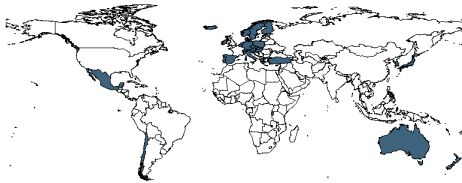
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
 N: 34



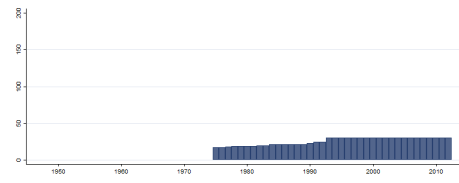
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
 N: 34 n: 1191 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.4 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.



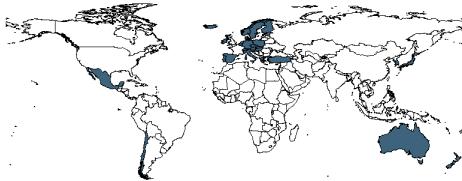
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 30



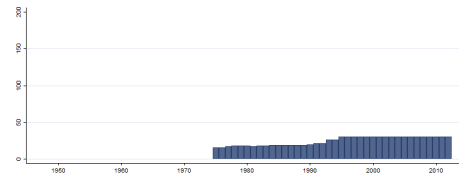
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 30 n: 967 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 32

4.11.5 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.



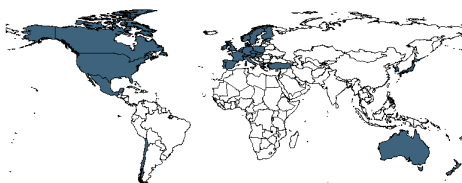
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 30



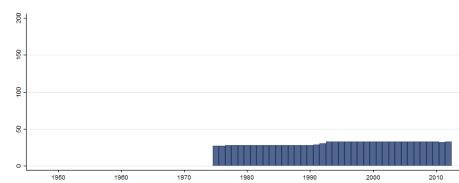
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 30 n: 924 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 31

4.11.6 dpi_dmmo Is Defense Minister a Military Officer?

Is Defense Minister a Military Officer? Same as in dpi_cemo If no one in the cabinet with such responsibility, or if there are no armed forces, then "NA". If there is no defense minister but the chief executive controls military directly, then same answer as in dpi_cemo.



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33

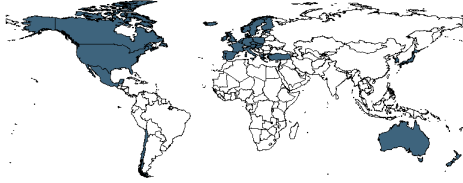


Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1164 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

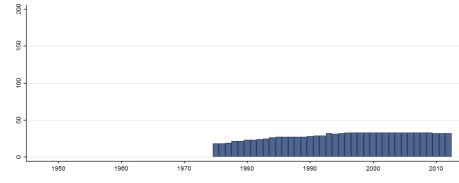
4.11.7 dpi_eage Age of Chief Executive Party

Time since formation under this name. NA if executive is not affiliated with a party. We record party age from the first year that the party was founded under its current name (which can be before a country achieves independence). For parties undergoing a name change or emerging from existing parties, the subsequent party is considered a new party except in the cases where the sources

report that the change was superficial. We define a name change as "superficial" if the party leaders, platform, and constituency remained the same. In nearly all cases of a name change, the sources explicitly identify substantive differences in the new party compared to the old, ranging from a change in leadership to change in program. Mergers with other parties are not counted as changes unless name is changed. If several parties come together to form an alliance under a new name, this is counted as a new party.



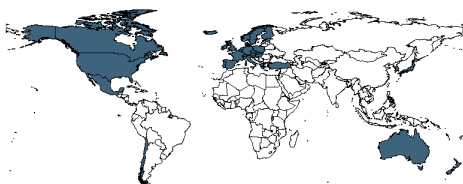
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



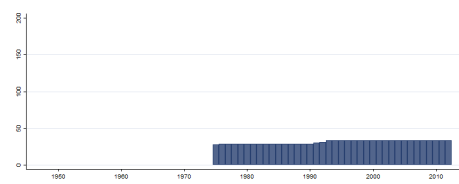
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1092 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 33

4.11.8 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.



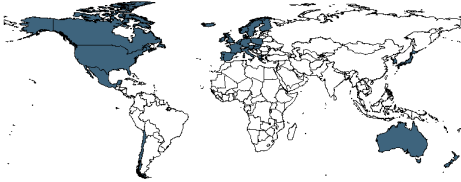
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



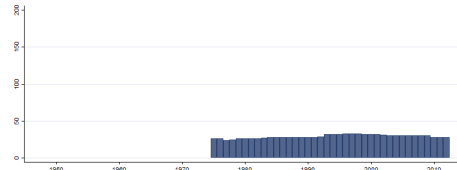
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1204 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.9 dpi_erc Chief Executive Party Orientation

Right (1); Left (3); Center (2). 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. Note: Missing (-999) and No Information (0) have been coded as missing (.).



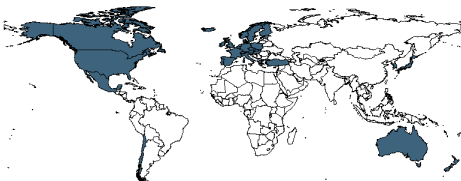
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 30



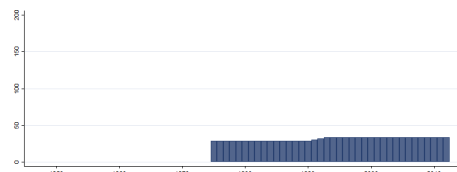
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1101 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 33

4.11.10 dpi_exelec Presidential Election Held

"1" if there was an executive election in this year.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



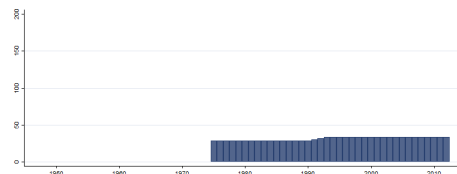
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1206 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.11 dpi_finter Finite Term in Office

Is there a finite term in office? (1 if yes, 0 if no) Is there a constitutional limit on the number of years the executive can serve before new elections must be called? Deviating from the convention, a 0 is recorded if a limit is not explicitly stated. This gets a 0 in the cases where the constitution with year limits is suspended or unenforced.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

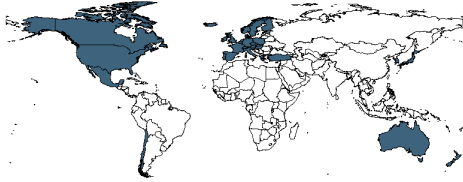


Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1206 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

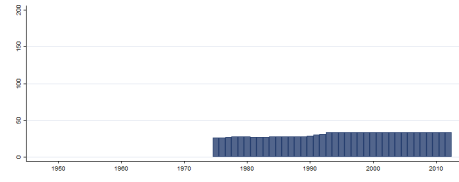
4.11.12 dpi_fraud Vote Fraud

Were vote fraud or candidate intimidation serious enough to affect the outcome of elections? This variable captures extra-constitutional irregularities, which are recorded only if mentioned in sources. 0 reported for countries where, for example, opposition parties are officially and constitutionally banned or where irregularities are not mentioned (although may still exist); "1" when opposition is officially legal but suppressed anyway. If not an election year, or if elected government has been deposed, refers to most recent election (i.e. the only way to get rid of a "1" is to hold a fair election).

Recording is irrespective of whether only opposition claims that fraudulent elections have occurred or whether allegations are backed by independent international observers. Recorded also are any forms of boycotts carried out by important parties before or after parliamentary elections. In the cases where irregularities are mentioned in the text of the sources, they were recorded. However, there may have been instances of fraud/violence that were not reported, thus resulting in false negatives.



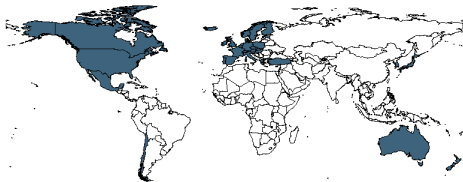
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



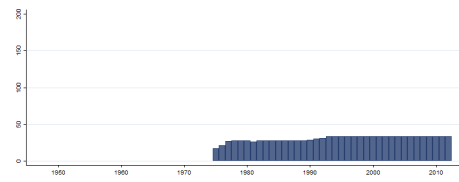
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1182 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.13 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.



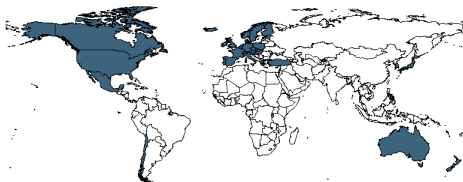
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



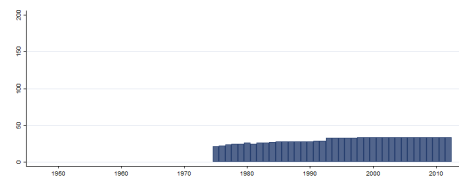
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1169 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.14 dpi_gpage1 Age of Largest Government Party

Age of Largest Government Party



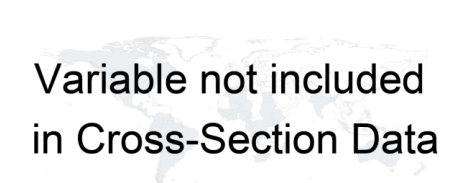
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1148 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 34

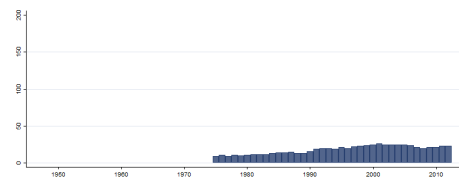
4.11.15 dpi_gpage2 Age of 2nd Largest Government Party

Age of 2nd Largest Government Party



Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

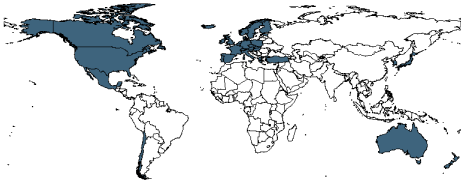
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



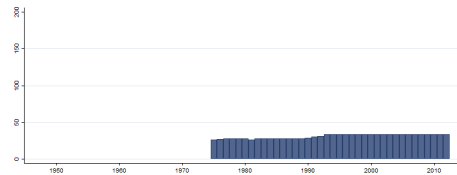
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 687 \bar{N} : 18 \bar{T} : 21

4.11.16 dpi_gprlc1 Largest Government Party Orientation

Largest Government Party Orientation



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



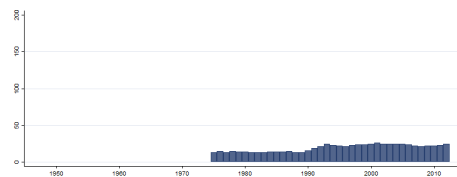
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1185 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.17 dpi_gprlc2 2nd Largest Government Party Orientation

2nd Largest Government Party Orientation

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

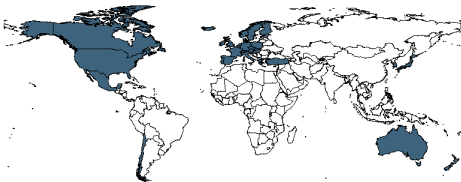
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



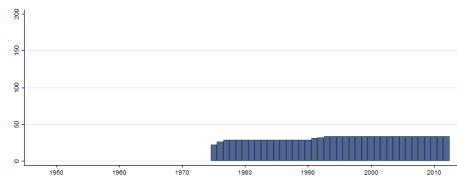
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 734 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 23

4.11.18 dpi_gps1 Number of Seats of Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of Largest Government Party



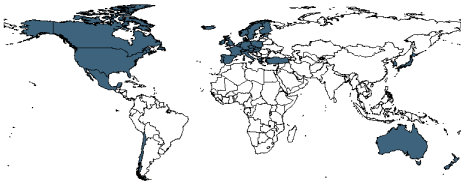
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



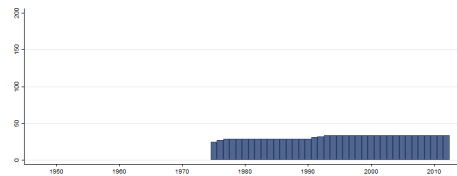
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1197 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.19 dpi_gps2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party



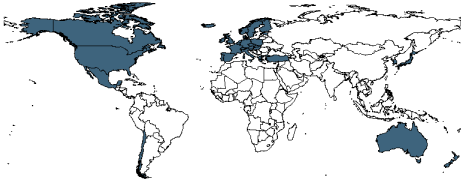
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



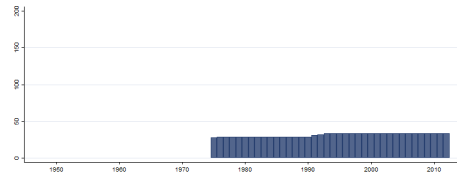
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1201 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.20 dpi_gps3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party

Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party



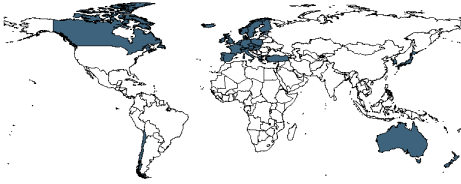
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



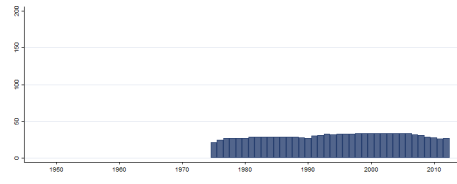
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1206 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.21 dpi_gpv1 Vote Share of Largest Government Party

Vote Share of Largest Government Party



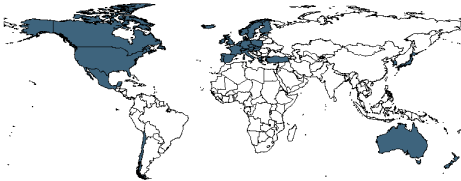
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



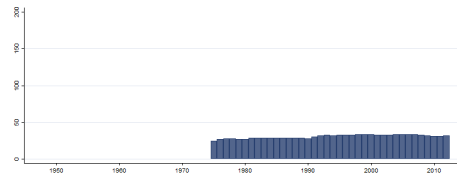
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1145 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.22 dpi_gpv2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party



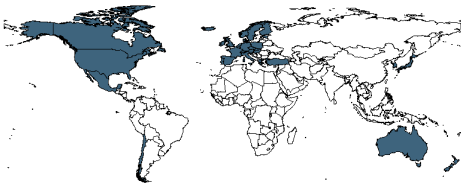
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



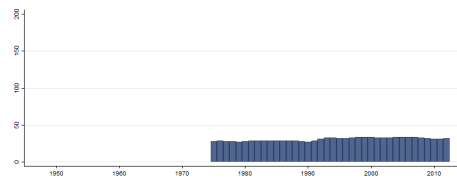
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1173 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.23 dpi_gpv3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party



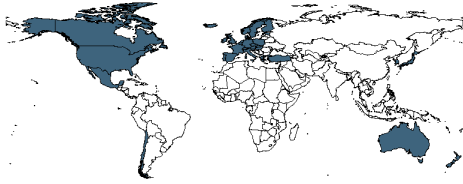
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



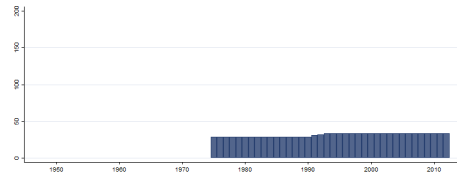
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1174 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.24 dpi_gs Number of Government Seats

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



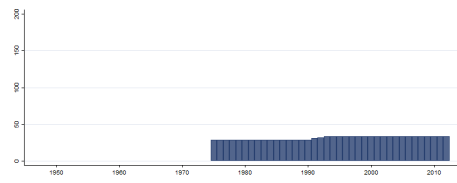
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1207 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 36

4.11.25 dpi_gvs Vote Share of Government Parties

Vote Share of Government Parties. Records the total vote share of all government parties. See below for classification of parties into government and opposition. Because other variables are generated by formulas that reference this cell, a real number must always be reported.



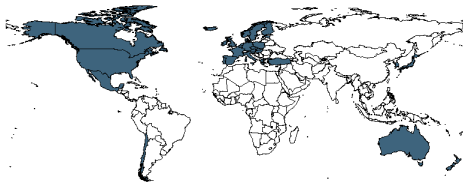
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



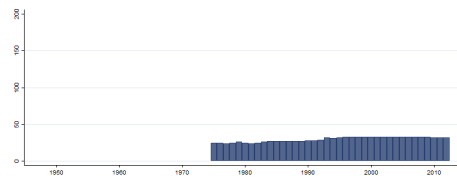
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1207 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 36

4.11.26 dpi_hlio Party of Chief Executive Length of Time in Office

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



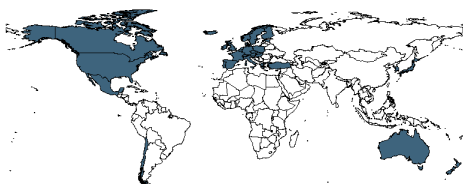
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



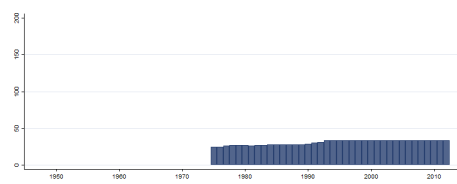
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1125 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.27 dpi_housesys Electoral Rule House

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



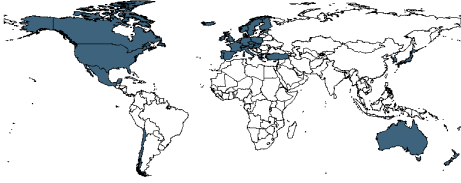
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



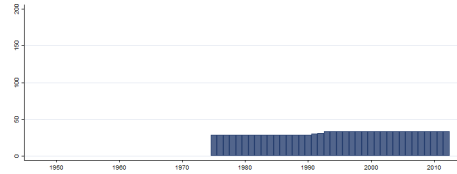
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1175 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.28 dpi_legelec Legislative Election Held

"1" if there was a legislative election in this year.



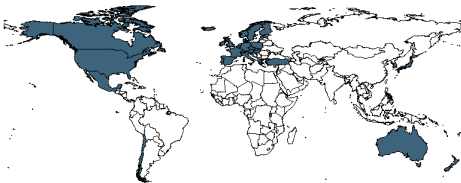
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



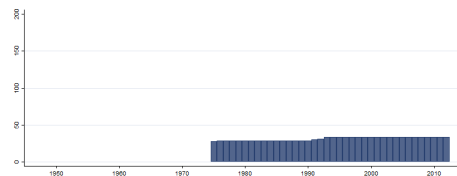
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1205 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.29 dpi_lipc Legislative Electoral Competitiveness

Scale: 1. No legislature. 2. Unelected legislature. 3. Elected, 1 candidate. 4. 1 party, multiple candidates. 5. Multiple parties are legal but only one party won seats. 6. Multiple parties DID win seats but the largest party received more than 75% of the seats. 7. Largest party got less than 75%. In the case of "Front" parties (as in many Communist nations), the same criteria as in the legislature is used to separate single from multiple parties. Voting irregularities are picked up elsewhere, and are ignored here. If an elected legislature exists but parties are banned (i.e. a legislature made up of independents), the legislature gets a 4. Constituent assemblies, if convened for the sole purpose of drafting a constitution, are not counted as legislatures (i.e. system gets a 1 if there are no other assemblies). Appointed advisory councils (frequently used in the Middle East and North Africa) are given a 2, but only if they have legislative power. If it is unclear whether there is competition among elected legislators in a single-party system, a "3.5" is recorded. If multiple parties won seats but it is unclear how many the largest party got, a "6.5" is recorded. If it is not clear whether multiple parties ran and only one party won or multiple parties ran and won more than 75% of the seats, a "5.5" is recorded. Assemblies that are elected with indefinite (or life-long) terms are scored based on their competitiveness, then marked down by one. Assemblies that are elected by other groups are scored based on the competitiveness of those groups. If an assembly is partly elected and party appointed, we score based on how the majority is decided. Assemblies operating under conditions of civil war or where there are power struggles within a country, with the result that its institutions do not control most of the territory or the most important parts of the territory, are scored as 1. This is irrespective of how competitively the assembly has been elected and its formal powers. Even if the right to vote or the right to run for office is restricted to a small sub-group of the population, we still score according to the normal system and make a note.



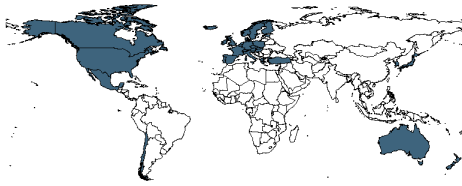
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



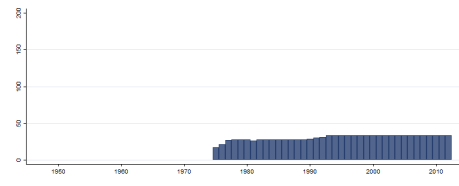
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1204 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.30 dpi_maj Margin of Majority

This is the fraction of seats held by the government. It is calculated by dividing the number of government seats (NUMGOV) by total (government plus opposition plus non-aligned) seats.



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



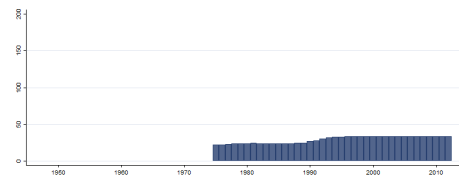
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1169 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.31 dpi_mdmh Mean District Magnitude House

Mean District Magnitude House. The weighted average of the number of representatives elected by each constituency size, if available. If not, we use the number of seats divided by the number of constituencies (if both are known). If the constituencies are the provincial or state divisions, we use the number of states or provinces to make this calculation for as long as we know this number and the number of seats. If the only information we have on the number of constituencies comes from the Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU), and the constituencies are not the states/provinces, then we use IPU's number to calculate the Mean District Magnitude for 1995, and leave all unknowns blank. If we have no positive data on district magnitude, we extrapolate backwards from the last year that we do have positive data until we run into a constitutional overhaul or an electoral law change that is either a) mentioned in both sources or b) explicitly says that MDMH changed, but doesn't tell us how it changed. If there is no information about district magnitude, MDMH is coded blank. MDMH is NA where there is no legislature and, if legislature is appointed or members are described as indirectly elected, district magnitude is coded as Indirect. Information about constitutional and electoral law changes were obtained through Europa and Political Handbook yearbooks, as well as online sources (ACE Project, lupinfo.com, IPU Parline).



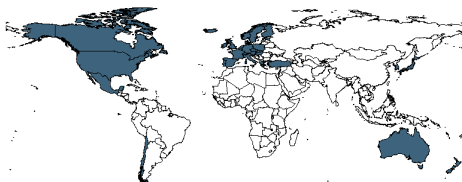
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



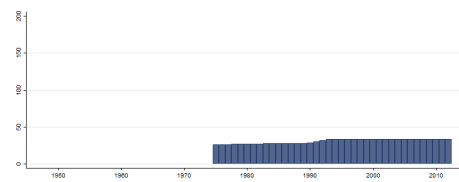
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1119 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 33

4.11.32 dpi_mt Can Chief Executive Serve Multiple Terms

If there are formal restraints on an executive's term (NA if not), can s/he serve additional term(s) following the current one? If the executive's term is constitutionally limited (NA if not), can s/he be reelected? The word "additional" is new in 2004, but reflects only an effort to improve clarity, not a change coding rules. Deviating from the convention, a 1 is recorded if a term limit is not explicitly stated. Only limits on immediate reelection count. Prime ministers always get "1".



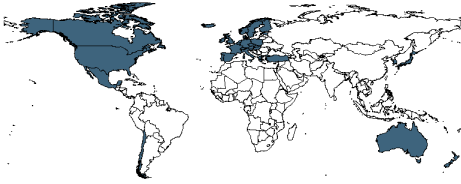
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



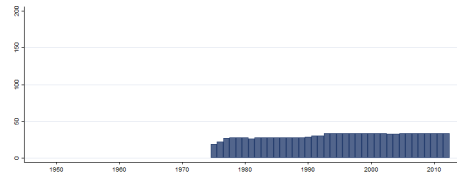
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1180 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.33 dpi_nogp Number of Other Government Parties

Number of Other Government Parties



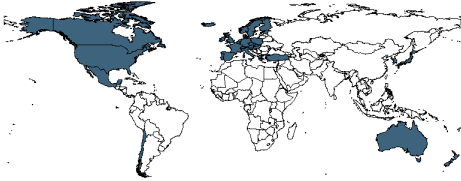
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



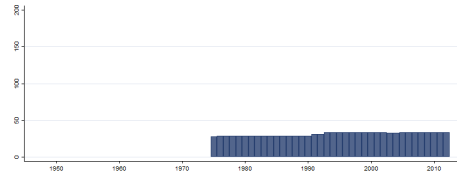
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1169 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.34 dpi_nogps Number of Seats of Other Government Parties

Number of Seats of Other Government Parties



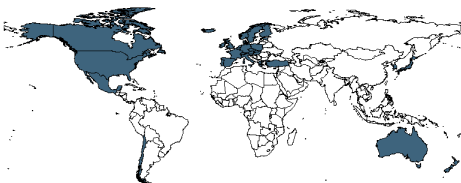
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



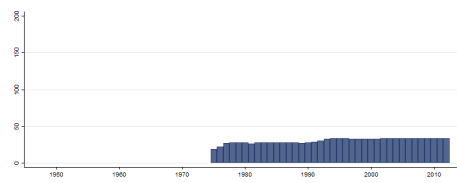
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1203 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.35 dpi_noop Number of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Other Opposition Parties



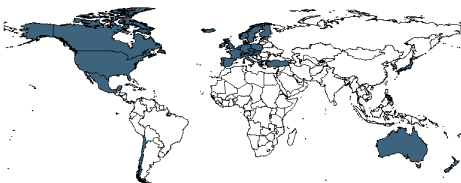
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



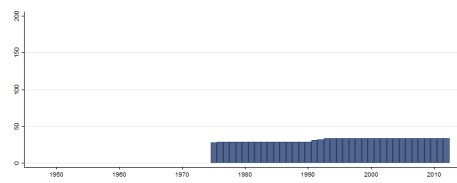
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1162 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.36 dpi_noops Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties



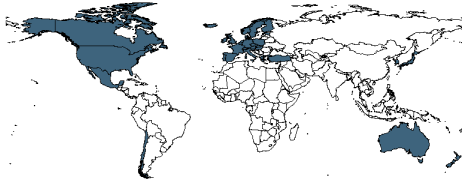
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



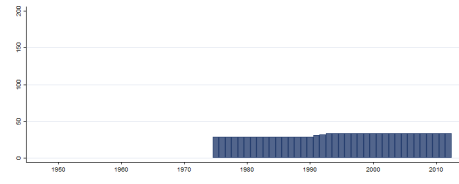
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1206 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.37 dpi_nos Number of Opposition Seats

Number of Opposition Seats



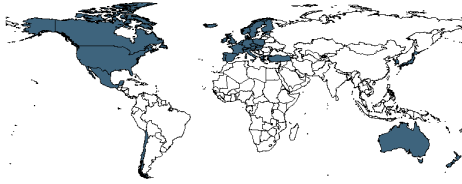
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



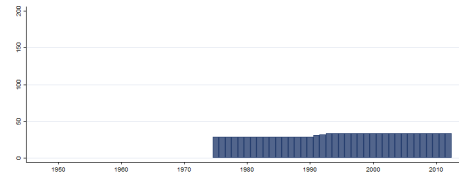
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1207 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 36

4.11.38 dpi_numul Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties



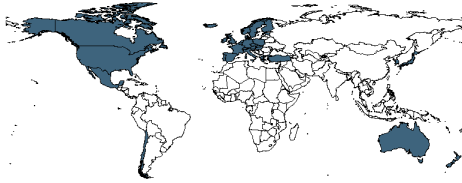
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



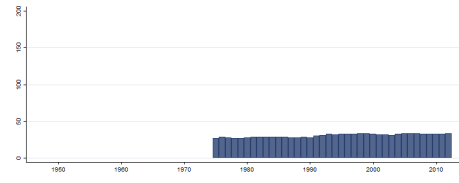
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1207 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 36

4.11.39 dpi_ogpvs Vote Share of Other Government Parties

Vote Share of Other Government Parties



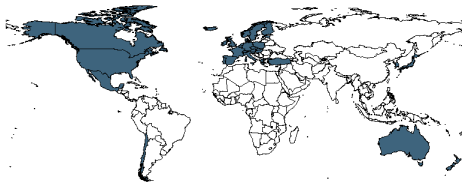
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



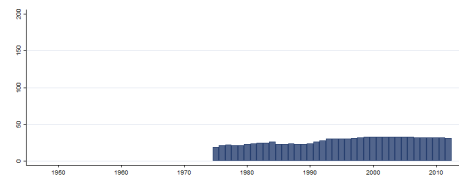
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1175 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.40 dpi_opage1 Age of Largest Opposition Party

Age of Largest Opposition Party



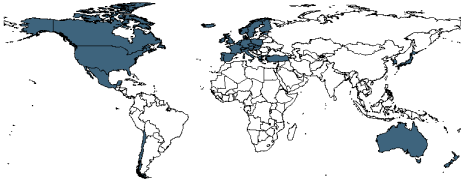
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



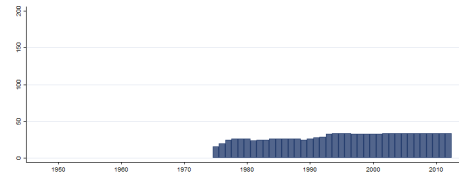
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1059 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 31

4.11.41 dpi_opf Opposition Fractionalization Index

The probability that two deputies picked at random from among the opposition parties will be of different parties. Equals missing if there is no parliament. If there are any opposition parties where seats are unknown, the variable is also blank.



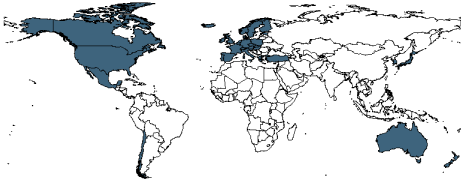
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



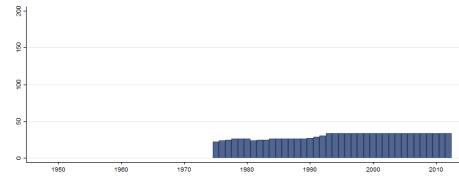
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1125 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 33

4.11.42 dpi_oprlc1 Largest Opposition Party Orientation

Largest Opposition Party Orientation



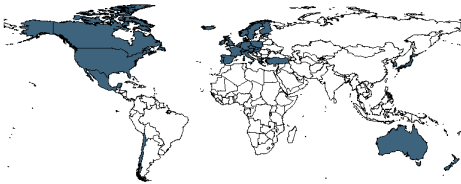
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



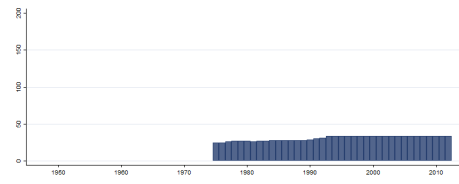
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1145 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.43 dpi_plurality Plurality

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



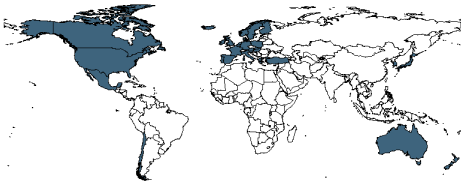
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



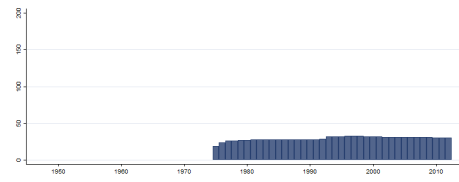
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1175 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.44 dpi_polariz Polarization

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



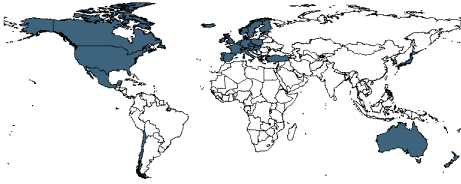
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31



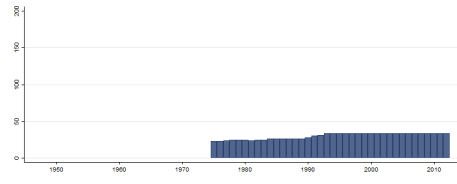
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1115 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.45 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.



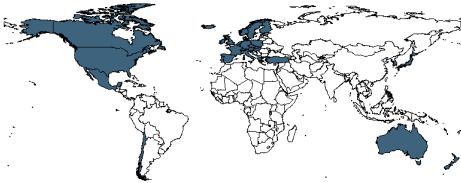
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



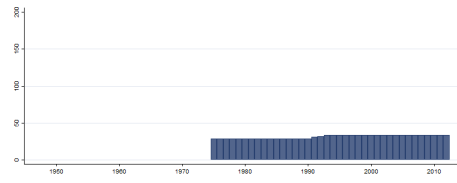
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1144 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.46 dpi_seats Total Seats in Legislature

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



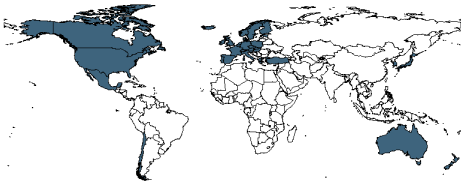
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



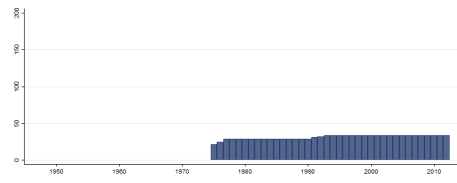
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1207 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 36

4.11.47 dpi_slop1 Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party



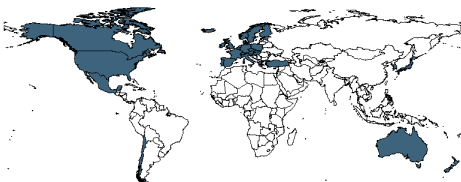
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



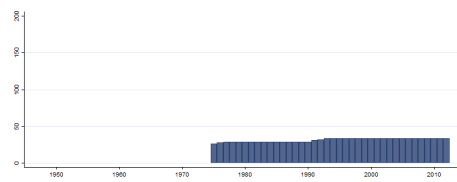
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1195 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.48 dpi_slop2 Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party



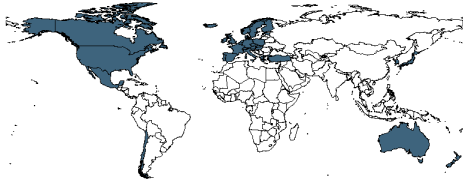
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



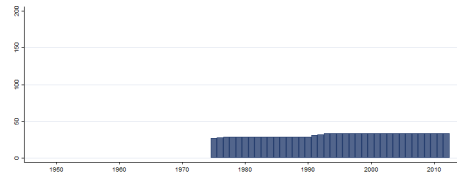
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1203 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.49 dpi_slop3 Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party



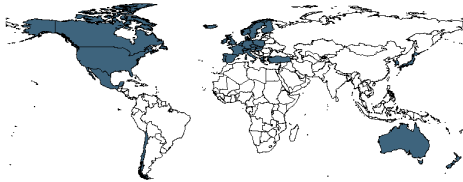
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



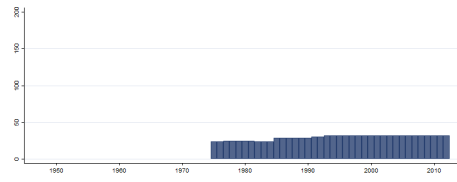
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1204 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.50 dpi_state State Government

Are there state/province governments locally elected? Recorded in the same manner as MUNI. If there are multiple levels of sub-national government, we consider the highest level as the "state/province" level. Indirectly elected state/province governments, where directly elected municipal bodies elect the state/province level, are not considered locally elected. Indirectly elected state/province governments elected by directly elected state/province bodies are considered locally elected. This variable was extensively updated for this version, and as a result, the number of non-missing observations has increased from 66% to 77%.



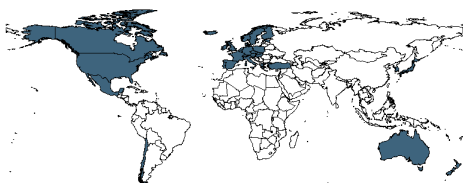
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32



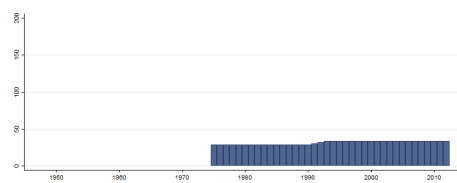
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 1119 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.51 dpi_system Political System

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



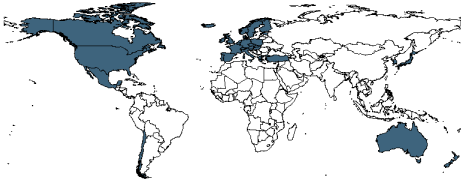
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



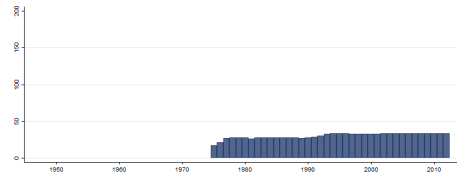
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1206 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.52 dpi_tf Fractionalization Index

The probability that two deputies picked at random from the legislature will be of different parties.



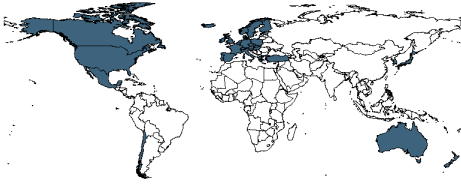
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



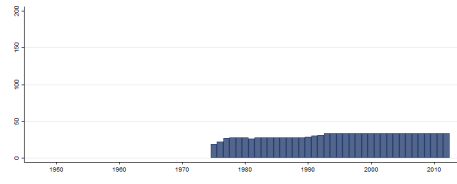
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1159 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.53 dpi_ulprty Number of Non-Aligned Parties

Number of Non-Aligned Parties



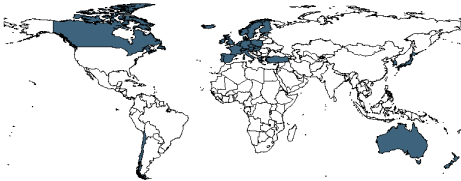
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



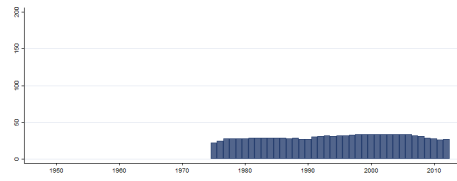
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1172 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.54 dpi_vslop1 Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party



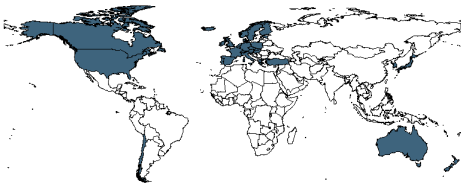
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



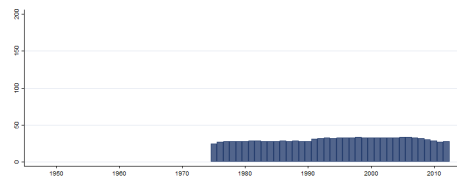
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1144 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.55 dpi_vslop2 Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party



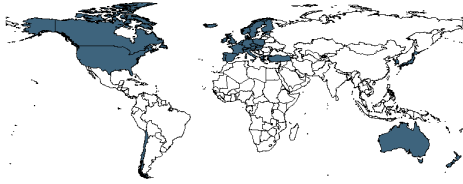
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



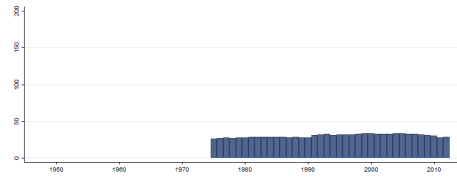
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1154 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.56 dpi_vslop3 Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party

Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party



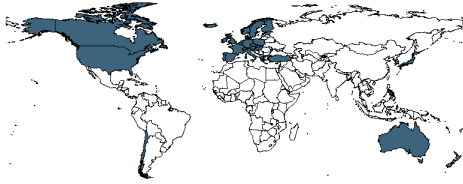
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



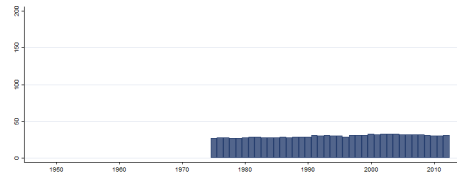
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1158 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.57 dpi_vsoop Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties

Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties



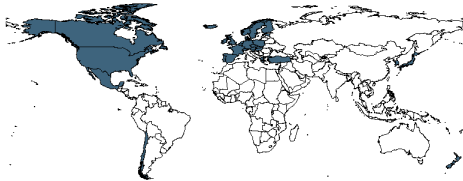
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



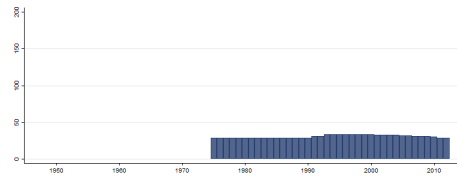
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1139 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 34

4.11.58 dpi_vsul Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties

Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties



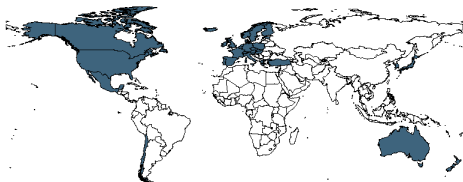
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



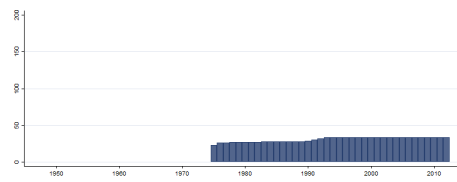
Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1175 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

4.11.59 dpi_yct Years Left in Current Term

Years left in current term. Only full years are counted. Thus, a "0" is scored in an election year, and n-1 in the year after an election, where n is the length of the term. In countries where early elections can be called, the variable is set to the de jure term limit or schedule of elections, but resets in the case of early elections.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

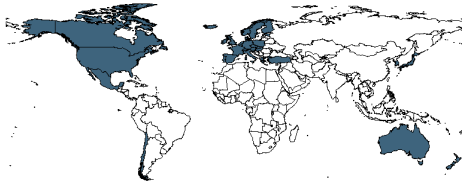


Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1177 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

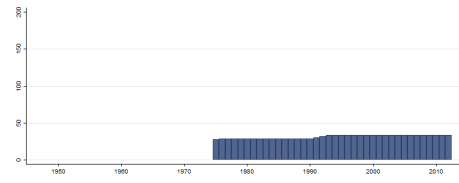
4.11.60 dpi_yio Chief Executive Years in Office

How many years has the chief executive been in office? Some decision rule is needed to deal with partial years. We use the following: years are counted in which the executive was in power as of January 1 or was elected but hadn't taken office as of January 1. Thus, a "1" is recorded in the year following his/her election. Example: Bush was president as of January 1, 1992, so although he lost the election in November 1992, this variable is recorded as a 4 in 1992, marking Bush's fourth year in office. Although Clinton was elected in November of 1992 and took office in January 1993,

since he was president-elect on January 1 1993, this variable is recorded as "1" for 1993. If a country made a transition from colony to independence, we date a chief executive's tenure to the start of independence, not the granting of internal self-government (e.g., Timor-Leste for 2003). Republics of the Soviet Union do not fall into this category - they are tracked from full independence. The executive who formally (de jure) holds power is counted. However, the executive must actually be in the country to be counted. If an executive is deposed by a coup and returns to power within the same calendar year, the coup is counted as "failed" and the executive's rule is considered unbroken. On the other hand, if a parliamentary government resigns and then is re-appointed, this is counted as a new government. See Appendix for examples of ambiguous cases. In the case of Communist nations, we track the general secretary of the Communist party, regardless of who is president/premier. See documentation for original data source for ambiguous cases.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1975 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1205 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 35

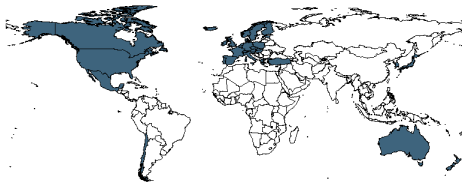
4.12 Axel Dreher

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

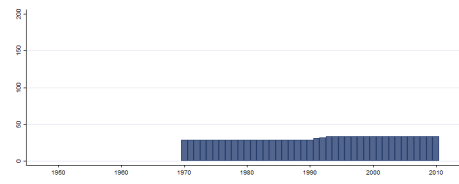
KOF Index of Globalization KOF Index of Globalization. All indexes below range between 0 and 100, where higher values indicate a higher degree of globalization.

4.12.1 dr_eg Economic Globalization

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



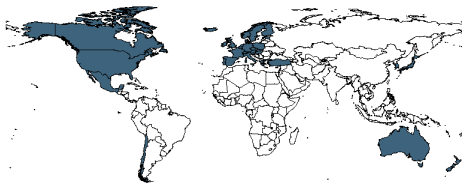
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



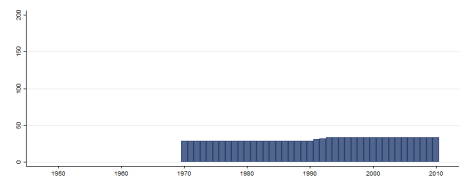
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1284 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 38

4.12.2 dr_ig Index of Globalization

The overall index of globalization is the weighted average of the following variables: economic globalization, social globalization and political globalization (dr_eg, dr_sg and dr_pg). Most weight has been given to economic followed by social globalization.



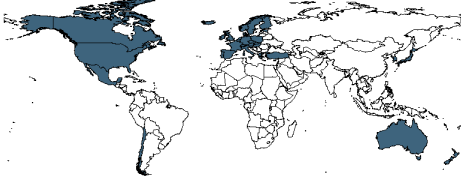
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



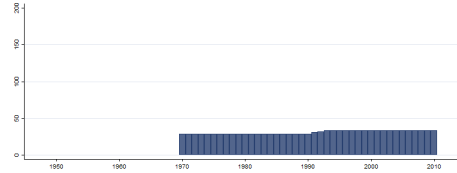
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1284 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 38

4.12.3 dr_pg Political Globalization

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



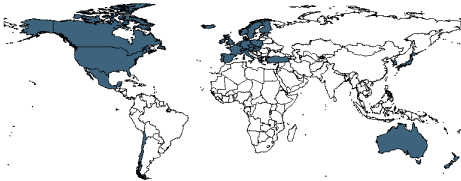
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



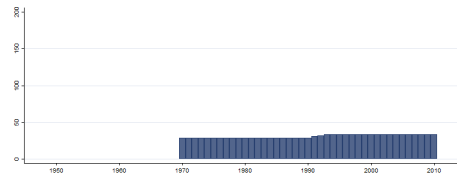
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1284 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 38

4.12.4 dr_sg Social Globalization

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1284 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 38

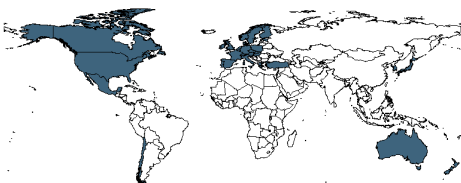
4.13 Global Footprint Network

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

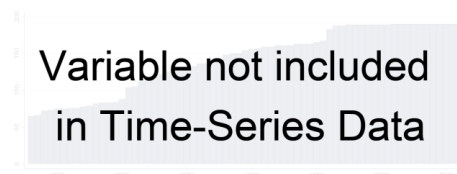
Global Footprint Data Global Footprint Network is an international think tank working to advance sustainability through use of the Ecological Footprint, a resource accounting tool that measures how much nature we have, and how much we use. This tool is unique in making overshoot measurable - through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

4.13.1 ef_bul Ecofootprint, Built-up Land

Ecofootprint, Built-up Land



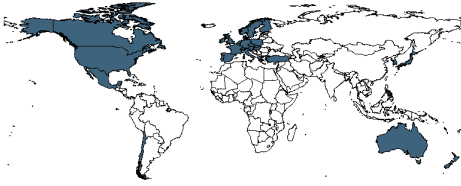
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 32



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

4.13.2 ef_carb Ecofootprint, Carbon

Ecofootprint, Carbon



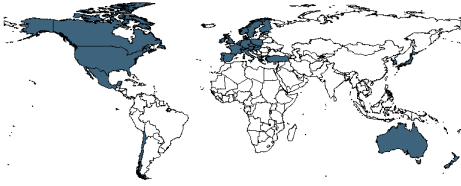
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 32

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

4.13.3 ef_crop Ecofootprint, Cropland

Ecofootprint, Cropland



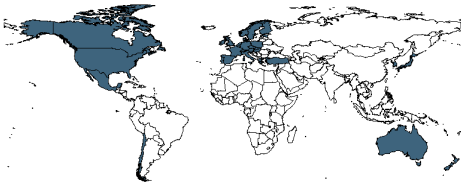
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 32

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

4.13.4 ef_ef Ecofootprint, Total

Ecofootprint, Total



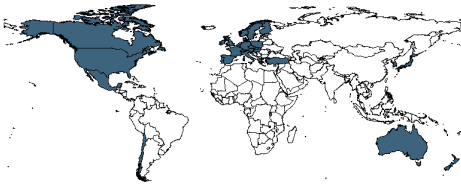
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 32

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

4.13.5 ef_fg Ecofootprint, Fishing Ground

Ecofootprint, Fishing Ground



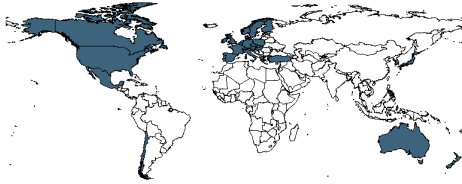
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 32

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

4.13.6 ef_for Ecofootprint, Forest

Ecofootprint, Forest



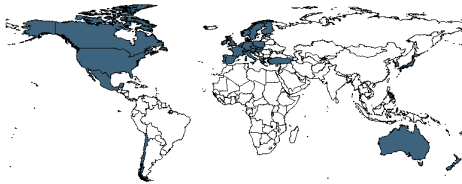
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 32

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

4.13.7 ef_gl Ecofootprint, Grazing Land

Ecofootprint, Grazing Land



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

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

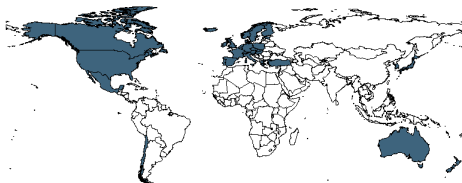
4.14 Economist Intelligence Unit

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

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

4.14.1 eiu_cl Civil Liberties

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



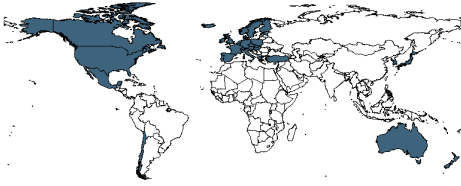
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2007
N: 34

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

4.14.2 eiu_dpc Democratic Political Culture

The Democratic Political Culture index measures the extent to which there is a societal consensus supporting democratic principles.



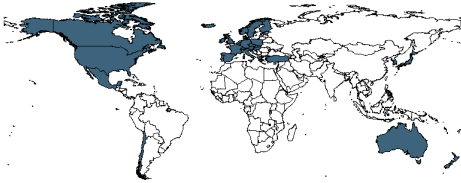
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2007
N: 34

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

4.14.3 eiu_epp Electoral Process and Pluralism

This category is based on indicators relating to the condition of having free and fair competitive elections, and satisfying related aspects of political freedom.



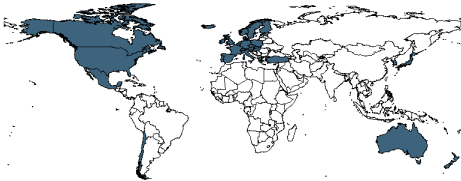
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2007
N: 34

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

4.14.4 eiu_fog Functioning of Government

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



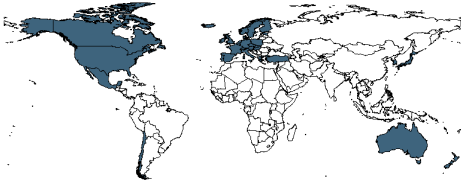
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2007
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

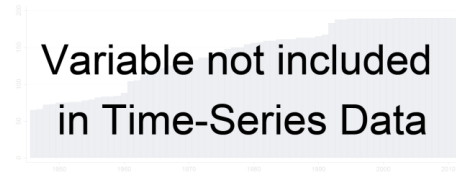
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.14.5 eiu_iod Index of Democracy

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



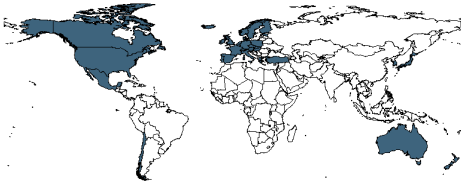
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2007
N: 34



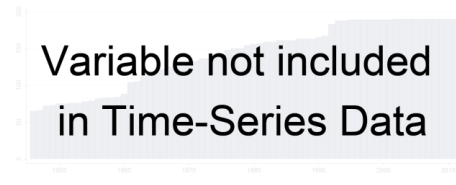
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.14.6 eiu_pp Political Participation

The Political Participation index measures among other things the adult literacy rate, the amount of women in parliament, and the extent to which citizens freely choose to elect representatives and join political parties.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2007
N: 34



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

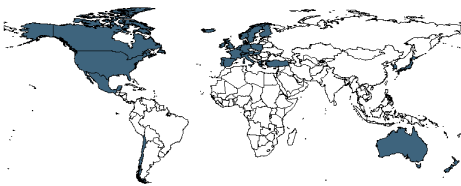
4.15 William R. Easterly and Ross Eric Levine

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

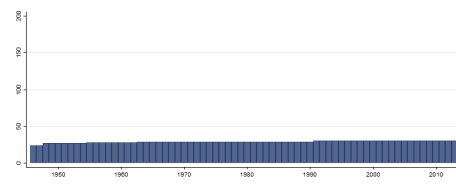
Africa's Growth Tragedy: Policies and Ethnic Divisions Dataset Note: GUNN variablerna el_gunn1 + el_gunn2 har givits år efter det år då källan släpptes alltså 1991 då det saknas års angivelse i andrahands källan varifrån data tagits.

4.15.1 el_gunn1 Share of Pop. not Speaking the Official Language

Percent of population not speaking the official language.



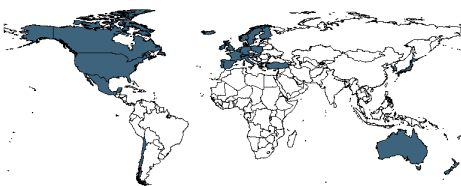
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 30



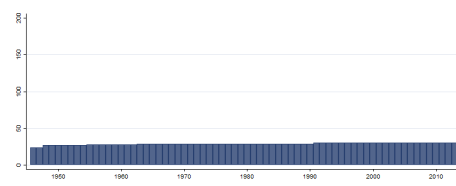
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30 n: 1993 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 66

4.15.2 el_gunn2 Share of Pop. not Speaking the Most Widely Used Language

Percent of population not speaking the most widely used language.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 30



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 30 n: 1993 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 66

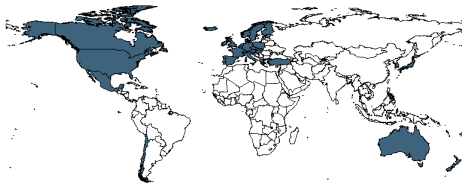
4.16 Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators

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

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

4.16.1 env_tr_r Number of environmental agreements ratified

Number of environmental agreements ratified



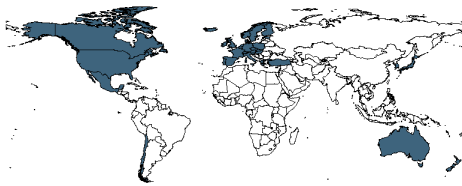
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.16.2 env_tr_s Number of environmental agreements signed

Number of environmental agreements signed



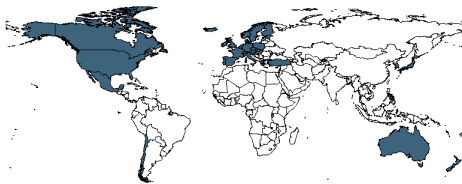
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.16.3 env_treaty Number of environmental agreements total

Number of environmental agreements total



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

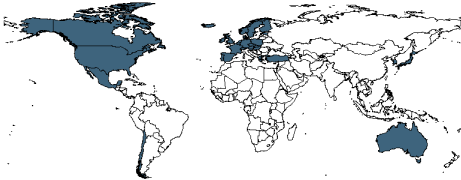
4.17 Environmental Performance Index

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

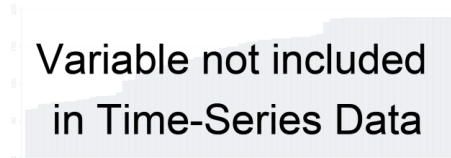
Environmental Performance Data Note: In many cases the EPI variables lack actual observations and rely on imputation. Please refer to the original documentation on more information about this.

4.17.1 epi_acsat Access to Sanitation

Access to adequate sanitation measures the percentage of a country's population that has access to an improved source of sanitation. "Improved" sanitation technologies are: connection to a public sewer, connection to septic system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine. The excreta disposal system is considered adequate if it is private or shared (but not public) and if hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. "Not improved" are: service or bucket latrines (where excreta are manually removed), public latrines, latrines with an open pit. The total population of a country may comprise either all usual residents of the country (de jure population) or all persons present in the country (de facto population) at the time of the census. For purposes of international comparisons, the de facto definition is recommended.



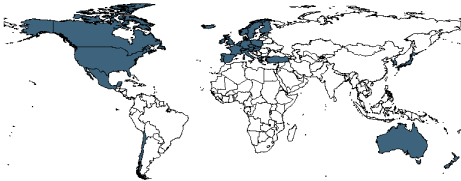
Min. Year: 2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 32



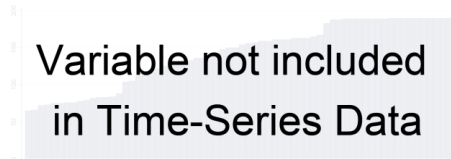
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.17.2 epi_agsub Agricultural Subsidies

This indicator seeks to evaluate the magnitude of subsidies in order to assess the degree of environmental pressure they exert. The NRA is defined as the price of their product in the domestic market (plus any direct output subsidy) less its price at the border, expressed as a percentage of the border price (adjusting for transport costs and quality differences).



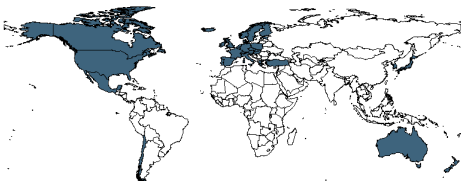
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



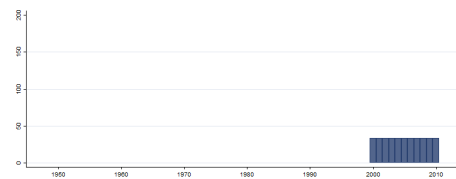
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.17.3 epi_chmort Child Mortality

Probability of dying between a child's first and fifth birthdays per 1,000 children aged 1.



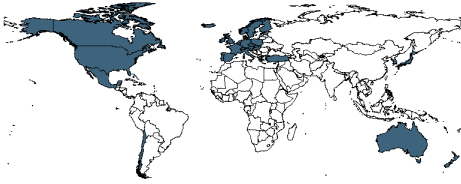
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



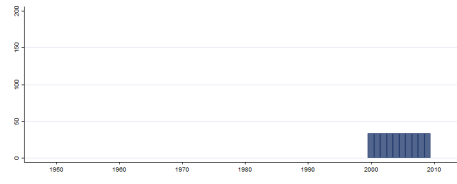
Min. Year: 2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.4 epi_co2cap CO2 Emissions (per capita)

The ratio has been calculated using the Sectoral Approach CO2 emissions and population data from the IEA.



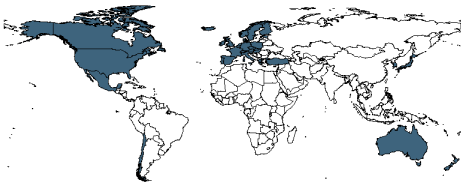
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34



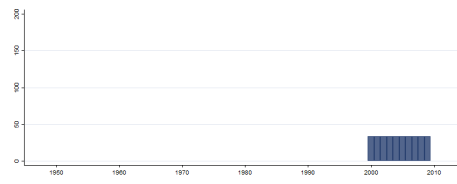
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34 n: 340 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 10

4.17.5 epi_co2gdp CO2 Emissions (per GDP)

This ratio has been calculated using the Sectoral Approach CO2 emissions and the GDP using purchasing power parities data from the IEA.



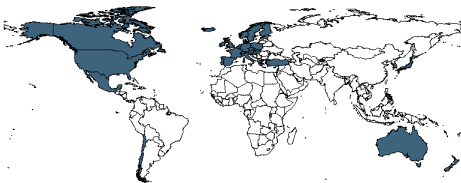
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34



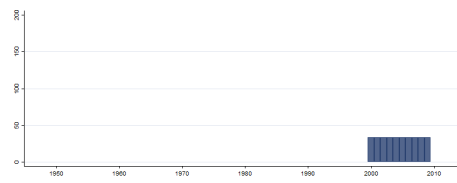
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34 n: 340 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 10

4.17.6 epi_co2kwh CO2 Emissions (per electricity generation)

Carbon dioxide emissions per kilowatt hour represents the ratio of CO2 emissions to the electricity generated by thermal power plants separated into electricity plants and CHP plants, as well as production by nuclear and hydro (excluding pumped storage production), geothermal, etc. (IEA documentation).



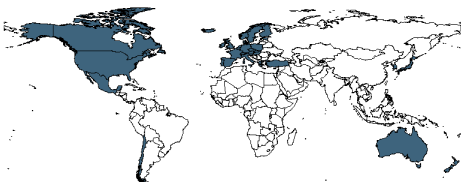
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34



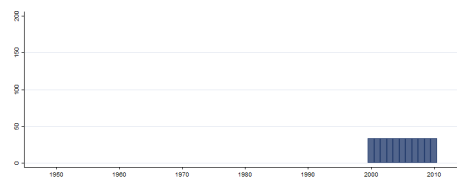
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34 n: 340 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 10

4.17.7 epi_eh Environmental Health

Environmental Health



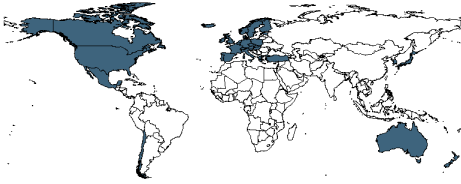
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



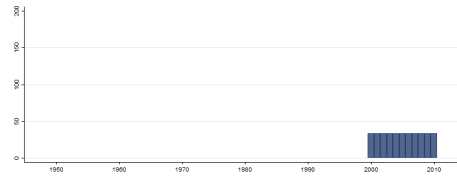
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.8 epi_ehair Air Pollution (effects on humans)

Air Pollution (effects on humans)



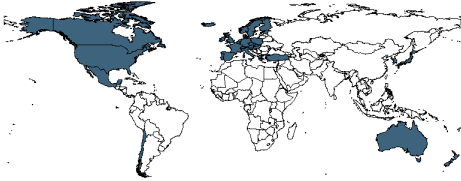
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



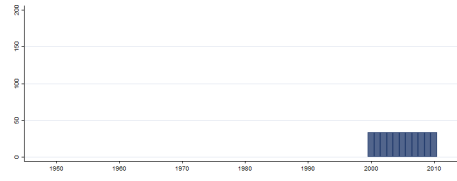
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.9 epi_ehh Environmental Burden of Disease

Environmental Burden of Disease



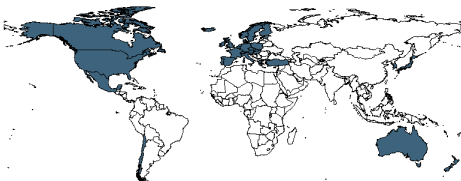
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



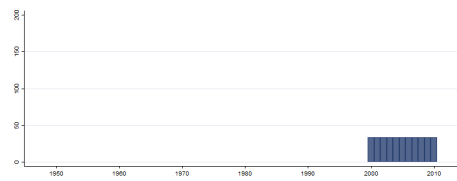
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.10 epi_ehwater Water (effects on humans)

Water (effects on humans)



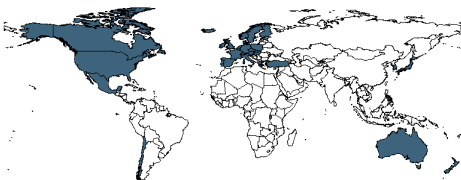
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



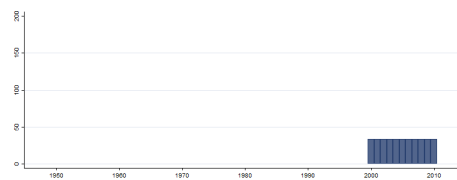
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.11 epi_epi Environmental Performance Index

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



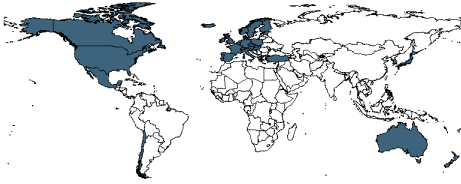
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



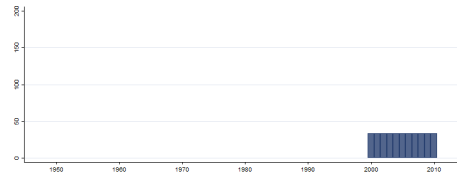
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.12 epi_ev Ecosystem Vitality

Ecosystem Vitality



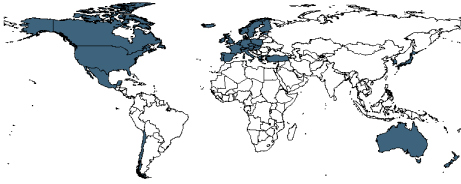
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



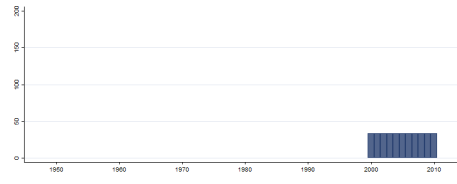
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.13 epi_evag Agriculture

Agriculture



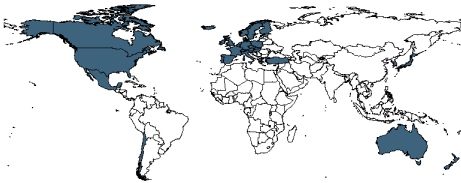
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



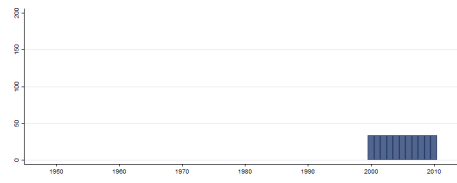
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.14 epi_evair Air Pollution (effects on ecosystem)

Air Pollution (effects on ecosystem)



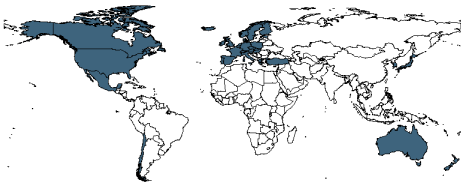
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



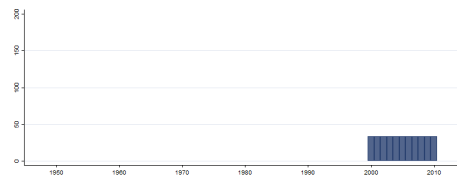
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.15 epi_evbh Biodiversity and Habitat

Biodiversity and Habitat



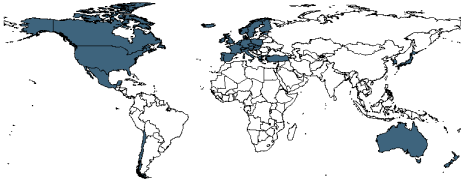
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



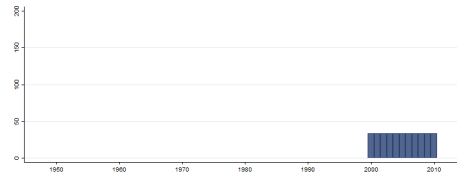
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.16 epi_evclimate Climate Change

Climate Change



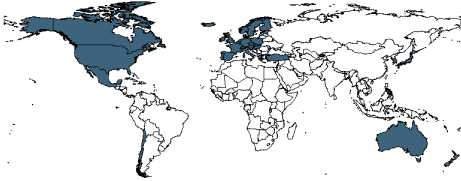
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



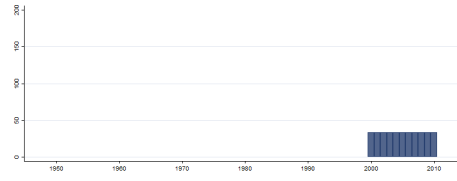
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.17 epi_evforest Forests

Forests



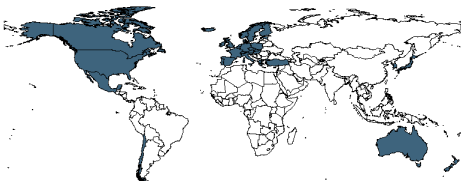
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



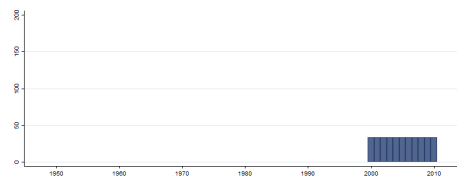
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.18 epi_ewater Water (effects on ecosystem)

Water (effects on ecosystem)



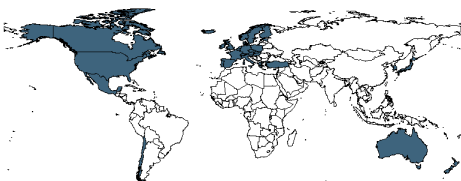
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



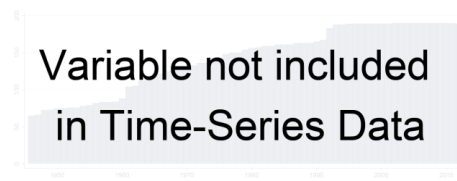
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.19 epi_forcov Forest Cover Change

The 2012 EPI measures the change in area between time periods (2005 to 2010 for the most recent time period), and considers the target to be no change. Thus, countries that are actively afforesting are not explicitly rewarded, but countries that are losing forest cover are penalized.



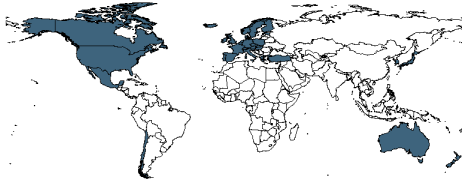
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



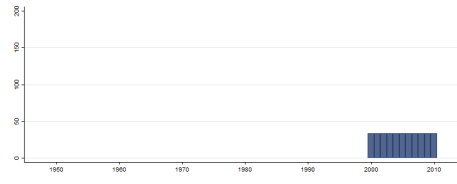
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.17.20 epi_forloss Forest Loss

The indicator represents the loss of forest area owing to deforestation from either human or natural causes, such as forest fires.



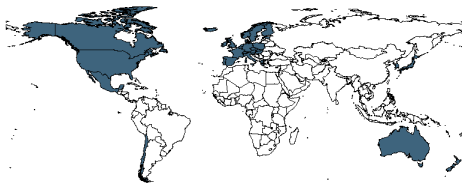
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



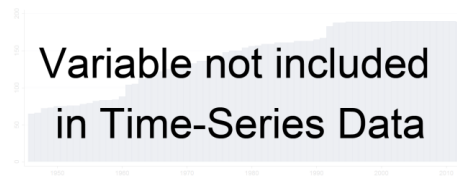
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.21 epi_indoor Indoor Air Pollution

Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal. The use of solid fuels in households is associated with increased mortality from pneumonia and other acute lower respiratory diseases among children as well as increased mortality from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and lung cancer (where coal is used) among adults (WHO 2007).



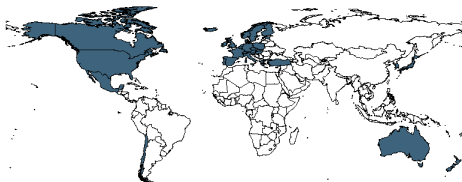
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2008
N: 33



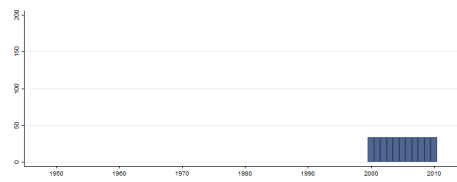
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.17.22 epi_pacov Biome Protection

The weighted percentage of biomes under protected status, where the weight is determined by the relative size of biomes within a country. Countries are not rewarded for protecting beyond 17% of any given biome (i.e., scores are capped at 17% per biome) so that higher levels of protection of some biomes cannot be used to offset lower levels of protection of other biomes.



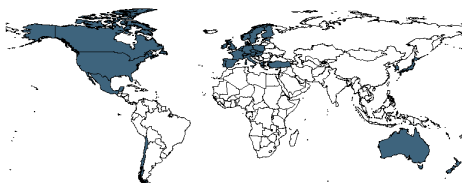
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



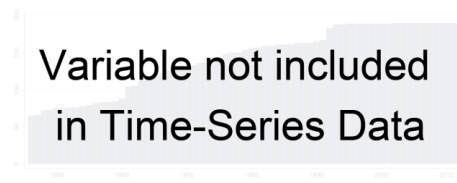
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.23 epi_pm25 Particulate Matter

These data are derived from a model that was parameterized by MODIS Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) data. The model covered all areas south of 60 degree North latitude and north of 60 degree South latitude.



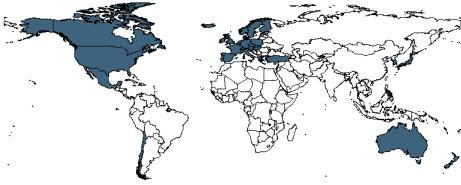
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 32



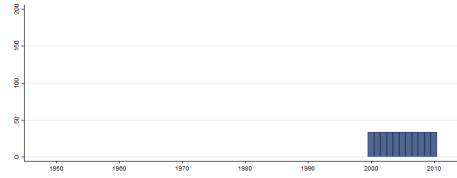
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.17.24 epi_pops Pesticide regulation

The indicator examines the legislative status of countries on one of the landmark agreements on POPs usage, the Stockholm Convention, and also rates the degree to which these countries have followed through on the objectives of the conventions by limiting or outlawing the use of certain toxic chemicals.



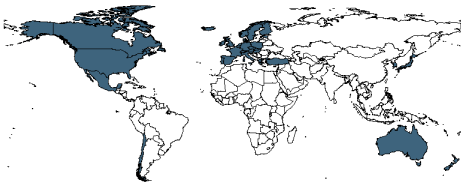
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



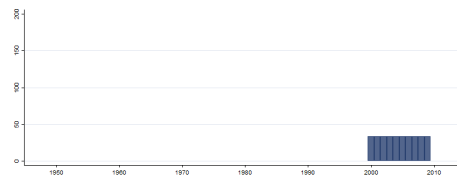
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.17.25 epi_renew Renewable Electricity

The percentage of the total renewable electricity net generation in total electricity net generation.



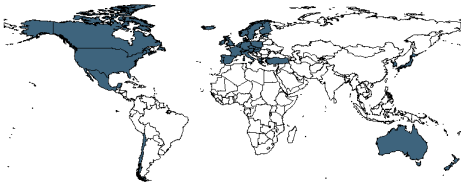
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34



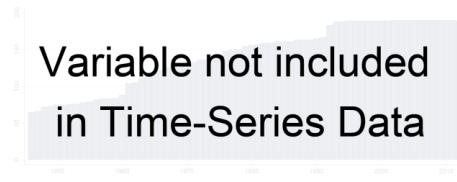
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34 n: 340 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 10

4.17.26 epi_watstup Access to Drinking Water

The percentage of a country's population that has access to an improved source of drinking water.



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 34



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

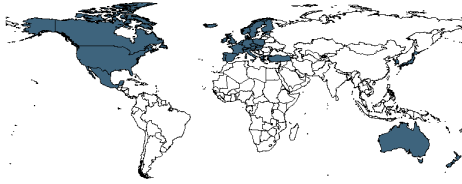
4.18 Eurostat

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

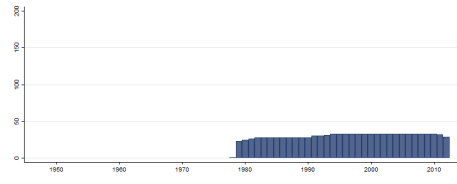
Eurostat Datasets EUROSTAT DESCRIPTION: Be extremely careful and examine the original Eurostat Data. Potential problems are: (1) break in time series, (2) definition differs, see metadata (3) low reliability. The data was downloaded via R. In order to provide transparency, we tried to keep the variable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

4.18.1 eu_pat_ep_ntot Patent applications EPO

Patent applications to the EPO by priority year at the national level



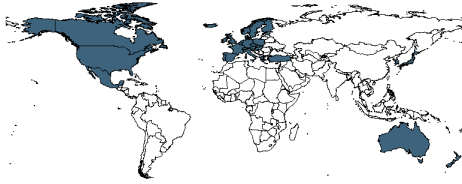
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



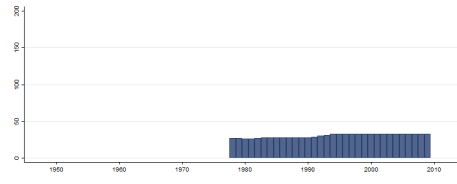
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1040 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 32

4.18.2 eu_pat_us_ntot Patents granted USPTO

Patents granted by the USPTO by priority year at the national level



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2009
N: 33



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2009
N: 33 n: 975 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 30

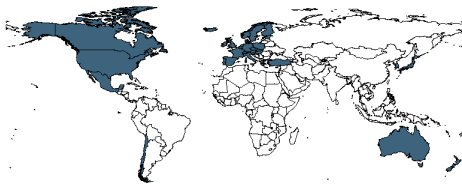
4.19 Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

<http://www.fao.org/>
(Not-Available, 2014f)(2013-01-28)

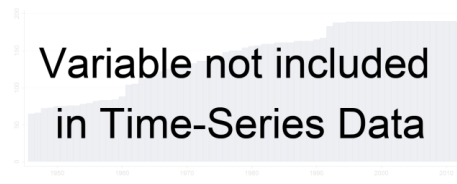
FAO Statistics The data shows the forest coverage and the volume of fish caught measured in tons, and excludes other aquatic animals and plants. The data is divided by capture and aquaculture, and marine and inland waters. Capture for all purposes are included: commercial, recreational etc.

4.19.1 fao_fcc00_05 Forest Cover Change 2000-2005 (Annual change, percentage)

The average annual rate of change (%) 2000-2005 of forest cover.



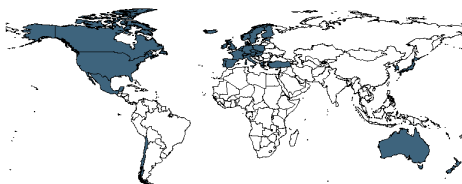
Min. Year:. Max. Year: .
N: 34



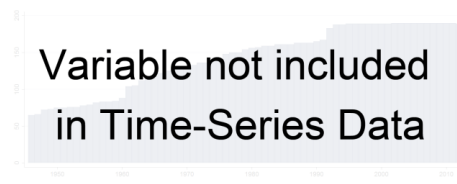
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.19.2 fao_fcc05_10 Forest Cover Change 2005-2010 (Annual change, percentage)

The average annual rate of change (%) 2005-2010 of forest cover.



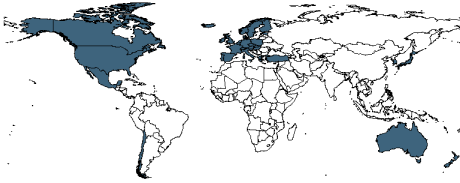
Min. Year:. Max. Year: .
N: 34



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

4.19.3 fao_fcc90_00 Forest Cover Change 1990-2000 (Annual change, percentage)

The average annual rate of change (%) 1990-2000 of forest cover.



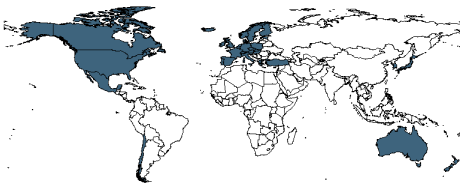
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.19.4 fao_fe Fish Export (Tons)

Fish Export (Tons)



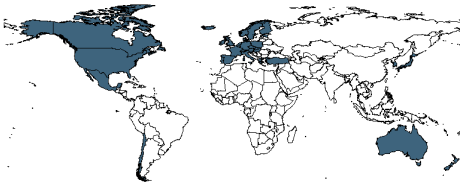
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.19.5 fao_fi Fish Import (Tons)

Fish Import (Tons)



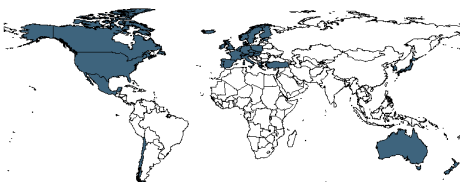
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.19.6 fao_fpic Fish Production, Inland Capture

Inland captured fish production, in tons.



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 33

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

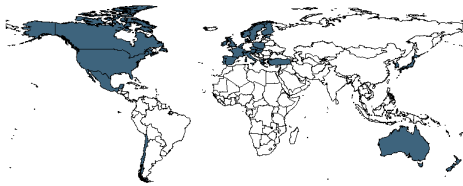
4.20 Fearon

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

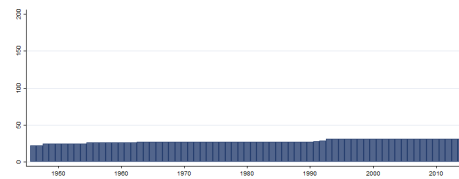
Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country Used in the article Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country published in Journal of Economic Growth, containing data on 822 ethnic groups in 160 countries that made up at least 1 percent of the country population in the early 1990s.

4.20.1 fe_cultdiv Cultural Diversity

This measure modifies fractionalization (fe_etfra) so as to take some account of cultural distances between groups, measured as the structural distance between languages spoken by different groups in a country. If the groups in a country speak structurally unrelated languages, their cultural 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.



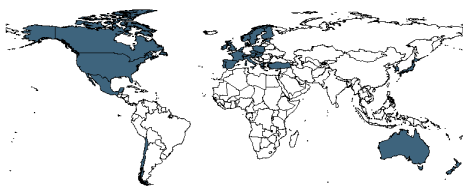
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31



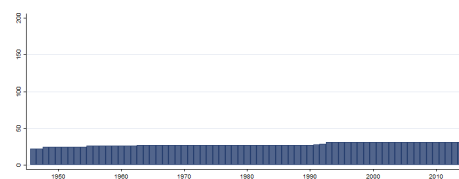
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31 n: 1922 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 62

4.20.2 fe_etfra Ethnic Fractionalization

Restricting attention to groups that had at least 1 percent of country population in the 1990s, Fearon identifies 822 ethnic and "ethnoreligious" groups in 160 countries. This variable reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will belong to different such groups. The variable thus ranges from 0 (perfectly homogeneous) to 1 (highly fragmented).



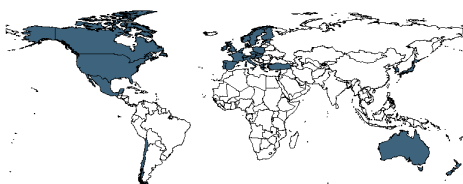
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31



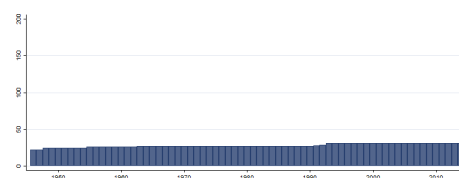
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31 n: 1922 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 62

4.20.3 fe_plural Plurality Group

Based on the same set of groups, this variable reflects the population share of the largest group (plurality group) in the country.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 31 n: 1922 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 62

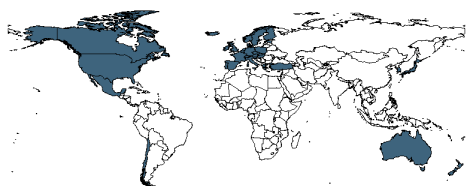
4.21 Fund for Peace

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

Failed States Index The Failed States Index (FSI), produced by The Fund for Peace, is a critical tool in highlighting not only the normal pressures that all states experience, but also in identifying when those pressures are pushing a state towards the brink of failure. By highlighting pertinent issues in weak and failing states, the FSI - and the social science framework and software application upon which it is built - makes political risk assessment and early warning of conflict accessible to policy-makers and the public at large. The strength of the FSI is its ability to distill millions of pieces of information into a form that is relevant as well as easily digestible and informative. Daily, The Fund for Peace collects thousands of reports and information from around the world, detailing the existing social, economic and political pressures faced by each of the 178 countries that we analyze. The FSI is based on The Fund for Peace's proprietary Conflict Assessment Software Tool (CAST) analytical platform. Based on comprehensive social science methodology, data from three primary sources is triangulated and subjected to critical review to obtain final scores for the FSI. Millions of documents are analyzed every year. By applying highly specialized search parameters, scores are apportioned for every country based on twelve key political, social and economic indicators (which in turn include over 100 sub-indicators) that are the result of years of painstaking expert social science research. The Fund for Peace's software performs content analysis on this collected information. Through sophisticated search parameters and algorithms, the CAST software separates the relevant data from the irrelevant. Guided by twelve primary social, economic and political indicators (each split into an average of 14 sub-indicators), the CAST software analyzes the collected information using specialized search terms that flag relevant items. Using various algorithms, this analysis is then converted into a score representing the significance of each of the various pressures for a given country. The content analysis is further triangulated with two other key aspects of the overall assessment process: quantitative analysis and qualitative inputs based on major events in the countries examined. The scores produced by The Fund for Peace's software are then compared with a comprehensive set of vital statistics-as well as human analysis-to ensure that the software has not misinterpreted the raw data. Though the basic data underpinning the Failed States Index is already freely and widely available electronically, the strength of the analysis is in the methodological rigor and the systematic integration of a wide range of data sources.

4.21.1 ffp_dp Demographic Pressure

Pressures on the population such as disease and natural disasters make it difficult for the government to protect its citizens or demonstrate a lack of capacity or will. Includes pressures and measures related to natural disasters, disease, environment, pollution, food scarcity, malnutrition, water scarcity, population growth, youth bulge, mortality.



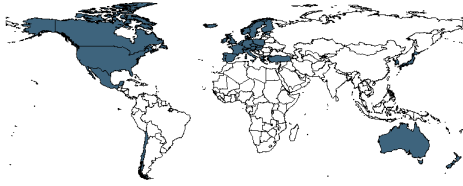
Min. Year: 2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.21.2 ffp_eco 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.



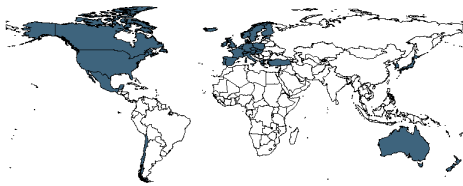
Min. Year: 2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.21.3 ffp_ext External Intervention

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



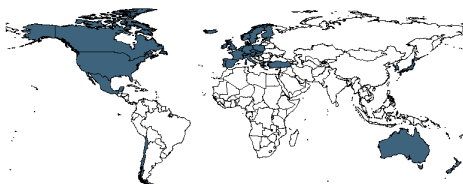
Min. Year: 2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.21.4 ffp_fe Factionalized Elites

When local and national leaders engage in deadlock and brinkmanship for political gain, this undermines the social contract. Includes pressures and measures related to power struggles, defectors, flawed elections, political competition.



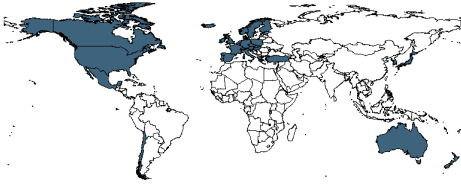
Min. Year: 2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.21.5 ffp_fsi Failed States Index

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



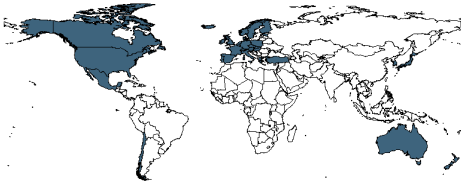
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.21.6 ffp_gg Group Grievance

When tension and violence exists between groups, the state's ability to provide security is undermined and fear and further violence may ensue. Includes pressures and measures related to discrimination, powelessness, ethnic violence, communal violence, sectarian violence, religious violence.



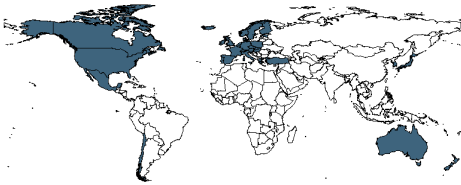
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.21.7 ffp_hf Human Flight and Brain Drain

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



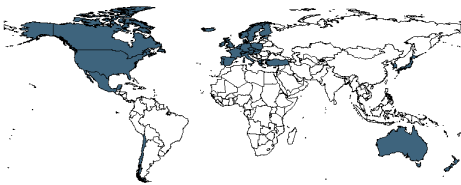
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.21.8 ffp_hr 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.



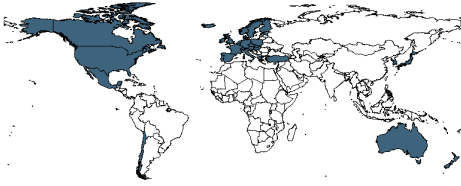
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.21.9 ffp_ps Public Services

The provision of health, education, and sanitation services, among others, are key roles of the state. Includes pressures and measures related to policing, criminality, education provision, literacy, water and sanitation, infrastructure, quality healthcare, telephony, internet access, energy reliability, roads.



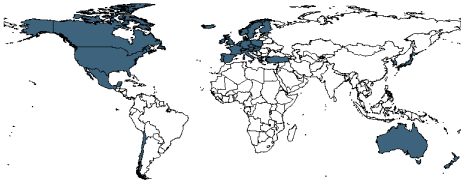
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.21.10 ffp_ref Refugees and IDPs

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



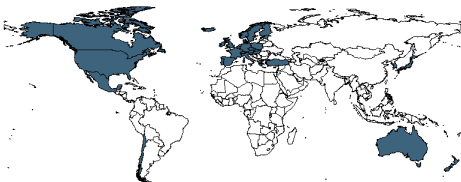
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.21.11 ffp_sec Security Apparatus

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



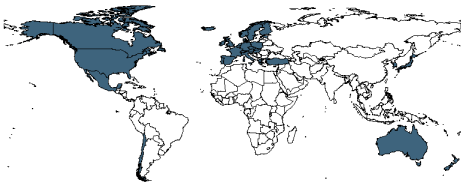
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.21.12 ffp_sl State Legitimacy

Corruption and lack of representativeness in the government directly undermine the social contract. Includes pressures and measures related to corruption, government effectiveness, political participation, electoral process, level of democracy, illicit economy, drug trade, protests and demonstrations, power struggles.



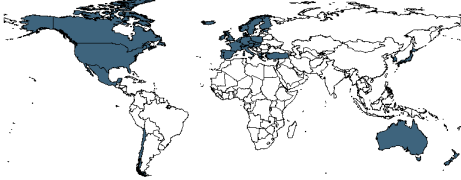
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

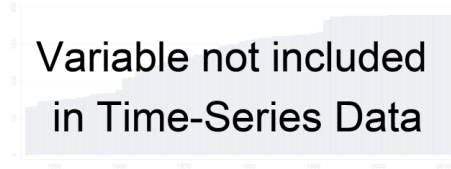
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.21.13 ffp_ued Uneven Economic Development

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



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



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

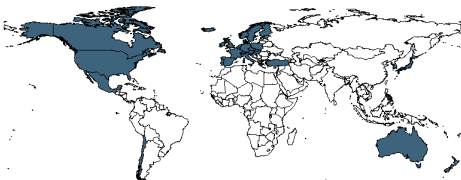
4.22 Freedom House

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

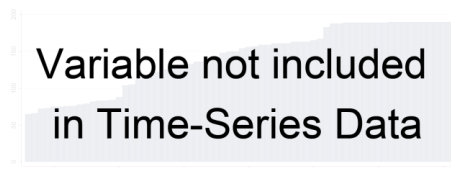
Freedom of the World Note: The 1982 edition of Freedom in the World covers the period Jan 1981- Aug 1982 (=1981 in our dataset). The 1983-84 edition covers the period Aug 1982 - Nov 1983 (=1983 in our dataset). This leaves 1982 empty. For 1972, South Africa was in the original data rated as "White" (fh_cl: 3, fh_pr: 2, fh_status: Free) and "Black" (fh_cl: 6, fh_pr: 5, fh_status: Not Free). We treat South Africa 1972 as missing.

4.22.1 fh_aor 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).



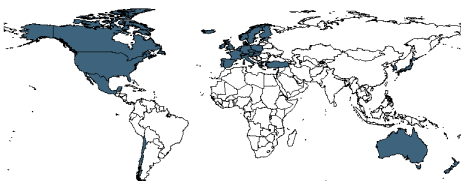
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



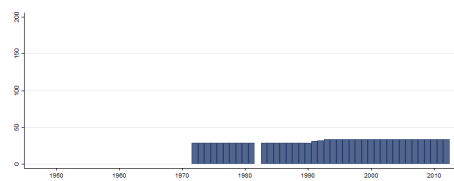
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.22.2 fh_cl Civil Liberties

Civil liberties allow for the freedoms of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy without interference from the state. The more specific list of rights considered vary over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).



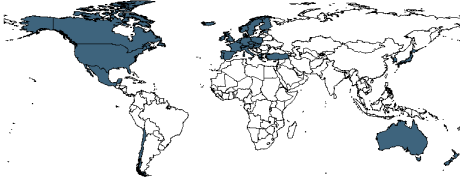
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1265 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.22.3 fh_ep Electoral Process

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



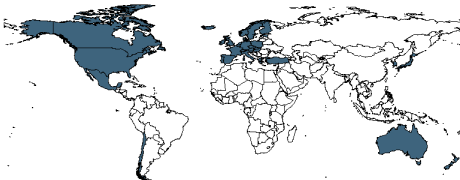
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.22.4 fh_feb Freedom of Expression and Belief

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



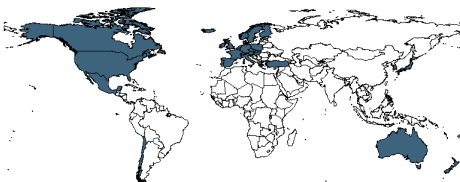
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.22.5 fh_fog Functioning of Government

The variable examines in what extent the freely elected head of government and a national legislative representative determine the policies of the government; if the government is free from pervasive corruption; and if the government is accountable to the electorate between elections and operates with openness and transparency. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 12 (best).



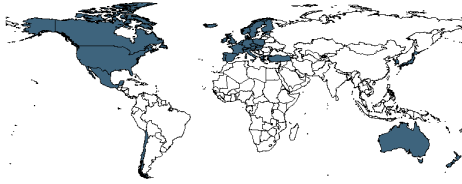
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

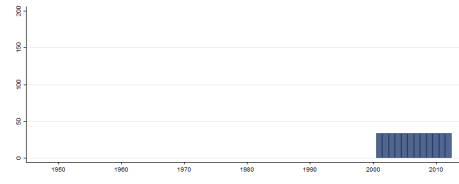
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.22.6 fh_fotpa5 Laws and regulations that influence media content (2001-2012)

The variable "Laws and Regulations that Influence Media Content" 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.



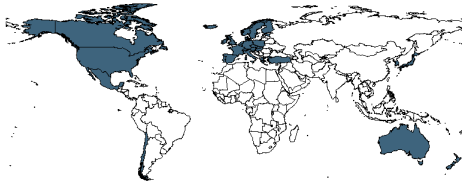
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



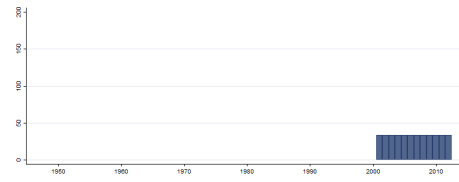
Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 408 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 12

4.22.7 fh_fotpb5 Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2012)

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.



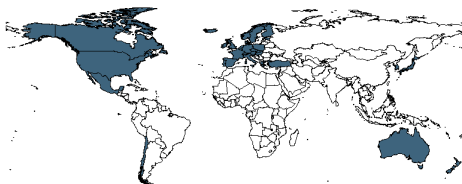
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



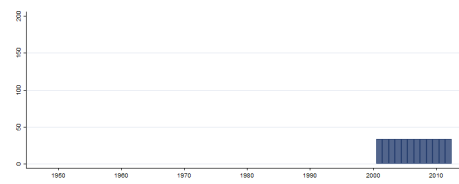
Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 408 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 12

4.22.8 fh_fotpc5 Economic influences over media content (2001-2012)

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.



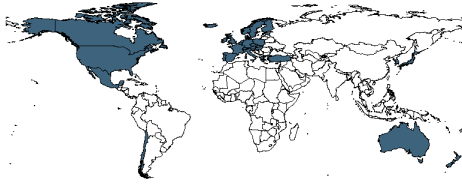
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



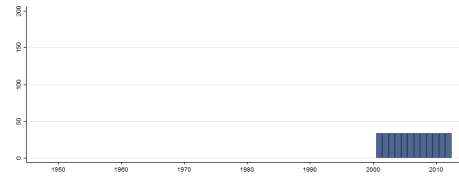
Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 408 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 12

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

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



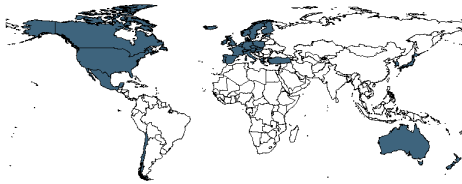
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



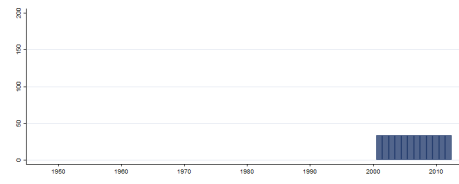
Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 408 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 12

4.22.10 fh_fotpst5 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2012)

(1) Free. (2) Partly Free. (3) Not Free.



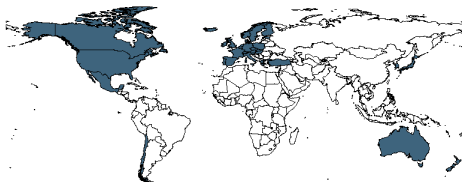
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



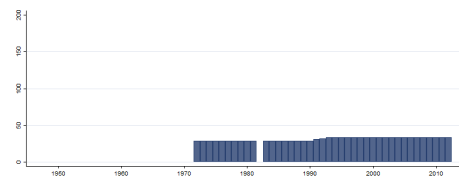
Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 408 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 12

4.22.11 fh_ipolity2 Freedom House/Imputed Polity

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_ipolity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius & Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.



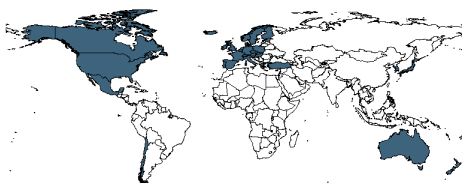
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



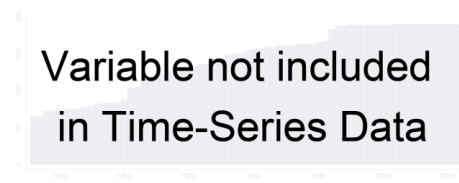
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1265 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.22.12 fh_pair Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights

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



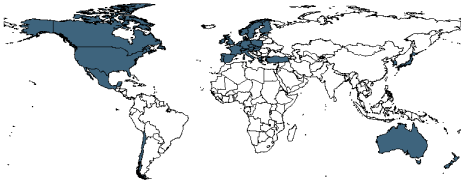
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



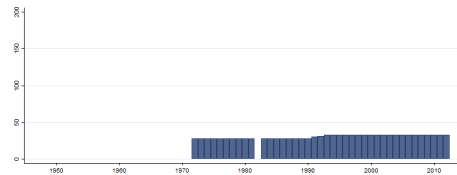
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.22.13 fh_polity2 Freedom House/Polity

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



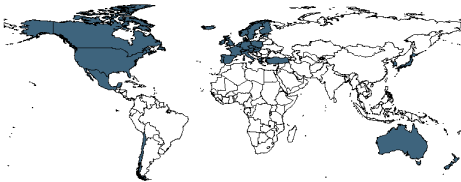
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



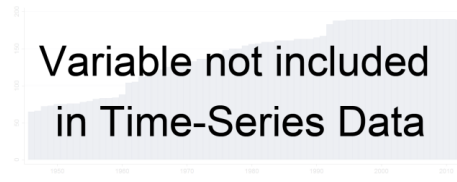
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1225 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 37

4.22.14 fh_ppp Political Pluralism and Participation

This variable encompasses an examination of the right of the people to freely organize in political parties; the existence of an opposition with a realistic possibility to increase its support; the ability of the people to make political choices free from domination by the military, totalitarian parties or other powerful groups; and the existence of full political rights for all minorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).



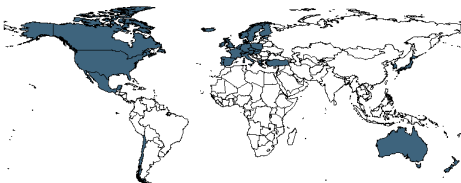
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



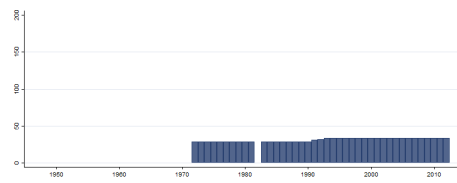
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.22.15 fh_pr Political Rights

Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process, including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organizations, and elect representatives who have a decisive impact on public policies and are accountable to the electorate. The specific list of rights considered varies over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).



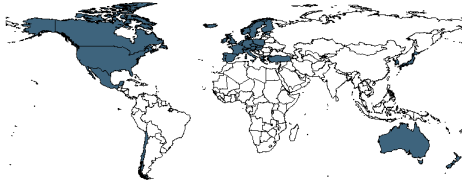
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1265 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.22.16 fh_rol Rule of Law

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



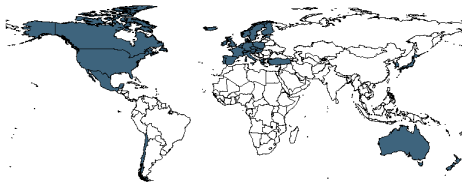
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

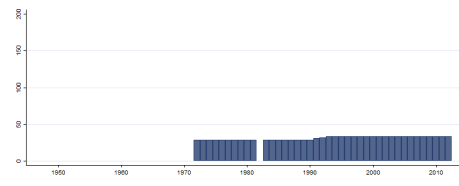
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.22.17 fh_status Status

(1) Free. (2) Partly Free. (3) Not Free. Until 2003, countries whose combined average ratings for Political Rights and Civil Liberties fell between 1.0 and 2.5 were designated "Free"; between 3.0 and 5.5 "Partly Free", and between 5.5 and 7.0 "Not Free". Since then, countries whose ratings average 1.0 to 2.5 are considered "Free", 3.0 to 5.0 "Partly Free", and 5.5 to 7.0 "Not Free".



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1265 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

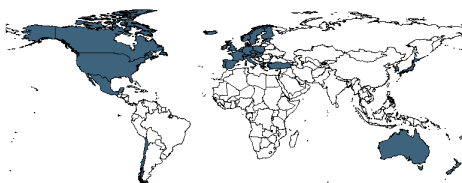
4.23 Fraser Institute

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

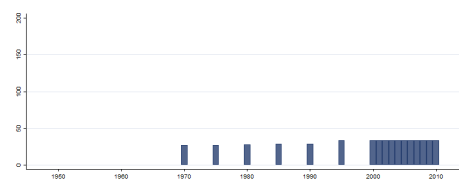
Economic Freedom of the World Dataset

4.23.1 fi_ftradeint Freedom to Trade Internationally (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate International capital market controls.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

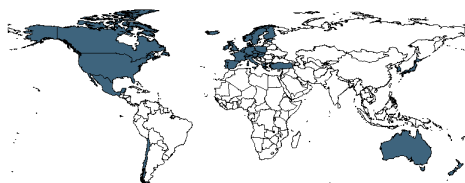


Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 548 \bar{N} : 13 \bar{T} : 16

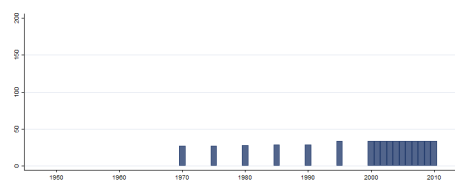
4.23.2 fi_ftradeint_cl Freedom to Trade Internationally (chain-linked)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "increasing tax rate on international trade", "slow import or export process", "small trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size",

"exchange rate controls are present and a black-market exists", and "restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners" and 10 corresponds to "no specific taxes on international trade", "swift import or export process", "large trade sectors relative to the population and geographic size", "no black-market exchange rate", and "no restrictions on the freedom of citizens to engage in capital market exchange with foreigners". The index consists of the following indicators: Taxes on international trade, Regulatory trade barriers, Actual size of trade sector compared to expected size, Difference between official exchange rate and black market rate International capital market controls.



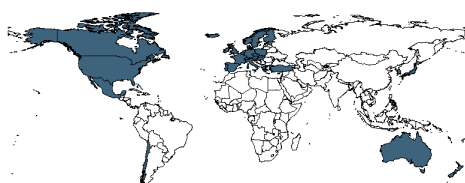
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



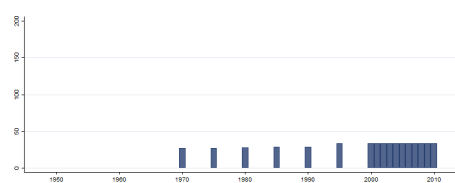
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 548 \bar{N} : 13 \bar{T} : 16

4.23.3 fi_index Economic Freedom of the World Index (current)

The index is founded upon objective components that reflect the presence (or absence) of economic freedom. The index comprises 21 components designed to identify the consistency of institutional arrangements and policies with economic freedom in five major areas: size of government (fi_sog), legal structure and security of property rights (fi_legprop), access to sound money (fi_sm), freedom to trade internationally (fi_fttradeint), regulation of credit, labor and business (fi_reg). The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "less economic freedom" and 10 to "more economic freedom". This is the version of the index published at the current year of measurement, without taking methodological changes over time into account.



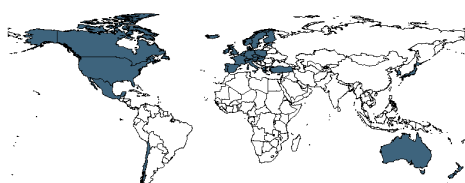
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



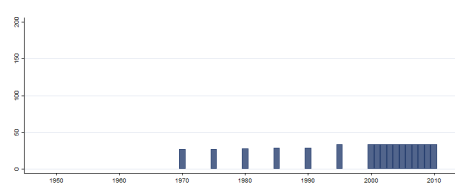
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 548 \bar{N} : 13 \bar{T} : 16

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

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



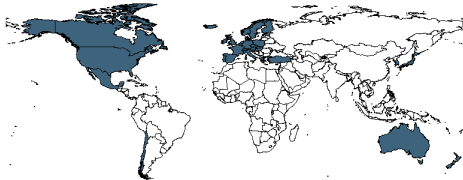
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



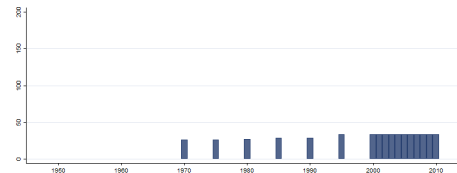
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 548 \bar{N} : 13 \bar{T} : 16

4.23.5 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:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



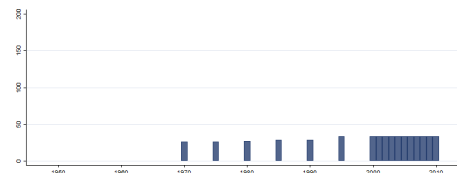
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 545 \bar{N} : 13 \bar{T} : 16

4.23.6 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.



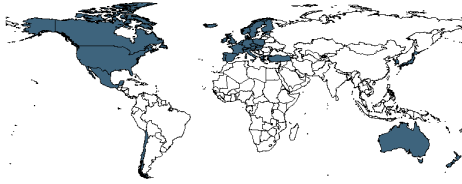
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



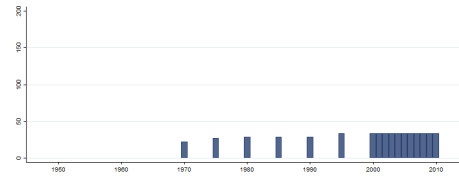
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 545 \bar{N} : 13 \bar{T} : 16

4.23.7 fi_reg Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently negative", "high impact of minimum wage", "widespread use of price controls throughout various sectors of the economy", and "starting a new business is generally complicated" and 10 corresponds to "high percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "low foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-maximum", "interest rates is determined primarily by market forces and the real rates is positive", "low impact of minimum wage", "no price controls or marketing boards", and "starting a new business is generally easy". The index consists of the following indicators: Credit Market Regulations, Labor Market Regulations, Business Regulations.



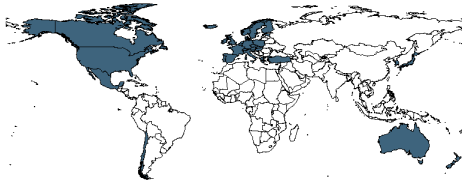
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



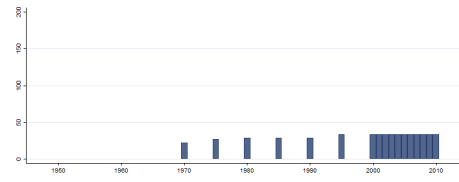
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 544 \bar{N} : 13 \bar{T} : 16

4.23.8 fi_reg_cl Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (chain-linked)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "low percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "high foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-minimum", "deposit and lending rates is fixed by the government and real rates is persistently negative", "high impact of minimum wage", "widespread use of price controls throughout various sectors of the economy", and "starting a new business is generally complicated" and 10 corresponds to "high percentage of deposits held in privately owned banks", "low foreign bank license denial rate", "private sector's share of credit is close to the base-year-maximum", "interest rates is determined primarily by market forces and the real rates is positive", "low impact of minimum wage", "no price controls or marketing boards", and "starting a new business is generally easy". The index consists of the following indicators: Credit Market Regulations, Labor Market Regulations, Business Regulations.



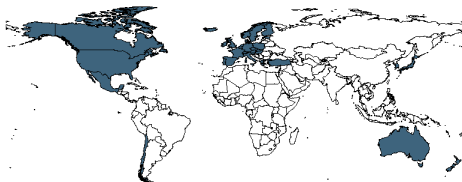
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



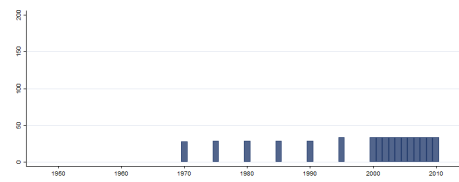
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 544 \bar{N} : 13 \bar{T} : 16

4.23.9 fi_sm Access to Sound Money (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

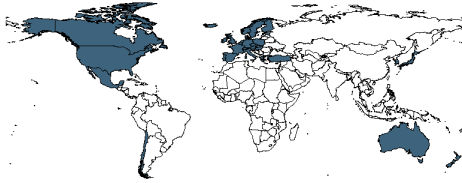


Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 552 \bar{N} : 13 \bar{T} : 16

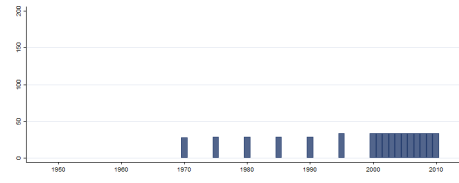
4.23.10 fi_sm_cl Access to Sound Money (chain_linked)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "high annual money growth", "high variation in the annual rate of inflation", "high inflation rate", and "restricted foreign currency bank accounts" and 10 corresponds to "low annual money growth", "low or no variation in the annual rate of inflation", "low inflation rate", and "foreign currency bank accounts are permissible without restrictions". The index consists of the following indicators: Average annual growth of the money supply in the last five years minus average annual growth of real GDP in the last ten years, Standard inflation variability in

the last five years, Recent inflation rate, Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts domestically and abroad.



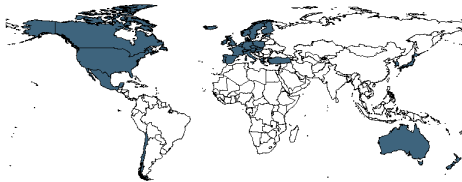
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



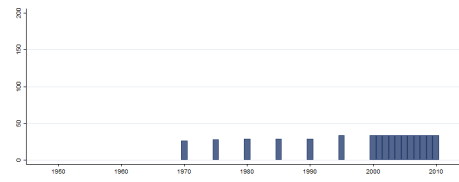
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 552 \bar{N} : 13 \bar{T} : 16

4.23.11 fi_sog Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies).



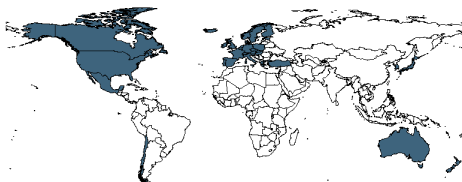
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



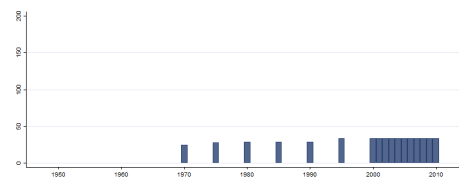
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 549 \bar{N} : 13 \bar{T} : 16

4.23.12 fi_sog_cl Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (chain-linked)

The index ranges from 0-10 where 0 corresponds to "large general government consumption", "large transfer sector", "many government enterprises", and "high marginal tax rates and low income thresholds", and 10 to "small general government consumption", "small transfer sector", "few government enterprises", and "low marginal tax rates and high income thresholds". The index consists of the following indicators: General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption, Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP, Government enterprises and investment as a percentage of total investment, Top marginal tax rate (and income threshold to which it applies).



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 548 \bar{N} : 13 \bar{T} : 16

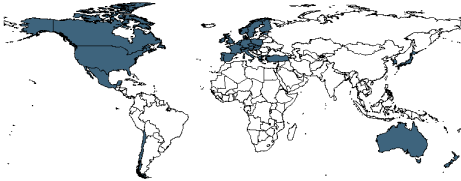
4.24 Fish and Kroenig

http://polisci.berkeley.edu/people/faculty/person_detail.php?person=236
(Fish and Kroenig, 2009)(2013-02-25)

The Parliamentary Powers Index For a complete list of the variables, see Fish and Kroenig 2009 or <http://polisci.berkeley.edu/faculty/bio/permanent/Fish,M>

4.24.1 fk_ppi Parliamentary Powers Index

The Parliamentary Powers Index assesses the strength of the national legislature. The index, based on 32 underlying dummy variables, gauges the legislature's sway of the executive, its institutional autonomy, its authority in specific areas, and its institutional capacity. The data was generated by means of international an survey of experts, a study of secondary sources, and analyses of constitutions and other relevant documents. The variable ranges from 0 (least powerful) to 1 (most powerful). The score is calculated by summing up the number of powers that the national legislature possesses and dividing it by 32. For example, a country with a national legislature that possesses 16 of the 32 parliamentary powers has a PPI of .50.



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

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

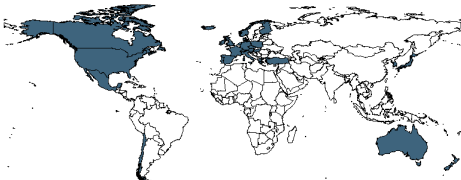
4.25 Transparency International

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

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

4.25.1 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.



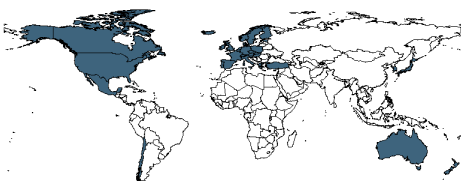
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30

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

4.25.2 gcb_bed Paid Bribe: Education System

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



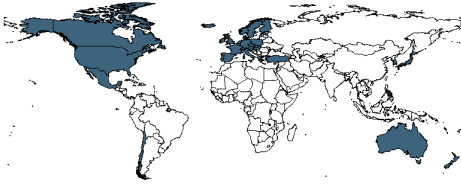
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.3 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.



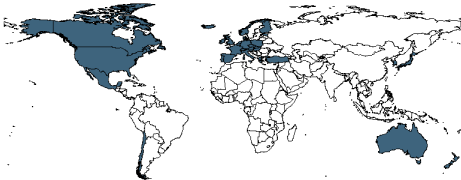
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.4 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.



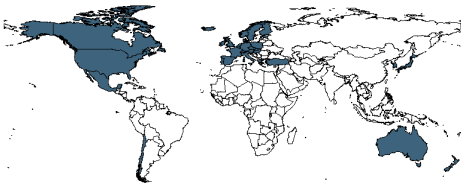
Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33

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

4.25.5 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.



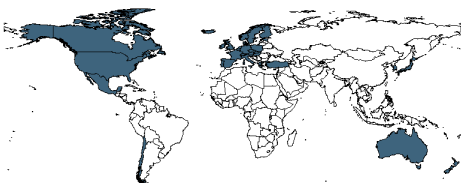
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.6 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.



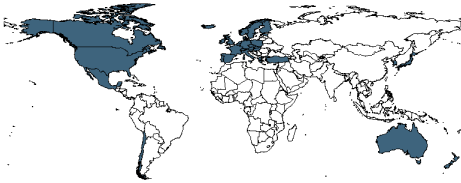
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.7 gcb_bpole Paid Bribe: Police

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



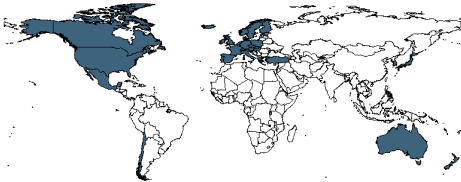
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.8 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.



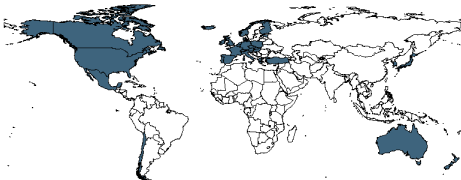
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.9 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.



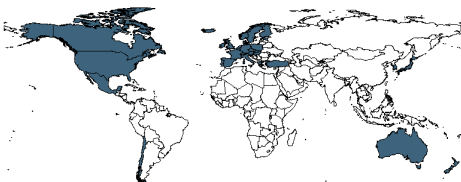
Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33

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

4.25.10 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).



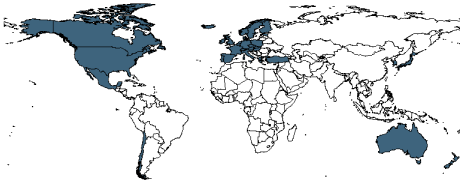
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.11 gcb_ped Corruption Perception: Education

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



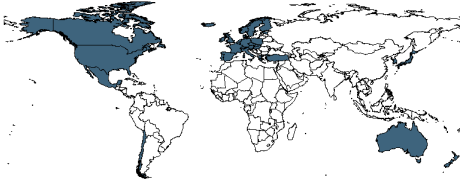
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.12 gcb_pj Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System

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



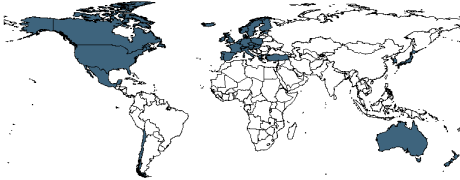
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.13 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).



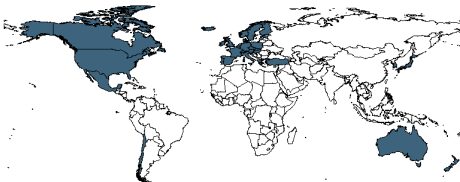
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.14 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).



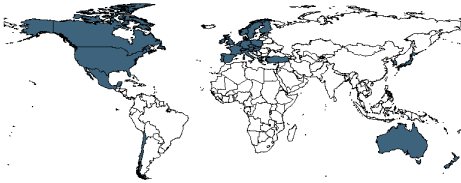
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.15 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).



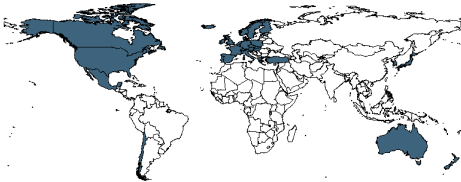
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33

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

4.25.16 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).



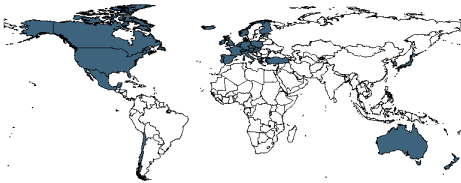
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.17 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).



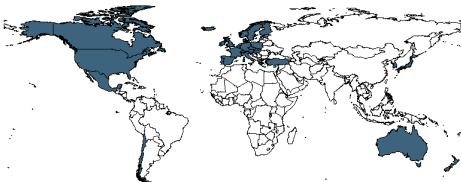
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33

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

4.25.18 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).



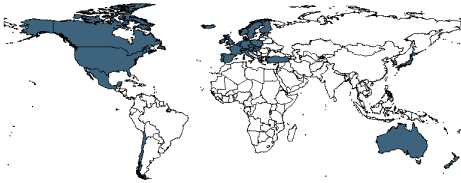
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.19 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).



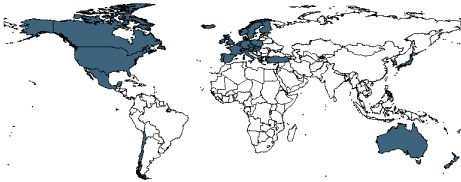
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.20 gcb_ppol Corruption Perception: Police

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



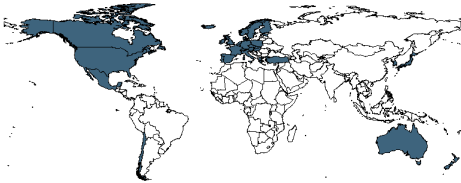
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.25.21 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: 2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.26 Gibney, Cornett & Wood

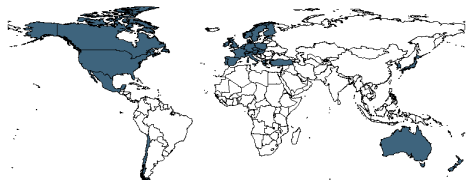
<http://www.politicalterroryscale.org/download.php>
(Gibney et al., 2013)(2014-02-24)

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

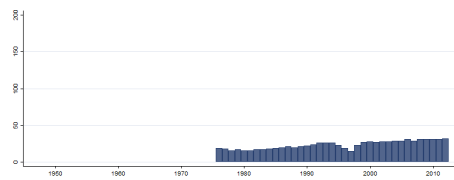
4.26.1 gd_ptsa Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International

Political Terror Scale Levels: 5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological

goals. 4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas. 3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted. 2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare. 1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.



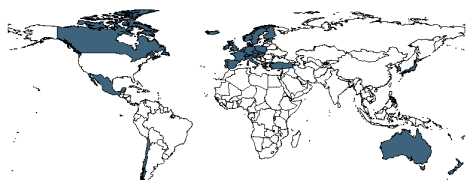
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32



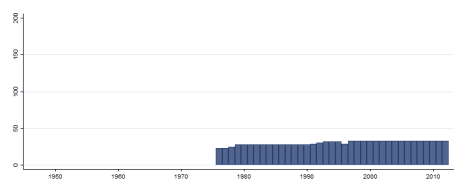
Min. Year: 1976 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 871 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 26

4.26.2 gd_ptss Political Terror Scale - US State Department

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



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



Min. Year: 1976 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1119 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 34

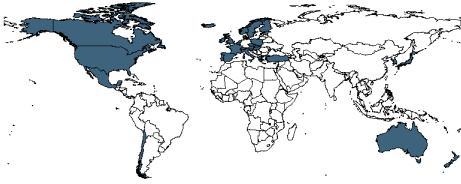
4.27 Gleditsch

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

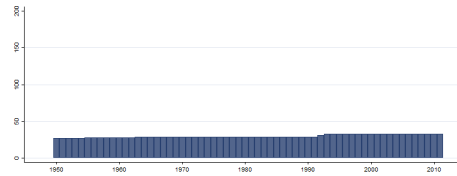
Expanded Trade and GDP Data These data provide estimates of trade flows between independent states (1948-2000) and GDP per capita of independent states (1950-2011). Version 6.

4.27.1 gle_cgdpc GDP per Capita (Current Prices)

GDP per capita (Current prices).



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



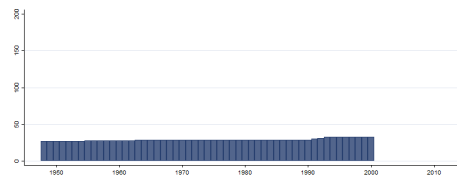
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33 n: 1858 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 56

4.27.2 gle_exp Total Export

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

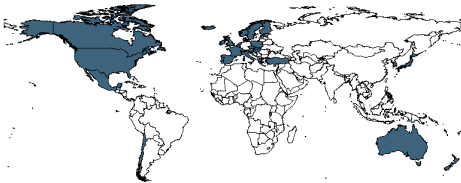
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



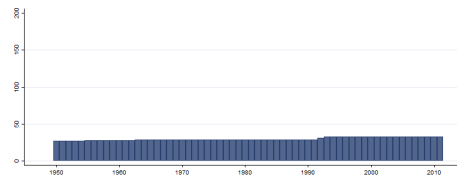
Min. Year:1948 Max. Year: 2000
N: 33 n: 1550 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 47

4.27.3 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:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



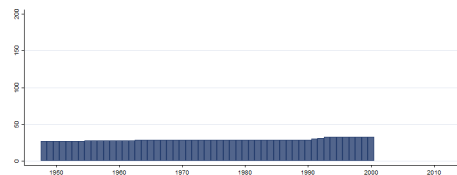
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33 n: 1858 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 56

4.27.4 gle_imp Total Import

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

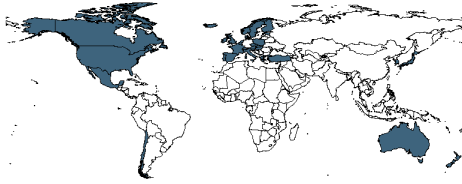
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



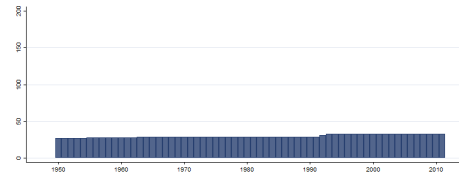
Min. Year:1948 Max. Year: 2000
N: 33 n: 1550 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 47

4.27.5 gle_pop Population (1000's)

Size of the population in 1000's.



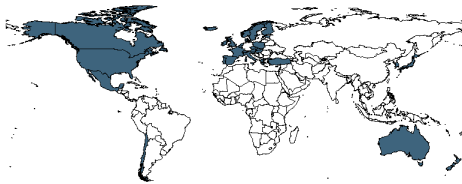
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



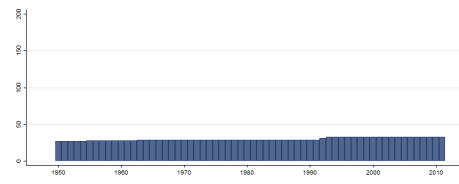
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33 n: 1858 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 56

4.27.6 gle_rgdpc Real GDP per Capita (2005)

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



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



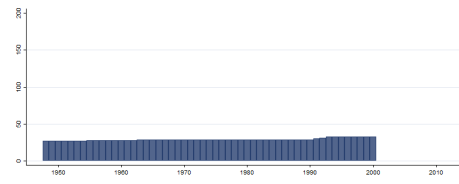
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33 n: 1858 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 56

4.27.7 gle_trade Total Trade

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1948 Max. Year: 2000
N: 33 n: 1550 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 47

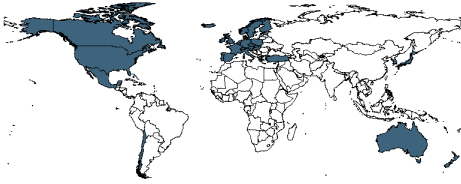
4.28 Bormann & Golder

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

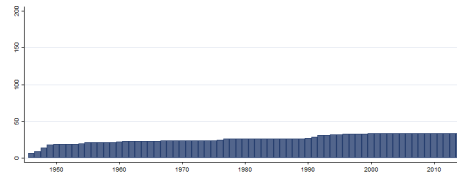
Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946-2011 The data focus on national-level (lower house) legislative and presidential elections in democratic regimes. A regime is classified as a democracy at the time of an election if (i) the chief executive is elected, (ii) the legislature is elected, (iii) there is more than one party competing in elections, and (iv) an alternation under identical electoral rules has taken place. A regime is classified as a dictatorship at the time of an election if any of these four conditions do not hold (Przeworski et al., 2000; Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland, 2010). Note: The original values of -99 (the information is missing but should theoretically be available) and -88 (there is no single value for this particular variable) have been recoded to . (missing).

4.28.1 gol_adm Average District Magnitude

Average district magnitude in an electoral tier. This is calculated as the total number of seats allocated in an electoral tier divided by the total number of districts in that tier.



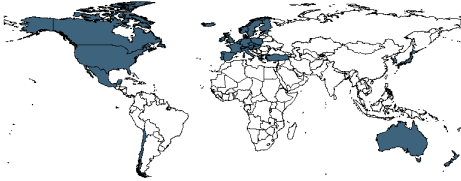
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



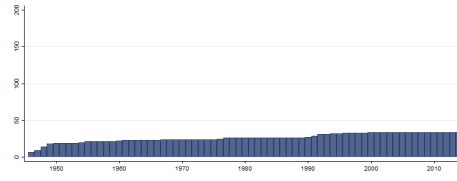
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1812 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.2 gol_dist Districts

This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in an electoral tier.



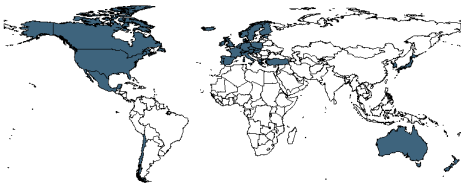
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



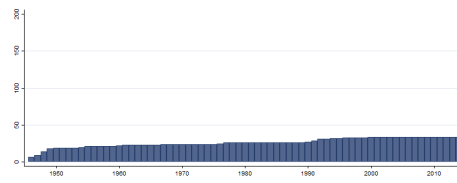
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1812 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.3 gol_enep Effective Number of Electoral Parties

Effective Number of Electoral Parties



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



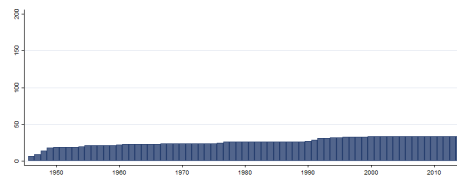
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1812 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.4 gol_enep1 Effective Number of Electoral Parties1

The effective number of electoral parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.



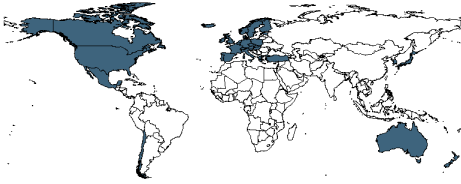
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



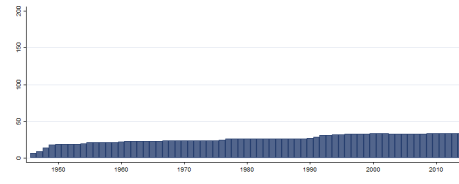
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1812 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.5 gol_enepo Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others)

The percentage of the vote going to parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.



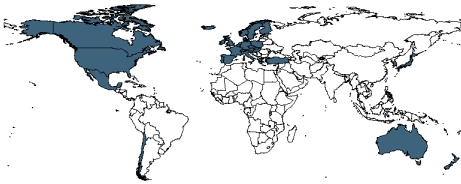
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



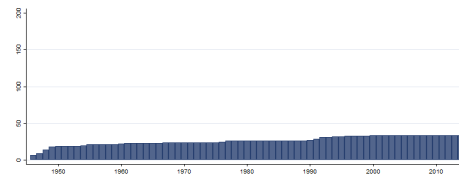
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1806 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.6 gol_enpp Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.



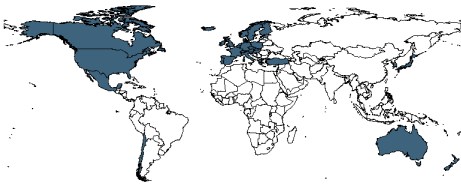
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



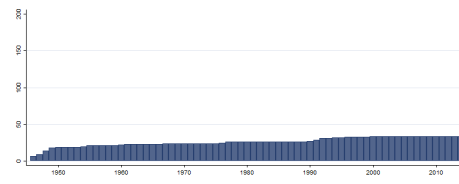
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1812 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.7 gol_enpp1 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties1

This is the effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.



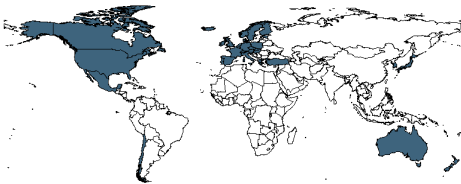
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



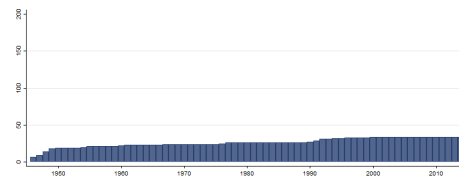
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1812 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.8 gol_enppo Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others)

The percentage of seats won by parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.



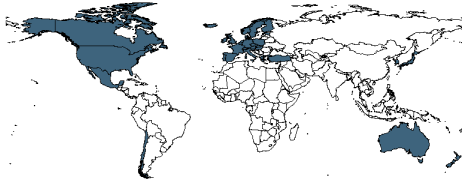
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



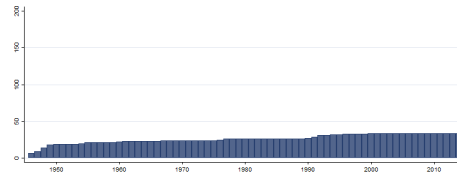
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1812 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.9 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



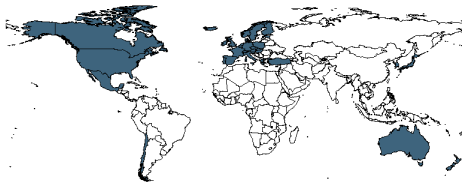
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



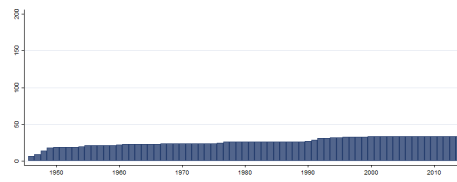
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1812 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.10 gol_est_spec Electoral System Type-11 classes

This is a categorical variable that provides a more detailed indication of the type of electoral system used in the election. 1. Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP) 2. Two-Round System (TRS) 3. Alternative Vote (AV) 4. Borda Count (BC) 5. Block Vote (BV) 6. Party Block Vote (PBV) 7. Limited Vote (LV) 8. Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV) 9. List Proportional Representation (List PR) 10. Single Transferable Vote (STV) 11. Mixed Dependent (or Mixed Member Proportional) 12. Mixed Independent (or Mixed Parallel) .



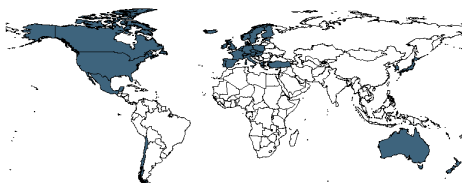
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



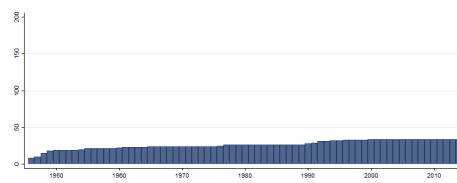
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1812 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.11 gol_inst Institution

This is a categorical variable indicating a country's regime type at the end of the given year. The data for this variable come from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010), which we updated through 2011. 1. Parliamentary democracy 2. Semi-presidential democracy 3. Presidential democracy 4. Civilian dictatorship 5. Military dictatorship 6. Royal dictatorship Not all elections that occur when a regime is classified as a dictatorship (regime= 4-6) are dictatorial. This apparent anomaly has to do with the fact that a country's regime type is coded based on its status at the end of a given year. Elections like those in Argentina 1962, Nicaragua 1983, Philippines 1965, and Thailand 1976 all preceded a democratic collapse in the same year. Although these countries are considered dictatorial at the end of these years, we code these particular elections as democratic and therefore include them in our data set. We should note that we code the 1997 elections in Kenya, the 1999 elections in Guinea Bissau, the 2005 elections in Liberia, the 2006 elections in Mauritania, and the 2008 elections in Bangladesh as democratic even though Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code these countries as democratic until the following year. The reason for this is that these elections are the primary reason cited by Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) for their eventual recoding of these countries as democratic. As an example, Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010) do not code Liberia as democratic until 2006 despite the fact that presidential elections took place in October 2005, because the winner of these elections, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, did not officially take office until January 2006. The bottom line is that there are a few observations in our data set of democratic elections where regime indicates that the country was a dictatorship by the end of the year.



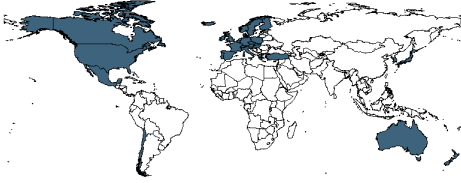
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



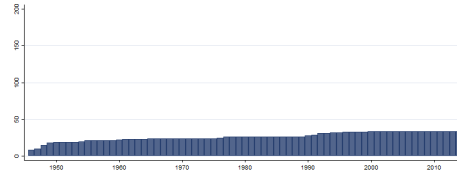
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1818 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.12 gol_legal Legislative Elections

Legislative Elections



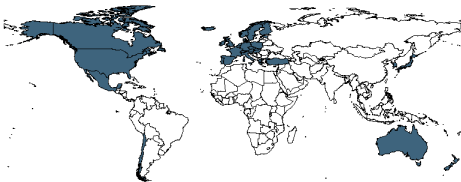
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



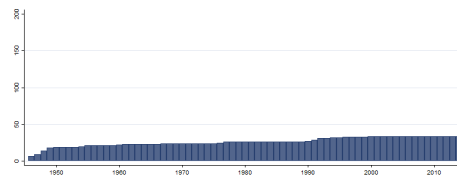
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1818 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.13 gol_mt Multi-Tier Type

This is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether different electoral tiers are linked (1) or not (0). Electoral tiers are linked if the unused votes from one electoral tier are used to allocate seats in another electoral tier, or if the allocation of seats in one electoral tier is conditional on the seats received in a different electoral tier.



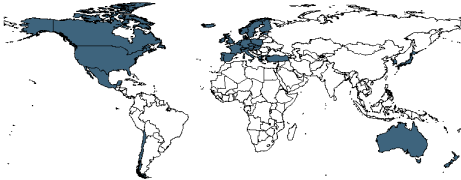
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



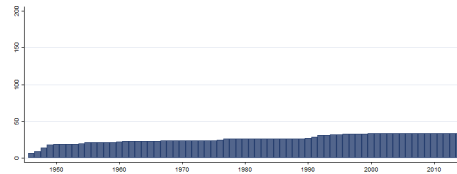
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1812 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.14 gol_nos Number of Seats

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



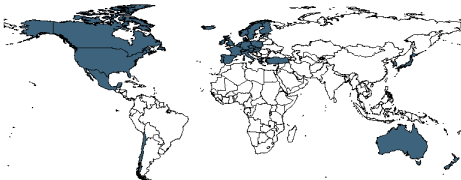
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



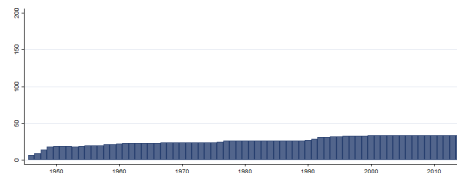
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1812 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.15 gol_pr PR Type

PR Type



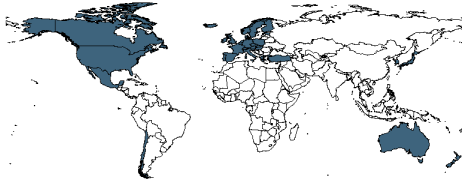
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



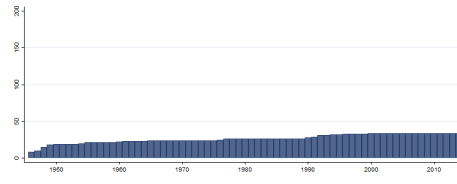
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1807 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.16 gol_preel Presidential Election

This is a dichotomous variable that takes on the value 1 if the election is presidential and 0 if the election is legislative.



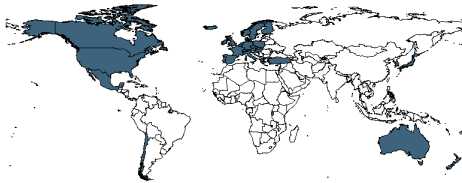
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



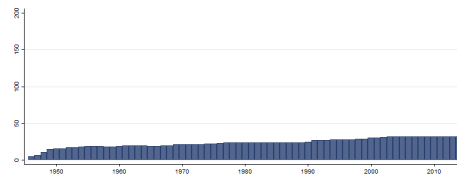
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 1818 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 53

4.28.17 gol_upseat Upper Seats

This indicates the number of legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.



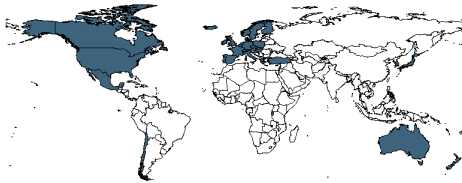
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32



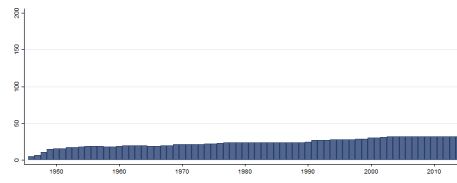
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32 n: 1627 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 51

4.28.18 gol_uptier Upper Tier

This indicates the percentage of all legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.



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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 32 n: 1627 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 51

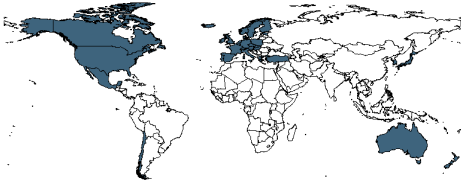
4.29 Grimes

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

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

4.29.1 gr_cso Development Civil Society Organizations

Grimes has tried to validate the data by comparing it to the results of a comprehensive analysis conducted at the Johns Hopkins University Center for Civil Society Studies of a much smaller subset of countries (Salamon, Sokolowski and List 2003). Though the latter employs a broader definition of civil society and measures civil society as the proportion of a country's workforce active in civil society, the Johns Hopkins and CIVICUS measures correlate respectably (Pearson's $r=0.63$, $p<0.001$, $N=35$).



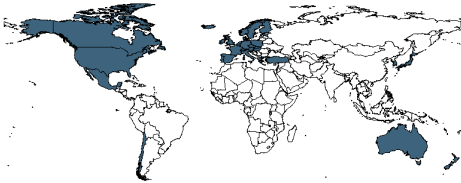
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 34

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

4.29.2 gr_csopop CSOs per Population

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



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 34

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

4.30 Gerring, Thacker & Moreno

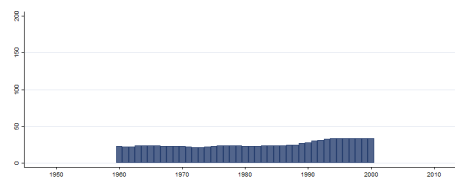
<http://www.bu.edu/sthacker/research/articles-and-data/>
(Gerring et al., 2005)(2014-02-24)

Centripetal Democratic Governance Gerring, Thacker and Moreno only include country-years that obtains a score greater than zero on the Polity democracy indicator (p_polity2).

4.30.1 gtm_centrip Centripetalism

Sum of Unitarism (gtm_unit), Parliamentarism (gtm_parl), and Proportional Representation (gtm_pr).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



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

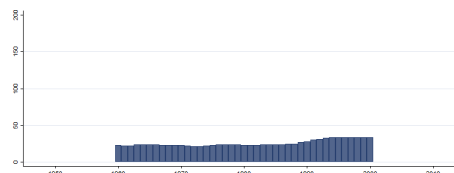
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2000
N: 34 n: 1062 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 31

4.30.2 gtm_centrip2 Centripetalism (weighted)

The variable is a moving weighted sum of Unitarism (gtm_unit), Parliamentarism (gtm_parl), and Proportional Representation (gtm_pr), beginning in 1901 and ending in 2000. For details, see Gerring et al (2005).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



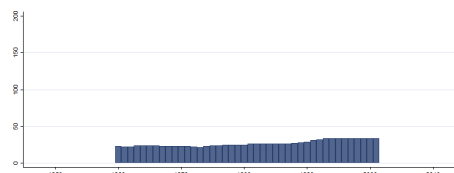
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2000
N: 34 n: 1062 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 31

4.30.3 gtm_parl Parliamentarism

The parliamentary/presidential distinction is conceptualized as a continuum with two dimensions: (a) the degree of separation (independence) between president and parliament (unity = parliamentary, separation = presidential) and, if there is any separation at all, (b) the relative power of the two players (the more power the president possesses, the more presidential is the resulting system). This complex reality is captured with a three-part coding scheme: (0) Presidential. (1) Semi-presidential. (2) Parliamentary.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



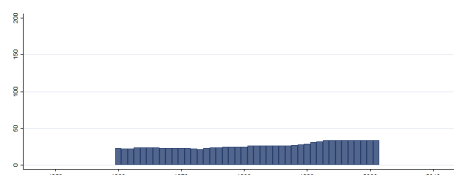
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2001
N: 34 n: 1127 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 33

4.30.4 gtm_pr Proportional Representation

The centripetal theory of democratic governance emphasizes the following three features of an electoral system: (a) district magnitude (M), (b) seat allocation rules (majoritarian or proportional), and (c) candidate selection rules. The centripetal ideal type is defined by $M > 1$, proportional seat allocation rules, and party-controlled candidate selection. This is the closed-list-PR electoral system. Other systems are ranked lower in this coding according to their deviation from this ideal type. Thus, the coding for the list-PR variable is as follows: (0) Majoritarian or Preferential-vote. (1) Mixed-member majority or Block vote. (2) Closed-list-PR.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



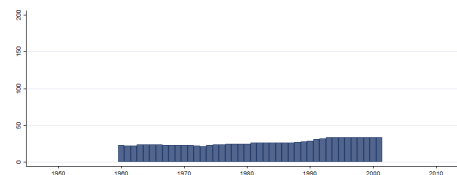
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2001
N: 34 n: 1127 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 33

4.30.5 gtm_unit Unitarism

Average of Nonfederalism and Nonbicameralism: Nonfederalism is coded as 0 = federal (elective regional legislatures plus conditional recognition of subnational authority), 1 = semifederal (where there are elective legislatures at the regional level but in which constitutional sovereignty is reserved to the national government), or 2 = non-federal. Nonbicameralism is coded as 0 = strong bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power; the two houses are incongruent), 1 = weak bicameral (upper house has some effective veto power, though not necessarily a formal veto; the two houses are congruent), or 2 = unicameral (no upper house or weak upper house).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2001
N: 34 n: 1127 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 33

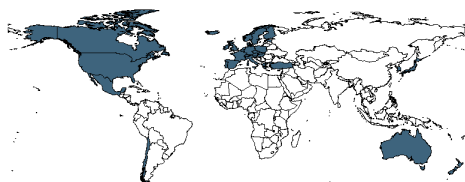
4.31 Henisz

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

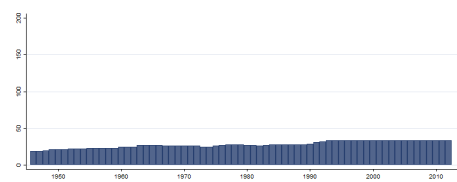
The Political Constraints Data Measures political risk focusing on political constraints.

4.31.1 h_alignl1 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower)

Dummy variable indicating alignment between the executive and the lower legislative chamber, coded 1 when the party controlling the executive branch is either the largest party in the lower legislative chamber or is a member of a ruling coalition in that chamber.



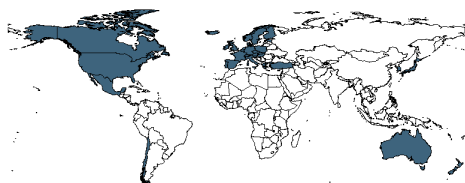
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



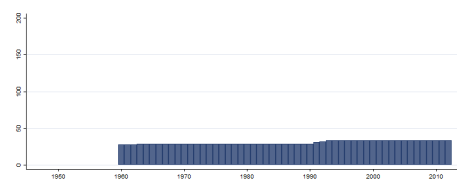
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1875 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 55

4.31.2 h_f Independent Sub-Federal Unit

Dummy variable coded 1 if there are independent sub-federal units (states, provinces, regions etc.) that impose substantive constraints on national fiscal policy.



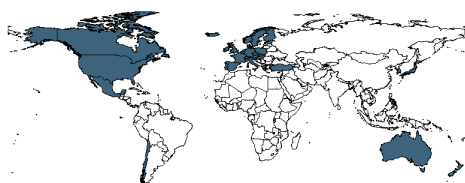
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



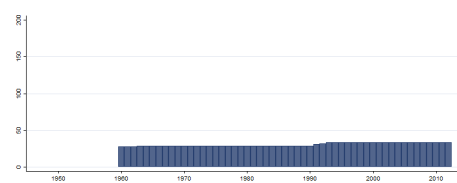
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.31.3 h_j Independent Judiciary

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



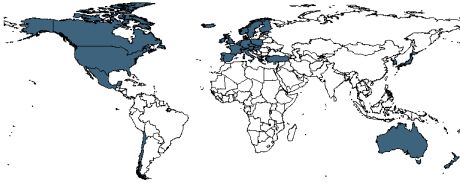
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



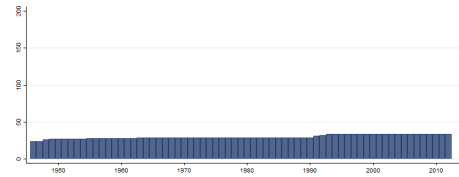
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.31.4 h_l1 Legislative Chamber

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



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



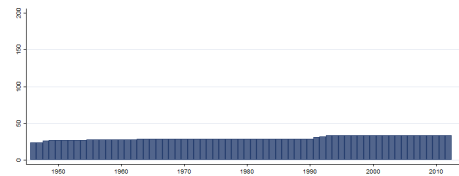
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 2015 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 59

4.31.5 h_l2 2nd Legislative Chamber

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective second legislative chamber, namely, where h_l1=1 and records on the composition of a second chamber exist - where that chamber is elected under a distinct electoral system and has a substantive (not merely delaying) role in the implementation of fiscal policy.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



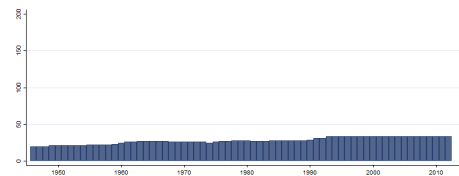
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 2015 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 59

4.31.6 h_lflo Legislative Fractionalization (lower)

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the lower legislative chamber will be from different parties.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

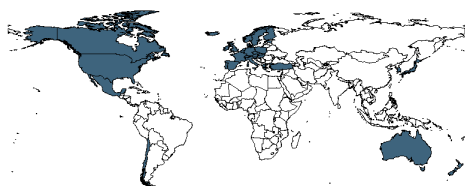


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1874 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 55

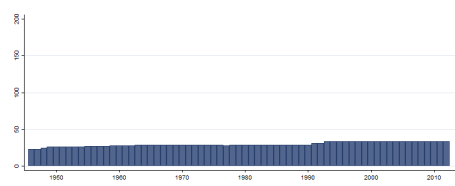
4.31.7 h_polcon3 Political Constraints Index III

This index measures the feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one political actor may lead to a change in government policy. The index is composed from the following information: the number of independent branches of government with veto power over policy change, counting the executive and the presence of an effective lower and upper house in the legislature (more branches leading to more constraint); the extent of party alignment across branches of government, measured as the extent to which the same party or coalition of parties control each branch (decreasing the level of constraint); and the extent of preference heterogeneity within each legislative branch, measured as legislative fractionalization in the relevant house (increasing constraint for aligned executives, decreasing it for opposed executives). The index scores are derived from a simple spatial model and theoretically ranges from 0 to 1, with higher scores indicating more political constraint and thus less feasibility of policy change. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2002) uses this index to demonstrate that

political environments that limit the feasibility of policy change are an important determinant of investment in infrastructure.



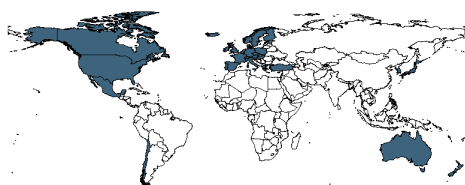
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



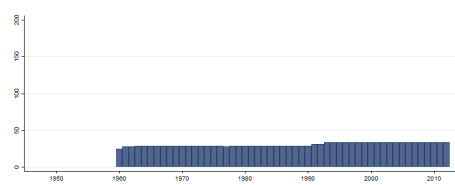
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 2000 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 59

4.31.8 h_polcon5 Political Constraints Index V

This index follows the same logic as Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3) but also includes two additional veto points: the judiciary and sub-federal entities. Note that the coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2000) uses this index to measure the impact on cross-national growth rates of a government's ability to provide credible commitment.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1634 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

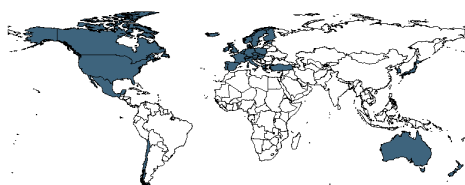
4.32 Heritage Foundation

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

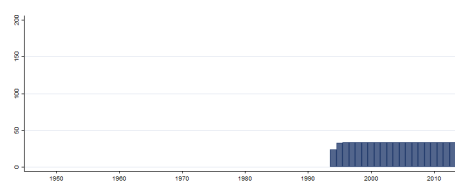
Index of Economic Freedom The Index of Economic Freedom covers 10 freedoms - from property rights to entrepreneurship - in 186 countries.

4.32.1 hf_business Business Freedom

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



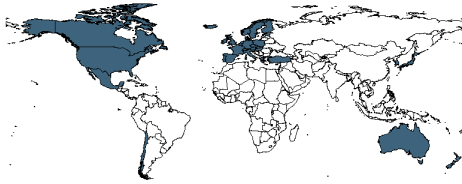
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



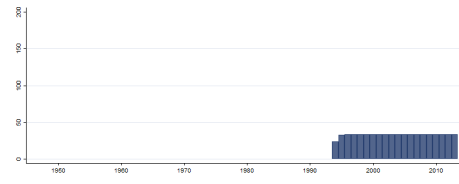
Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 669 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.32.2 hf_corrupt Freedom from Corruption

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



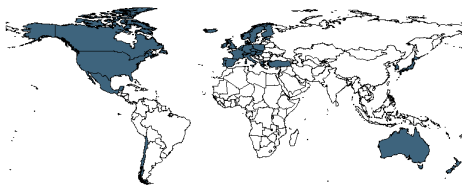
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



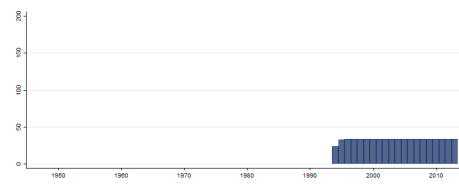
Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 669 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.32.3 hf_efscore Economic Freedom Index

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



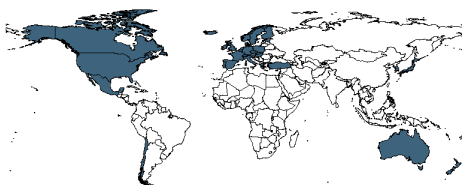
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



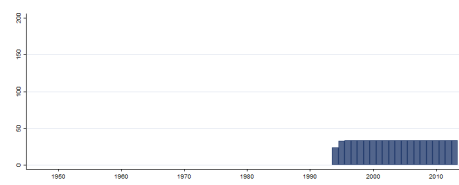
Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 669 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.32.4 hf_financ Financial Freedom

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

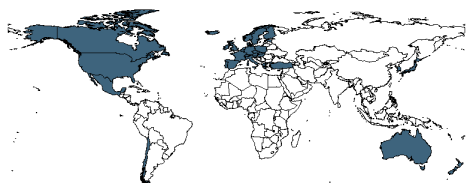


Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 669 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

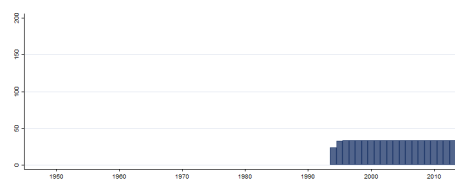
4.32.5 hf_fiscal Fiscal Freedom

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.



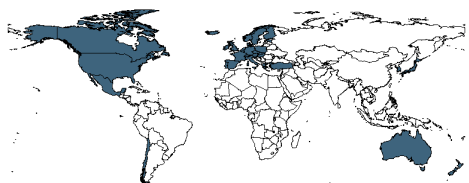
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 669 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.32.6 hf_govt Freedom from Government

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



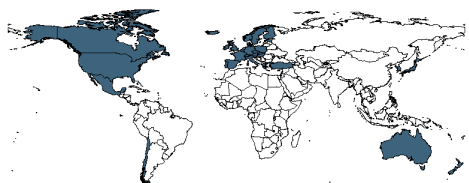
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 669 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.32.7 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.



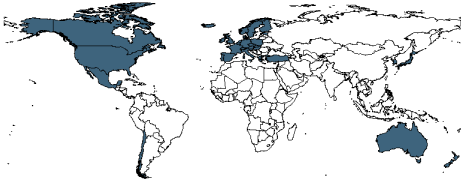
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



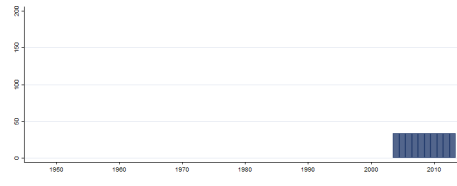
Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 669 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.32.8 hf_labor Labor Freedom

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



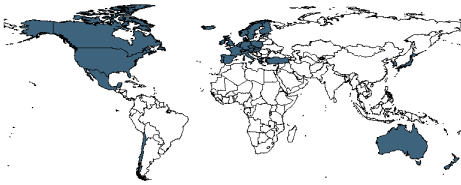
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



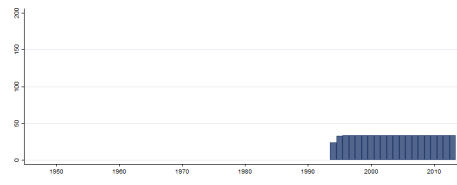
Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 340 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 10

4.32.9 hf_monetary Monetary Freedom

The score for the monetary freedom factor is based on two components: The weighted average inflation rate for the three most recent years, Price controls. The weighted average inflation (WAI) rate for the three most recent years serves as the primary input into an equation that generates the base score for monetary freedom (MF). The extent of price controls is then assessed as a penalty of up to 20 percent subtracted from the base score. The country's monetary freedom ranges between 0 and 100, where 100 represents the maximum degree of monetary freedom.



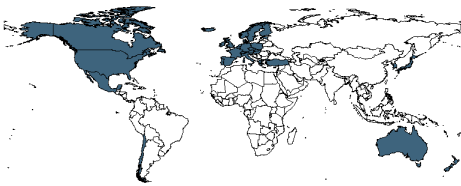
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



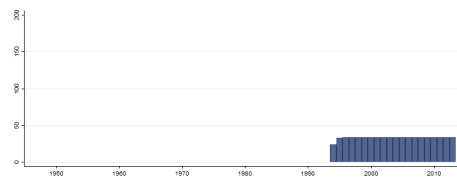
Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 669 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.32.10 hf_prights Property Rights

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



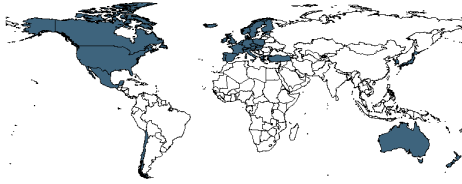
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



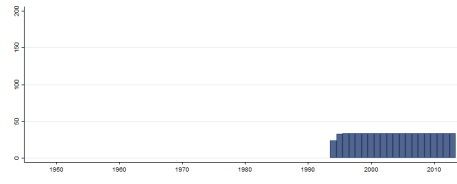
Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 669 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.32.11 hf_trade Trade Freedom

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 669 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.33 Hadenius & Teorell

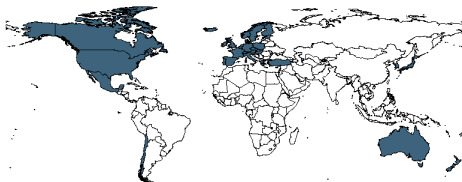
<http://www.svet.lu.se/ARD/>
(Hadenius and Teorell, 2007)(2014-02-24)

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

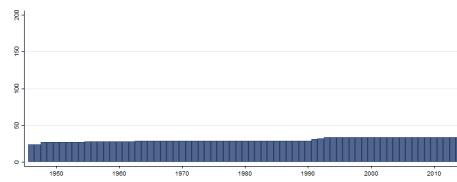
4.33.1 ht_colonial Colonial Origin

This is a tenfold classification of the former colonial ruler of the country. Following Bernard et al (2004), we have excluded the British settler colonies (the US, Canada, Australia, Israel and New Zealand), and exclusively focused on "Western overseas" colonialism. This implies that only Western colonizers (e.g. excluding Japanese colonialism), and only countries located in the non-Western hemisphere "overseas" (e.g. excluding Ireland & Malta), have been coded. Each country that has been colonized since 1700 is coded. In cases of several colonial powers, the last one is counted, if it lasted for 10 years or longer. The categories are the following:

- (0) Never colonized by a Western overseas colonial power
- (1) Dutch
- (2) Spanish
- (3) Italian
- (4) US
- (5) British
- (6) French
- (7) Portuguese
- (8) Belgian
- (9) British-French
- (10) Australian.



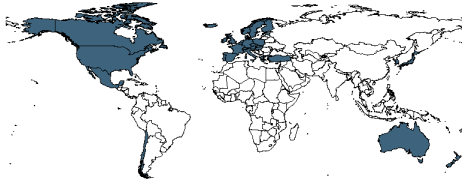
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



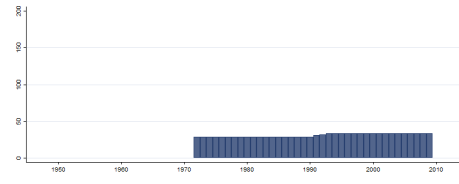
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 2084 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 61

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

Counts the largest parties' number of seats divided by the legislative assemblies' total number of seats expressed in fractions. In countries with a two-chamber parliament the lower house is counted.

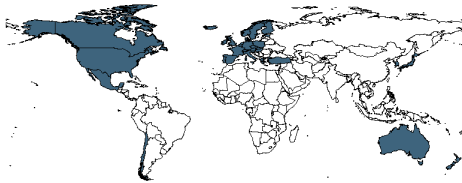


Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

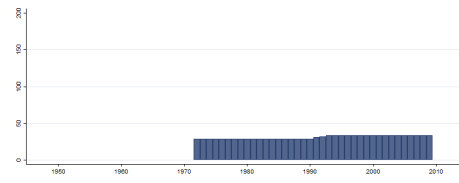


Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34 n: 1192 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

4.33.3 ht_partsz1 Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions), Zero for One-Party Regimes



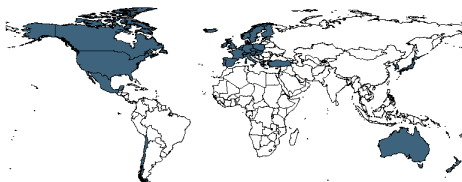
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



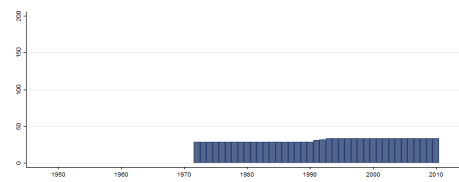
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34 n: 1192 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 35

4.33.4 ht_regtype Regime Type

This typology of authoritarian regimes is based on a distinction between three modes of political power maintenance (probably the three most widely used throughout history): hereditary succession (lineage), corresponding to monarchies; the actual or threatened use of military force, corresponding to military regimes; and popular elections, designating electoral regimes. Among the latter we distinguish among no-party regimes (where all parties are prohibited), one-party regimes (where all but one party is prohibited), and limited multiparty regimes (where multiple parties are allowed but the system still does not pass as democratic); a subtype of these regimes where no parties are present, although not being prohibited, are coded as "partyless" regimes. A subtype of military regimes are coded "rebel regimes", where a rebel movement has taken power by military means. We also code hybrids (or amalgams) combining elements from more than one regime type, as well as several minor types of regimes: "theocracies", "transitional" regimes, "civil war", foreign "occupation", and a residual "other" category. Using the mean of the Freedom House and Polity scales (fh_ipolity2), the line between democracies and autocracies is drawn at 7.5. This threshold value was chosen by estimating the mean cutoff point separating democracy from autocracy in five well-known categorical measures of democracy: those of Przeworski et al. (2000), Mainwaring et al. (2001), and Reich (2002), together with Freedom House's and Polity's own categorical thresholds for democracy. (1) Limited Multiparty, (2) Partyless, (3) No-Party, (4) Military, (5) Military No-Party, (6) Military Multiparty, (7) Military One-party, (8) One-Party, (9) Other, (16) One-Party Monarchy, (17) Monarchy, (18) Rebel Regime, (19) Civil War, (20) Occupation, (21) Theocracy, (22) Transitional Regime, (23) No-Party Monarchy, (24) Multiparty Monarchy, (25) Multiparty Occupied, (100) Democracy.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

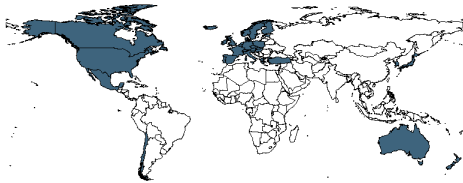


Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1226 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 36

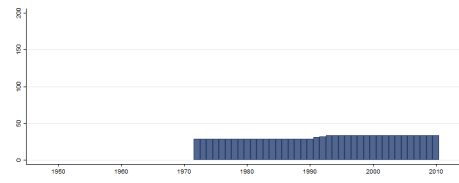
4.33.5 ht_regtype1 Regime Type (Collapsed)

A simplified, collapsed version of ht_regtype, where all monarchical regimes with amalgams [ht_regtype =16, 17, 23 or 24] are treated as monarchies, all military regimes with sub-types and amalgams [ht_regtype=4, 5, 6, 7 or 18] are treated as military regimes, and multiparty regimes with sub-types

are treated as multiparty regimes [ht_regtype=1 or 2]. Only pure noparty [ht_regtype=3] and one-party [ht_regtype=8] regimes are treated as no-party and one-party regimes, respectively. The minor types [ht_regtype=9, 19, 20, 21, 22 or 25] are treated as other. (1) Monarchy, (2) Military, (3) One party, (4) Multi-party, (9) No-party, (99) Other, (100) Democracy.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1226 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 36

4.34 Institutions and Elections Project

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

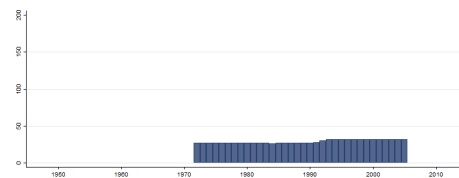
Institutions and Elections Project Data The objective of the data from the Institutions and Elections Project (IAEP) is to describe the formal institutions that are in place, even if practice does not comport with those formal rules. The data refers to the situation January 1st each year. Note: According to the documentation of the data many of the cases "have more than one executive; [...] the executive referred to may be any one of the executives established in a country." We urge users to refer to the documentation at the IAEP web site for information about which executive each particular case refers to.

4.34.1 iaep_ae Appointment of Executive

Is there an executive appointed either by a PM (that is, an executive who is also a member of the legislature) or a president (an independently selected executive)? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



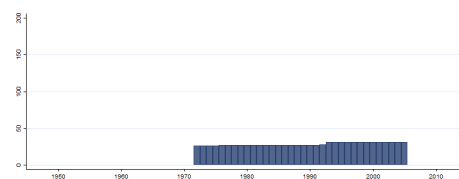
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 986 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.2 iaep_arr Appointment of Regional Representatives

This variable examine the relationship between the central and regional governments, those which are immediately below the central government. We focus exclusively on states or provincial levels of government, municipalities are not coded. In practice, do regions or provinces: 1 = Appoint, elect or otherwise choose their own representatives autonomous from decisions by the central government, 2 = Have their administrators appointed by the central government, 3 = No regional/provincial governments.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



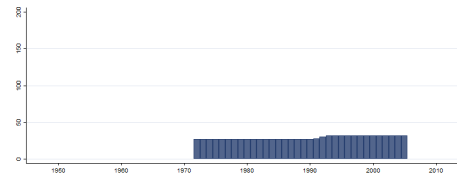
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 967 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 30

4.34.3 iaep_basp Banning of "Anti-System" Parties

Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



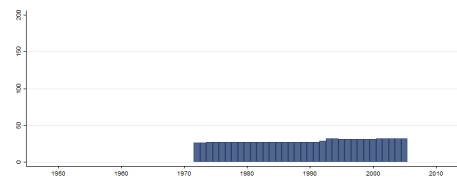
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.4 iaep_bp Banned Parties

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



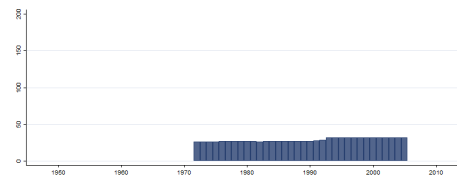
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 977 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.5 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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 981 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

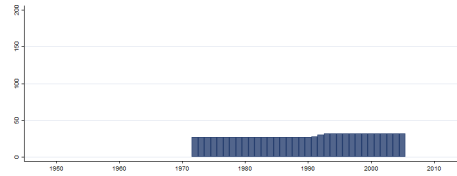
4.34.6 iaep_d Dictator

A dictator is defined in terms of political independence, route to power, and path to removal. Webster's dictionary defines a dictator as a ruler who is unconstrained by law. We conceive of a dictator as someone who rules without the normal set of political constraints, and whose support and continued rule is guaranteed by coercion, either the actual resort to force or the threat to do so. That is, a dictator rules without voluntary support of a wide selectorate, his or her ability to remain in power is a function of the coercive capability to do so, and he or she may have come to power through coercion. In some instances a monarch falls into the category of dictator, but not always. If a monarch's ability to retain power is a function of his or her coercive capability, then he or she might be a dictator. But if a monarch rules by virtue of some form of public acclamation or consent, then he or she does not act as a dictator. To a very large degree we are judging the type of rule based on observed behavior rather than legal label. In the common vernacular we know a dictator when we see one, and we know this because of how they act, or how prior actions determined their current position. In determining whether a ruler is a dictator, consider the following questions: 1. How is the executive chosen? In practice, is the executive self-selected by means of coercion? 2. How does the executive maintain power? Is coercion the primary method of governance and retaining his/her position? 3. How can

the executive be removed? Would removal likely require overcoming executive coercion and therefore involve violence? Considering these rules, is there an executive who is a dictator? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



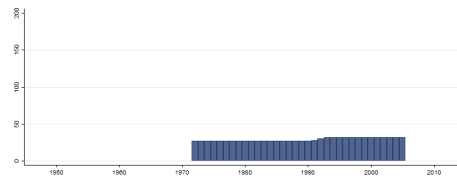
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.7 iaep_ebbp Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties

Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



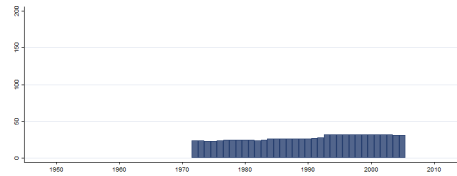
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.8 iaep_eccd Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes

Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



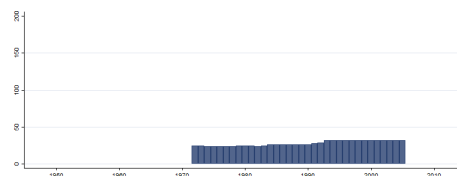
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 943 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 29

4.34.9 iaep_ecdl Executive Can Dissolve Legislature

According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



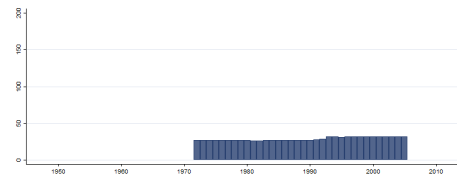
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 949 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 30

4.34.10 iaep_ee Election of the Executive

Is the executive elected by: 1 = Directly elected by public vote, 2 = Elected through legislative action by members of the legislature, 3 = Chosen through party process strictly by a party, 4 = Indirect public vote, 5 = Appointed.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



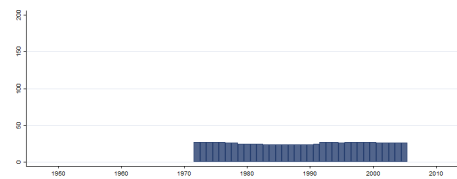
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 983 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.11 iaep_ eml Executive is Member of Legislature

Is there an executive who is also a member of the legislature (like a prime minister, for example)? We consider membership in the legislature if either an explicit rule exists which requires an executive to maintain a seat in the legislature, or if practice and/or convention determines membership. 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



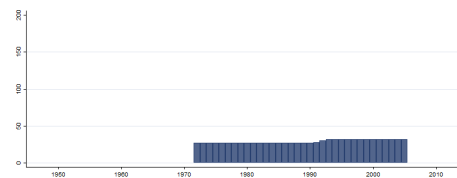
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 876 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 27

4.34.12 iaep_ enlc Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates

Does executive nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



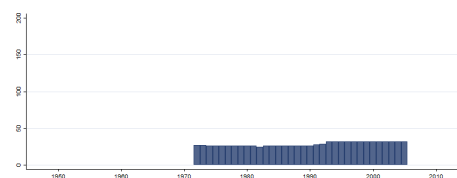
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.13 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.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 968 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 30

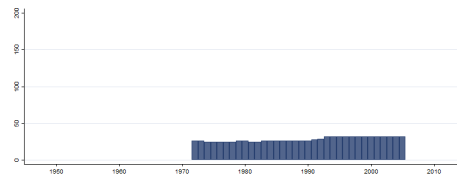
4.34.14 iaep_ es Electoral System

What is the type of electoral system for legislative elections? 1 = Plurality (First past the post), 2 = Majority, 3 = Proportional representation, 4 = Mixed systems (combination of PR and either plurality or majority). This option includes situations in which a single chamber contains seats

selected by different methods, or situations in which all of the seats in a chamber are chosen with the same method, but each chamber is selected through different methods.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



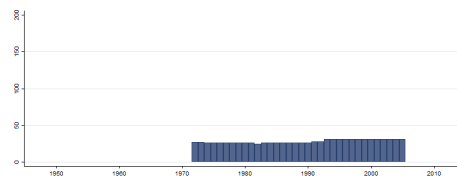
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 960 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 30

4.34.15 iaep_evp Executive Veto Power

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



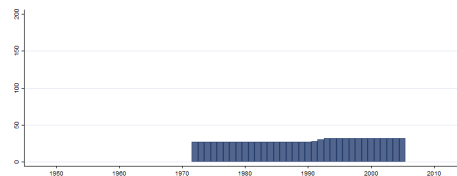
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 954 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 30

4.34.16 iaep_ise Independence of Selection of Executive

Is there an executive chosen independently of the legislature (like a president, for example)? If these processes that select the executive is distinct from that which selects the legislature, then we consider the two to be independent. The selection processes, moreover, can involve different - albeit competing or complimentary - forms of selection. 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



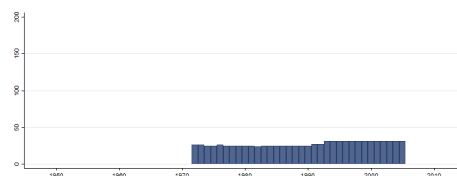
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.17 iaep_lap Legislature Approves Budget

Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



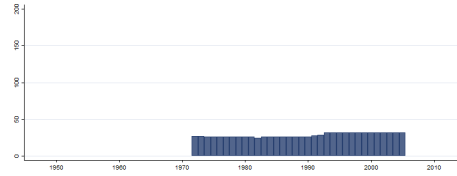
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 31 n: 934 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 30

4.34.18 iaep_lcre Legislature Can Remove Executive

According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



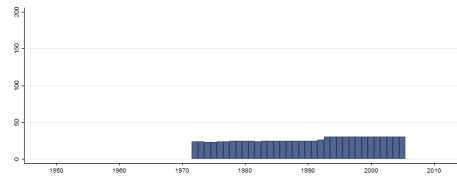
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 968 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 30

4.34.19 iaep_lrit Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties

Does the legislature have the constitutional authority to ratify international treaties negotiated by an executive? 0 = No authority, 1 = One chamber approval necessary, 2 = Both chambers' approval necessary.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



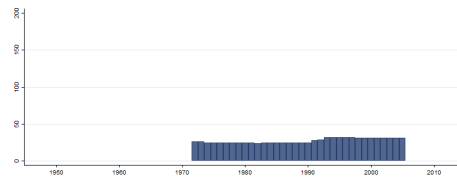
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 31 n: 907 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 29

4.34.20 iaep_lvp Legislature Veto Power

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

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



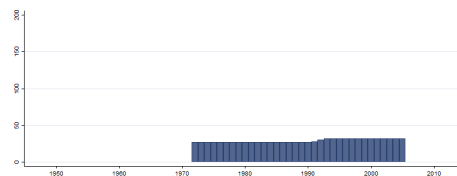
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 941 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 29

4.34.21 iaep_nee National Elections for an Executive

Does the country hold national elections for an executive? We consider national elections to involve subjecting the executive to some form of popular plebiscite. This electoral process may or may not bear any relationship to the ultimate appointment of the executive. Executive council elections that select an executive are not considered national elections. 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

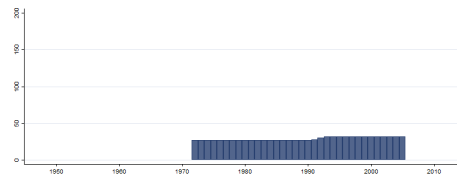
4.34.22 iaep_nel National Elections for the Legislature

Does the country hold national elections for the legislature We consider national elections to involve subjecting the members of the legislature to some form of popular plebiscite. While seats may be

divided into districts, we consider national elections to occur when district-wide elections are organized at the national level. 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



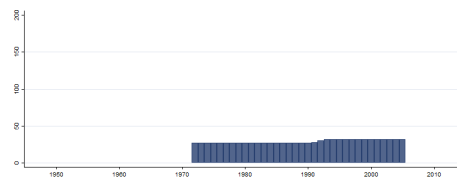
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.23 iaep_npa No Parties Allowed

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



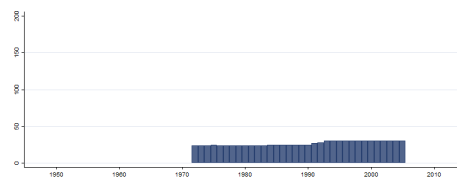
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.24 iaep_nr National Referendums

Does the country hold national elections on referendum items? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



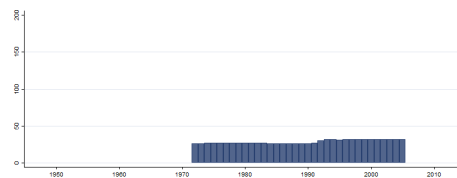
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 909 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 28

4.34.25 iaep_osp Official State Party

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



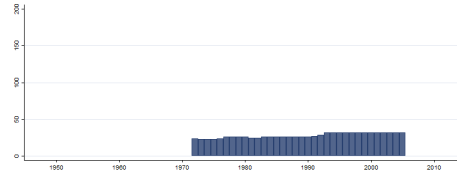
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 976 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.26 iaep_pm5p Parties with More than 5 Percent

How many parties hold at least 5% of seats in the legislature? 1 = One, 2 = Two, 3 = More than two.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



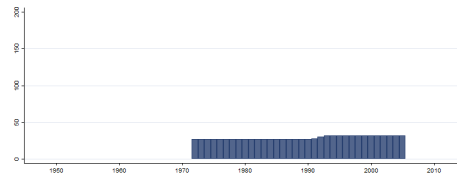
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 951 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 30

4.34.27 iaep_pnec Party Nomination of Executive Candidates

Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined. 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



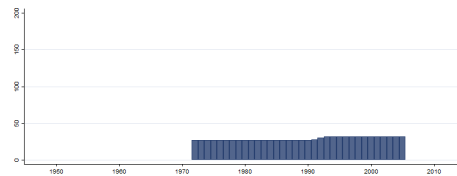
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.28 iaep_pnlc Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates

Does party nomination (party list, convention, etc.) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



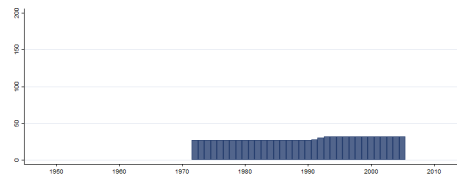
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.29 iaep_pseec Petition Signatures Establish Executive Candidates

Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



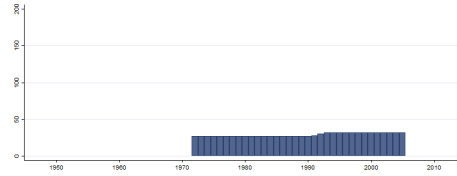
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.30 iaep_pselc Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates

Do petition signatures establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



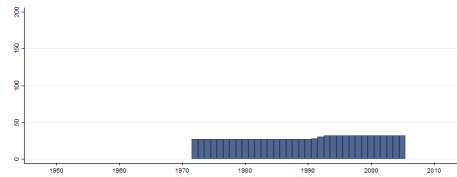
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.31 iaep_pveec Party Vote Establish Executive Candidates

Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



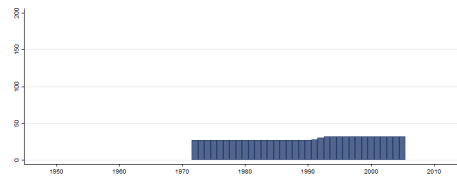
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.32 iaep_pvelc Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates

Do members of party vote (primary) establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



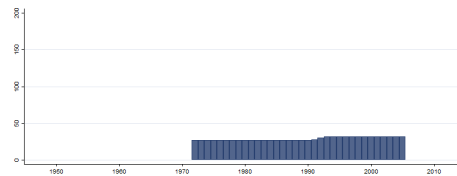
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.33 iaep_rbbp Religion Based Banning of Parties

Does religious affiliation determine the banning of parties? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



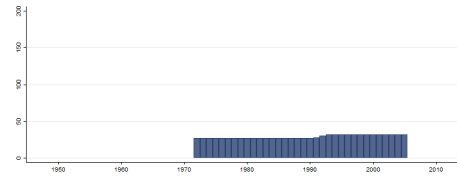
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.34 iaep_snec Self-Nomination of Executive Candidates

Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for executive elections is determined? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



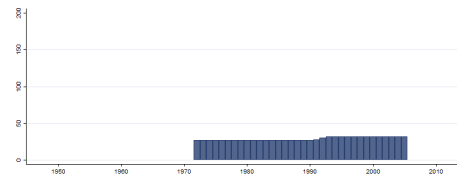
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.35 iaep_snlc Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates

Does self-nomination establish how the field of candidates who stand for legislative elections is determined? 0 = No, 1 = Yes.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



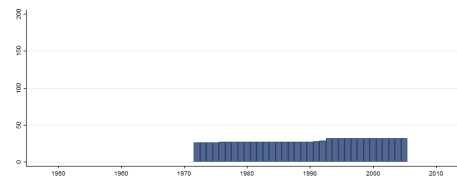
Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 987 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.34.36 iaep_ufs Unitary or Federal State

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

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1972 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 982 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 31

4.35 International Country Risk Guide?The PRS Group

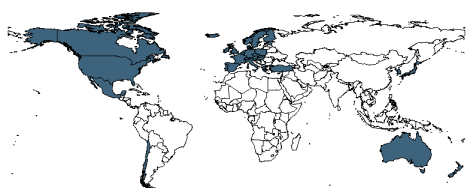
<https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg>
(Not-Available, 2014k)(2014-02-24)

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

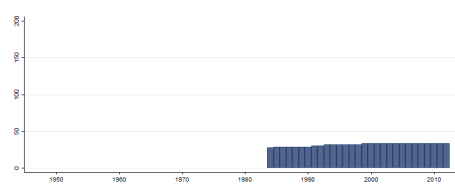
4.35.1 icrg_qog ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government

The mean value of the ICRG variables "Corruption", "Law and Order" and "Bureaucracy Quality", scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government. Corruption (originally 6 points) This is an assessment of corruption within the political system . Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult

to conduct business effectively, and in some cases may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable. Law and Order (originally 6 points) Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes). Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points) The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions. The component variables can be purchased at <http://www.countrydata.com>



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 930 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 27

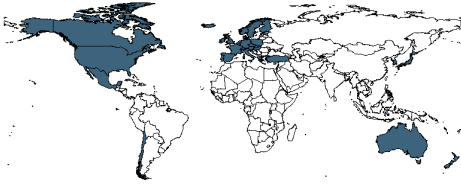
4.36 Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

<http://www.idea.int/uid/>
(Not-Available, 2014)(2014-02-24)

International IDEA Unified Database International IDEA has been collecting comparative data on electoral processes and democracy related topics since its establishment in 1995. Note: We have coded "No, but specific limit" as "No".

4.36.1 idea_bdac Ban on Anonymous Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on anonymous donations to candidates? To ensure that donations do not come from other banned sources and to increase transparency, anonymous donations to candidates are sometimes banned outright or banned over a certain level (critics argue that provisions for anonymous donations protects the right to privacy of donors).



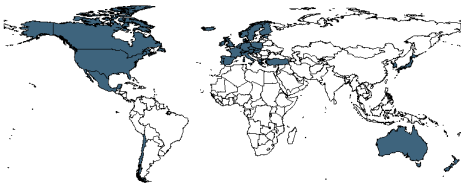
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.2 idea_bdap Ban on Anonymous Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on anonymous donations to political parties? To ensure that donations do not come from other banned sources and to increase transparency, anonymous donations to political parties are sometimes banned outright or banned over a certain level (critics argue that provisions for anonymous donations protects the right to privacy of donors).



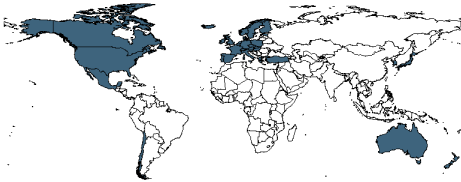
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.3 idea_bdcc Ban on Corporate Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on corporate donations to candidates? It is often discussed if corporations should be allowed to make donations to candidates, those in favor claim it is a matter of freedom of speech, those against argue that the influence of corporate interests over politics must be controlled.



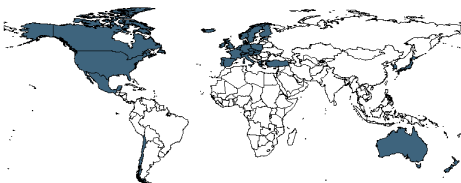
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.4 idea_bdcp Ban on Corporate Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on corporate donations to political parties? It is often discussed if corporations should be allowed to make donations to political parties, those in favor claim it is a matter of freedom of speech, those against argue that the influence of corporate interests over politics must be controlled.



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

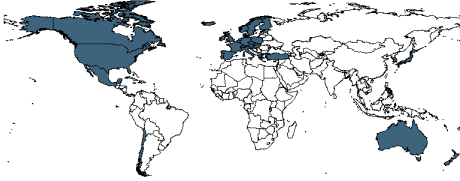
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.36.5 idea_bdfc Ban on Foreign Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on donations from foreign interests to candidates? An important issue in many countries is to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country. Foreign interests

such as governments, corporations, organizations and/or individuals may therefore be banned from making donations to political parties.



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.6 idea_bdfp Ban on Foreign Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on donations from foreign interests to political parties? An important issue in many countries is to limit influence over national politics to forces within the country. Foreign interests such as governments, corporations, organizations and/or individuals may therefore be banned from making donations to political parties.



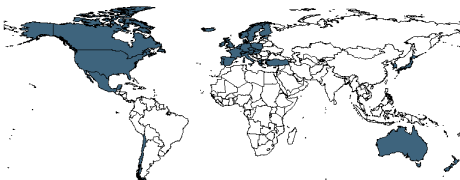
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.7 idea_bdgcc Ban on Government Corporation Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on donations from corporations with government contracts or partial government ownership to candidates? A ban on donations from corporations with partial government ownership to candidates is often intended to stop indirect abuse of state resources, whereas banning contributions from companies with government contracts often seek to reduce the risk for quid-pro-quo donations.



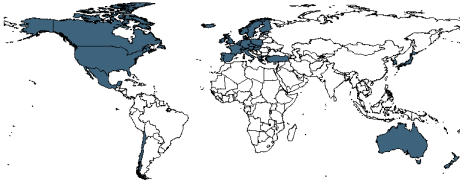
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.8 idea_bdgcp Ban on Government Corporation Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on donations from corporations with government contracts or partial government ownership to political parties? A ban on donations from corporations with partial government ownership to political parties is often intended to stop indirect abuse of state resources, whereas banning contributions from companies with government contracts often seek to reduce the risk for quid-pro-quo donations.



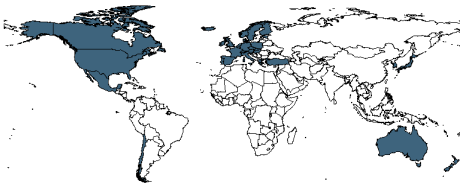
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.9 idea_bdo Ban on Other Form of Donation

Is there a ban on any other form of donation? Some countries ban contributions from actors others than those included in the above questions - any such other bans are covered by this question.



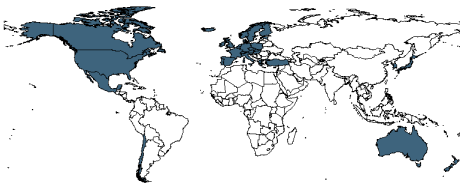
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.10 idea_bdtc Ban on Trade Union Donations to Candidates

Is there a ban on donations from Trade Unions to candidates? In some countries where corporations and trade unions are seen as more likely to donate to different candidates, it is argued that a ban on corporate donations should be combined with a ban on trade union donations.



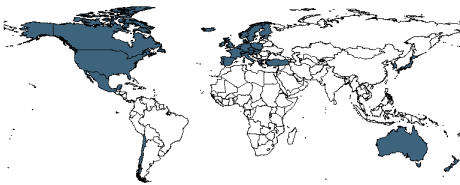
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.11 idea_bdtp Ban on Trade Union Donations to Political Parties

Is there a ban on donations from Trade Unions to political parties? In some countries where corporations and trade unions are seen as more likely to donate to different political parties, it is argued that a ban on corporate donations should be combined with a ban on trade union donations.



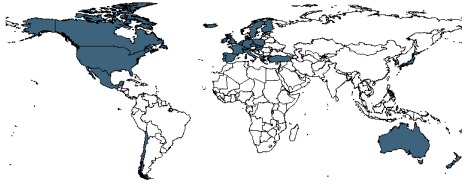
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.12 idea_bvb Ban on Vote Buying

Is there a ban on vote buying? One type of campaign spending banned in many countries is the buying (and selling of votes), in other words to offer or provide financial or material incentives for voters to vote in a certain way or to abstain from voting.



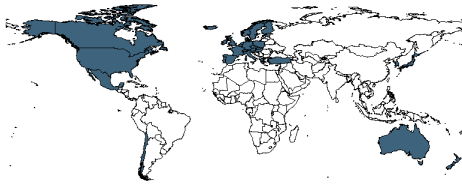
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 32

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

4.36.13 idea_esf Electoral System Design

(1) PR, (2) Plurality/Majority, (3) Mixed, (4) Transition, (5) Other, (6) Unspecified.



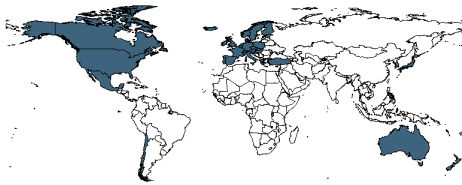
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.14 idea_esl Electoral System for National Legislature

(1) List PR, (2) Block Vote (BV), (3) Party Block Vote (PBV), (4) First Past the Post (FPTP), (5) Two-Round System (TRS), (6) Mixed Member Proportional (MMP), (7) Single Transferable Vote (STV), (8) Alternative Vote (AV), (9) Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV), (10) Single Non-Transferable Vote (SNTV) and List PR, (11) Limited Vote (LV) / Block Vote (BV), (12) First Past the Post (FPTP) / (SNTV), (13) First Past the Post (FPTP) / Block Vote (BV), (14) First Past the Post (FPTP) / Party Block Vote (PBV), (15) Parallel, (16) Transition, (17) Modified Borda Count (Modified BC), (18) N, (19) Unspecified.



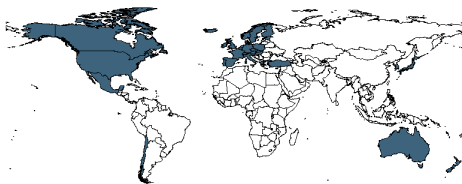
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.15 idea_esp Electoral System for the President

(1) Two-Round System (TRS), (2) Two-Round System (TRS) + (L), (3) List PR, (4) First Past the Post (FPTP), (5) Supplementary Vote (SV), (6) Single Transferable Vote (STV), (7) Transition, (8) Indirectly elected by the Parliament/Assembly/Legislature, (9) Not Applicable.



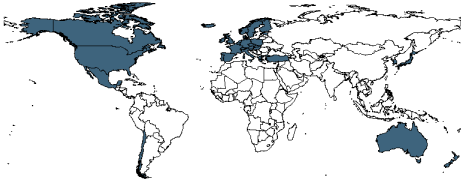
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.16 idea_frcc Candidates have to Report their Finances (campaigns)

Do candidates have to report on their campaigns finances? To ensure transparency in campaign finance, some countries require that candidates submit special financial reports in relation to election campaigns.



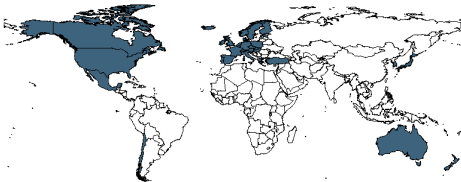
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.17 idea_frpe Political Parties have to Report their Finances (elections)

Do political parties have to report on their finances in relation to election campaigns? To ensure transparency in campaign finance, some countries require that political parties submit special financial reports in relation to election campaigns.



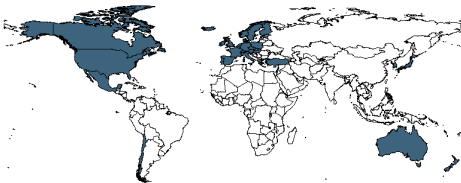
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.18 idea_frpr Political Parties have to Report their Finances (regularly)

Do political parties have to report regularly on their finances? To ensure transparency in political party finance, some countries require that political parties submit regular financial reports (such as quarterly or annually), whether or not an election has taken place during this period.



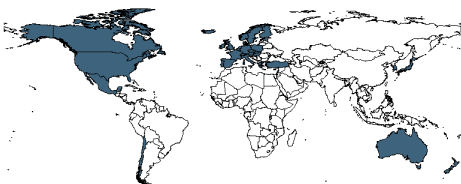
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.19 idea_ldc Limit on the Donation to Candidate

Is there a limit on the amount a donor can contribute to a candidate? To reduce the influence of wealthy benefactors in relation to the campaigns by candidates, some countries put specific limits on the maximum size of donations in relation to election campaigns.



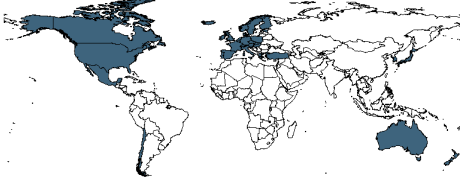
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.20 idea_ldp Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (time-period)

Is there a limit on the amount a donor can contribute to a political party over a time period (not election specific)? To reduce the influence of wealthy benefactors over party politics, some countries limit the maximum size of donations. This can also help to reduce the risk of donors trying to avoid campaign contribution limits by making large donations well ahead of elections.



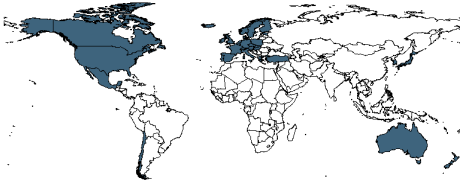
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.21 idea_ldpe Limit on the Donation to Political Parties (election)

Is there a limit on the amount a donor can contribute to a political party in relation to an election? To reduce the influence of wealthy benefactors particularly in relation to election campaigns, some countries put specific limits on the maximum size of donations in relation to election campaigns.



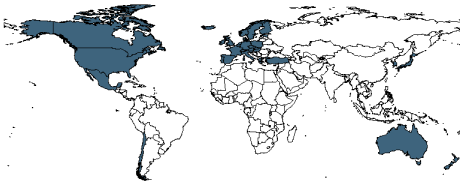
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.22 idea_lsc Limit on Candidates' Spending

Are there limits on the amount a candidate can spend? To limit the advantage of candidates with more access to money, and sometimes to reduce overall spending on election campaigns, some countries limit the amount that candidates are allowed to spend.



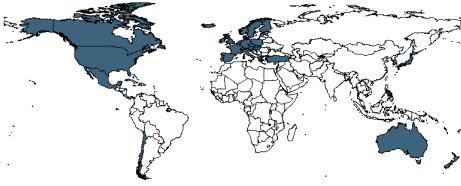
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.23 idea_lsp Limit on Political Parties' Spending

Are there limits on the amount a political party can spend? To limit the advantage of political parties with more access to money, and sometimes to reduce overall spending on political party activities and election campaigns, some countries limit the amount that political parties are allowed to spend.



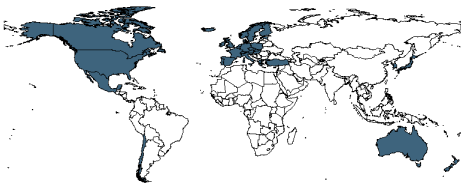
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.24 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.



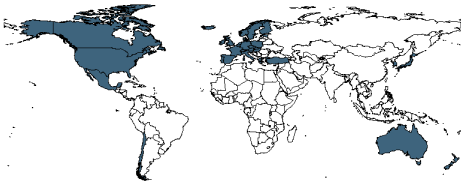
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.25 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.



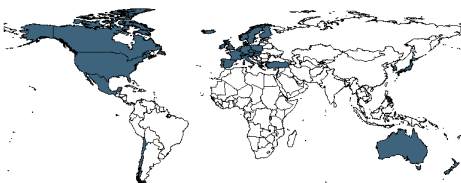
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.26 idea_ofag Other Financial Advantages to Encourage Gender Equality in Political Parties

Are there provisions for other financial advantages to encourage gender equality in political parties? Some countries use other types of financial measures to encourage gender equality within political parties. This can include earmarking of public funding to women's wings or for gender-related activities, or to reduce the nomination deposit for women candidates.



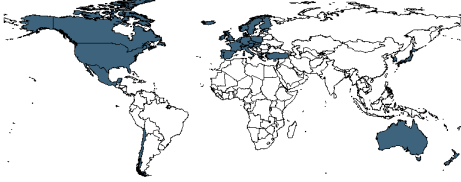
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.27 idea_pfp Direct Public Funding of Political Parties

Are there provisions for direct public funding to political parties? A key question in many countries is whether monetary assistance is provided from the State to political parties (public funding). It is argued that such support can help smaller parties make their voice heard, strengthen the capacity of political parties and to level the electoral playing field.



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.28 idea_pfpfg Public Funding of Political Parties Related to Gender Equality

Is the provision of direct public funding to political parties related to gender equality among candidates? Some countries reduce the funding provided to political parties if they do not meet certain criteria regarding gender equality among their candidates, or provide additional state funding to political parties that meet such criteria.



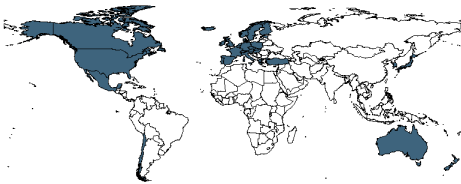
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.29 idea_rdid Political Parties/Candidates have to reveal identity of donors

Must reports from political parties and/or candidates reveal the identity of donors? Some argue that in the interest of transparency the identity of all those making donations must be revealed in financial reports, whereas others see this as an invasion of privacy. In some cases a compromise is reached by demanding that the identity of donors is revealed if the donations exceed a certain value.



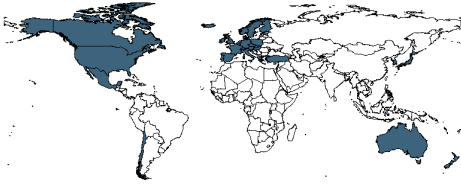
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.36.30 idea_rip Information from Political Parties/Candidates have to be made public

Is information in reports from political parties and/or candidates to be made public? Even if political parties and/or candidates have to submit financial reports, full transparency is not achieved unless these reports (or the information therein) is made available to the public.



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

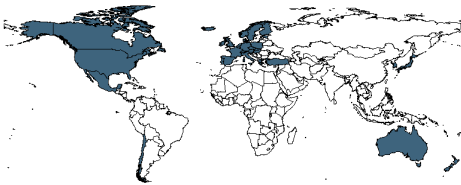
4.37 Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation

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

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

4.37.1 ihme_halef0001 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years



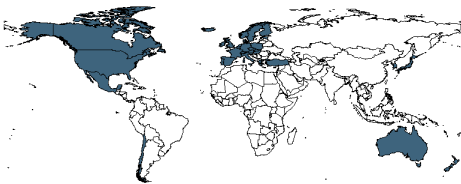
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.2 ihme_halef0104 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years



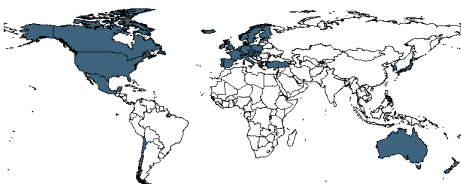
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.3 ihme_halef0509 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years



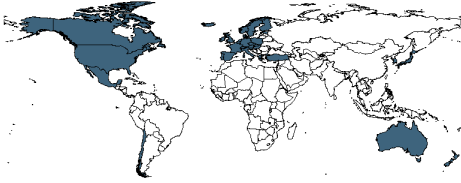
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.4 ihme_halef1014 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years



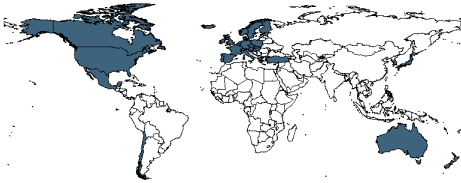
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.5 ihme_halef1519 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years



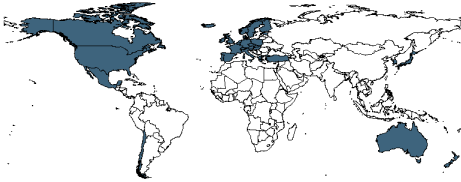
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.6 ihme_halef2024 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years



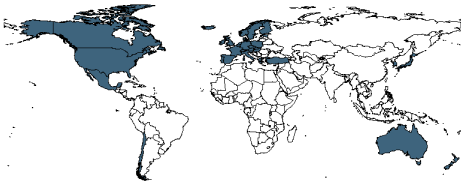
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.7 ihme_halef2529 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years



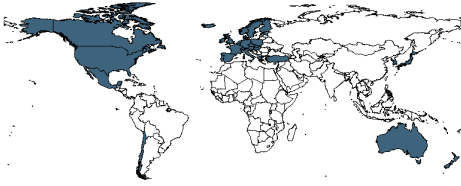
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.8 ihme_halef3034 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years



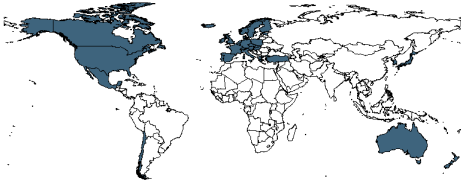
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.9 ihme_halef3539 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years



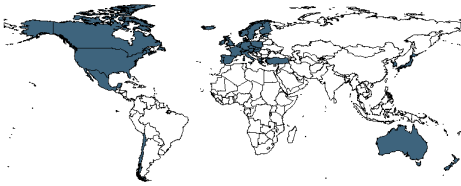
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.10 ihme_halef4044 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years



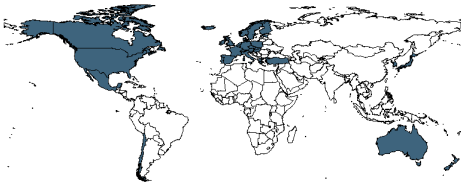
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.11 ihme_halef4549 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years



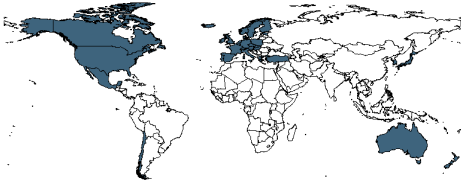
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.12 ihme_halef5054 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years

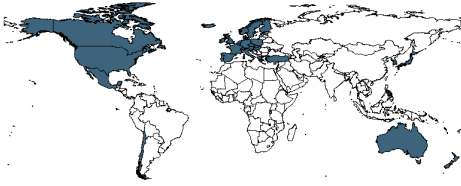


Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.13 ihme_halef5559 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years

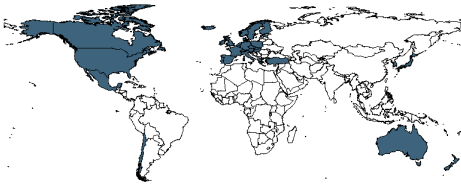


Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.14 ihme_halef6064 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years

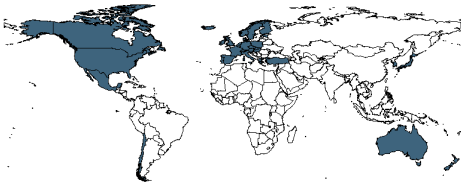


Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.15 ihme_halef6569 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years

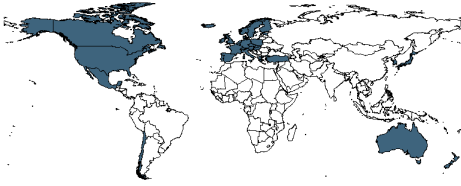


Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.16 ihme_halef7074 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years

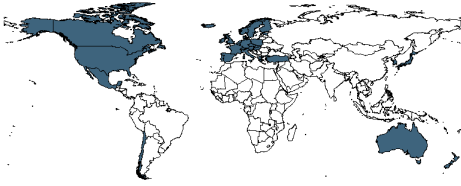


Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.17 ihme_halef7579 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years

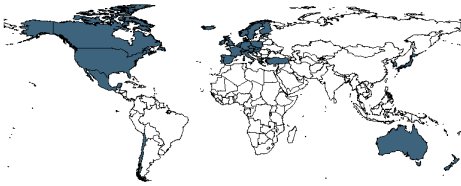


Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.18 ihme_halef8000 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80+ years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80+ years

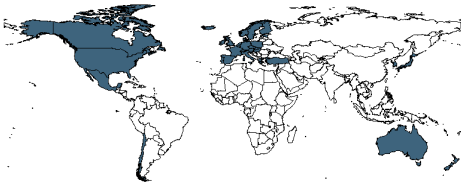


Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.19 ihme_halem0001 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years

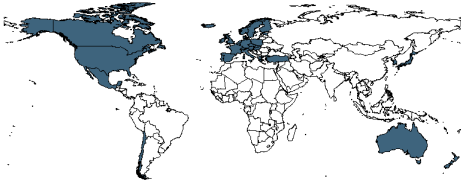


Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.20 ihme_halem0104 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years



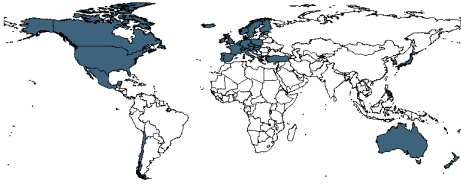
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.21 ihme_halem0509 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years



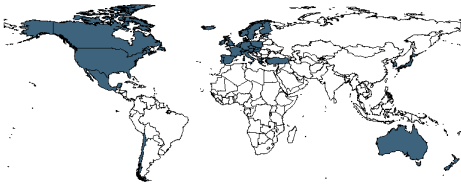
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.22 ihme_halem1014 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years



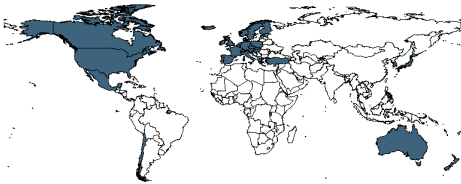
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.23 ihme_halem1519 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years



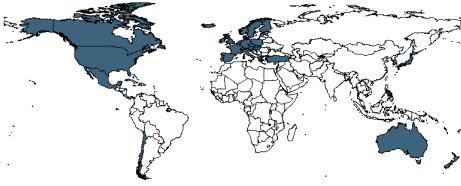
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.24 ihme_halem2024 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years

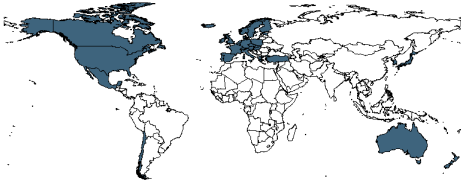


Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.25 ihme_halem2529 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years

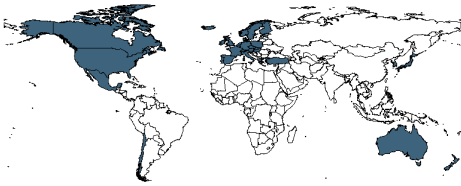


Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.26 ihme_halem3034 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years

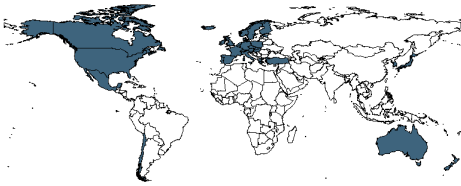


Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.27 ihme_halem3539 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years

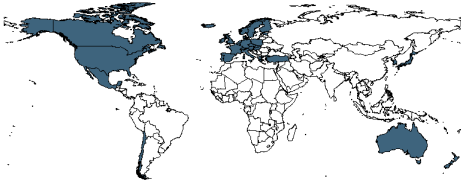


Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.28 ihme_halem4044 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years

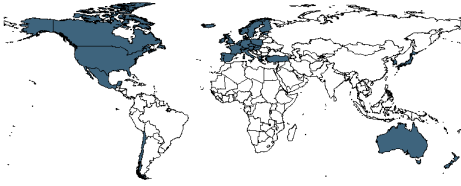


Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.29 ihme_halem4549 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years

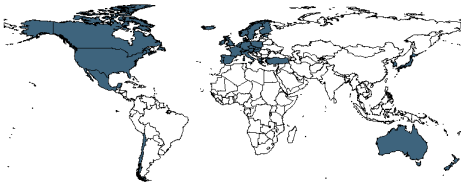


Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.30 ihme_halem5054 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years

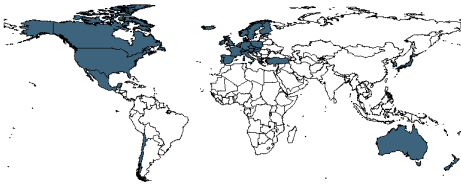


Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.31 ihme_halem5559 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years

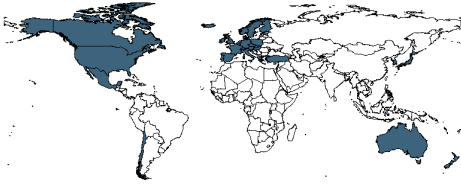


Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.32 ihme_halem6064 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years
Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years



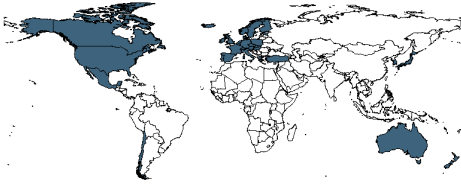
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.33 ihme_halem6569 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years



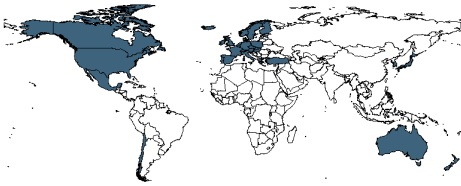
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.34 ihme_halem7074 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years



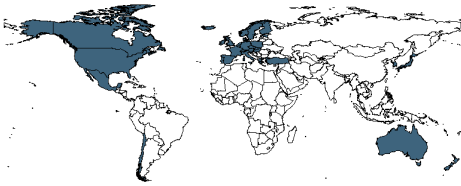
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.35 ihme_halem7579 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years



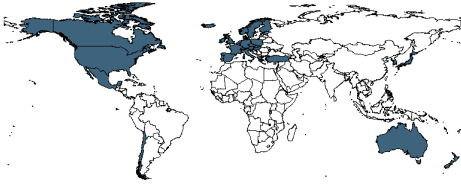
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.36 ihme_halem8000 Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80+ years

Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80+ years



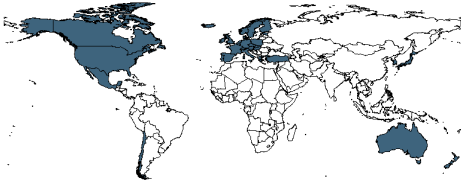
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.37 ihme_lef0001 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 0-1 years



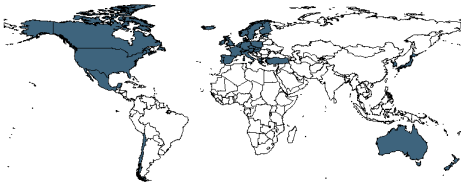
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.38 ihme_lef0104 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years



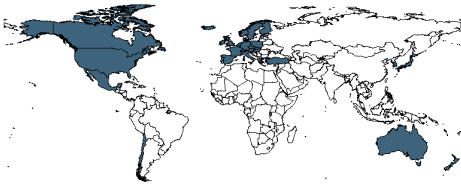
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.39 ihme_lef0509 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 5-9 years



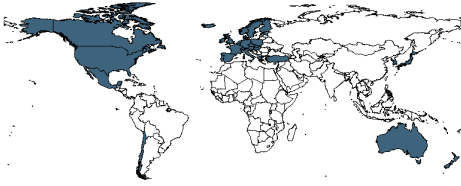
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.40 ihme_lef1014 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 10-14 years



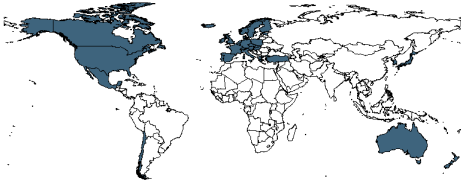
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.41 ihme_lef1519 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 15-19 years



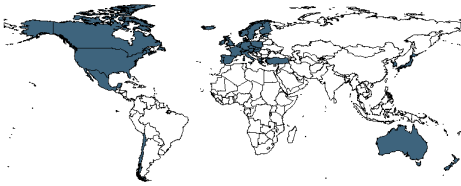
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.42 ihme_lef2024 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 20-24 years



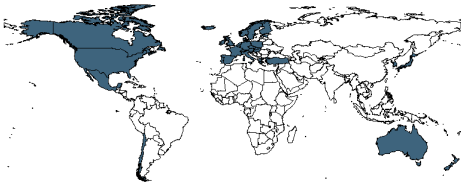
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.43 ihme_lef2529 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 25-29 years



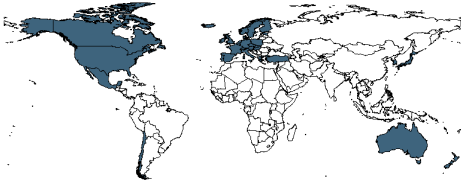
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.44 ihme_lef3034 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 30-34 years



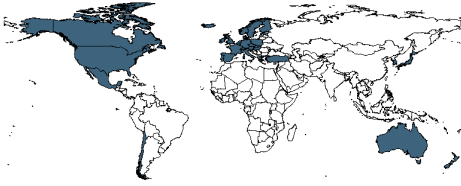
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.45 ihme_lef3539 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 35-39 years



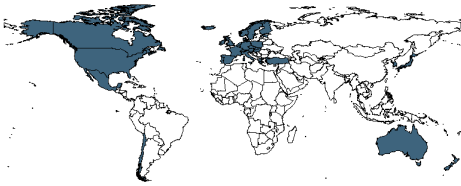
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.46 ihme_lef4044 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 40-44 years



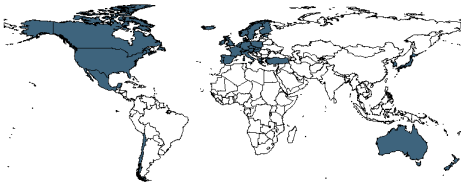
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.47 ihme_lef4549 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 45-49 years



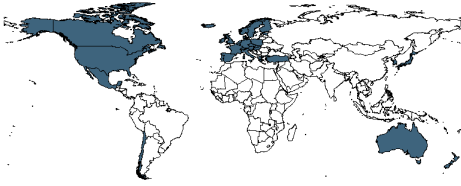
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.48 ihme_lef5054 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 50-54 years



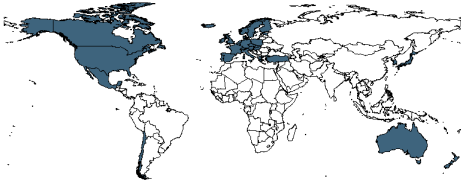
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.49 ihme_lef5559 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 55-59 years



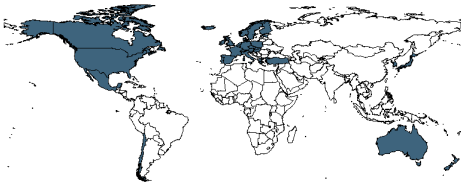
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.50 ihme_lef6064 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 60-64 years



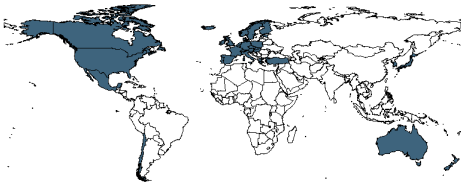
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.51 ihme_lef6569 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 65-69 years



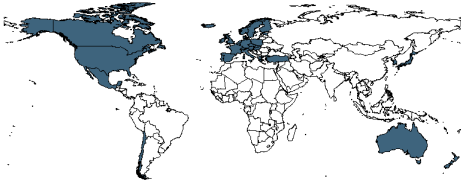
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.52 ihme_lef7074 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 70-74 years



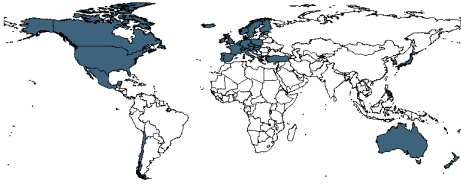
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.53 ihme_lef7579 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 75-79 years



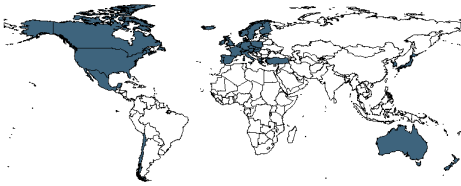
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.54 ihme_lef8000 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80+ years

Life Expectancy, Female, Age 80+ years



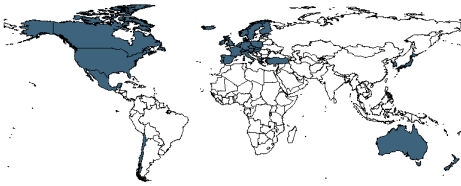
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.55 ihme_lem0001 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 0-1 years



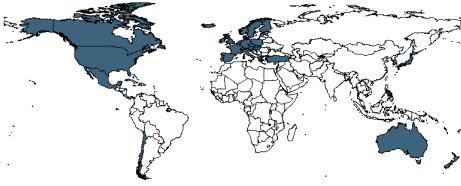
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.56 ihme_lem0104 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years



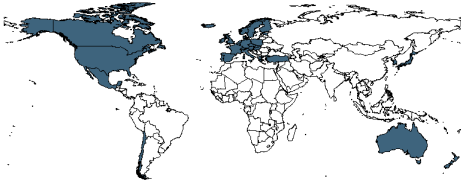
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.57 ihme_lem0509 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 5-9 years



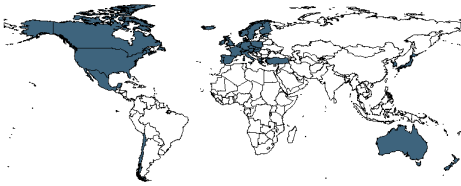
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.58 ihme_lem1014 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 10-14 years



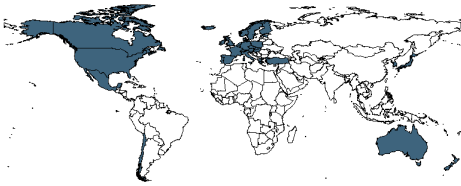
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.59 ihme_lem1519 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 15-19 years



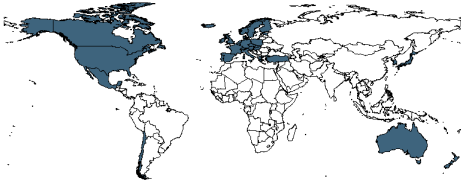
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.60 ihme_lem2024 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 20-24 years



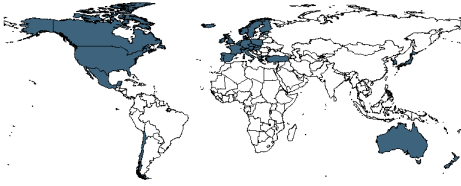
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.61 ihme_lem2529 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 25-29 years



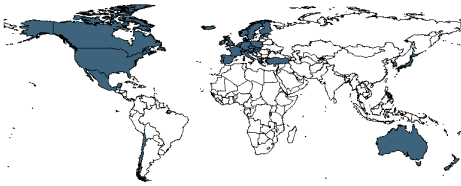
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.62 ihme_lem3034 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 30-34 years



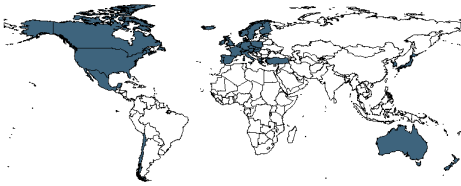
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.63 ihme_lem3539 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 35-39 years



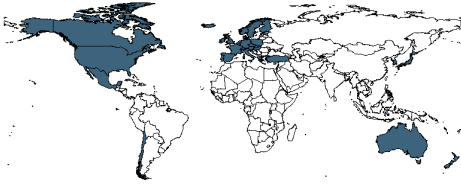
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.64 ihme_lem4044 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 40-44 years



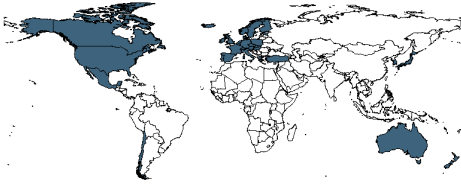
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.65 ihme_lem4549 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 45-49 years



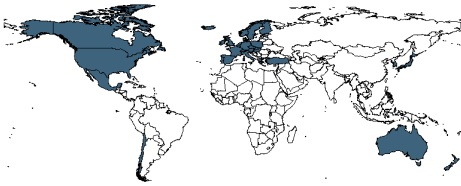
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.66 ihme_lem5054 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 50-54 years



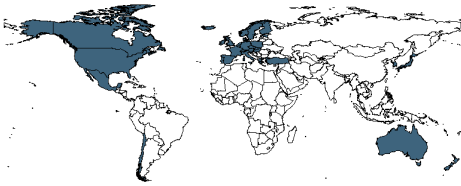
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.67 ihme_lem5559 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 55-59 years



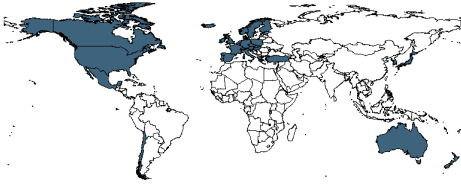
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.68 ihme_lem6064 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 60-64 years



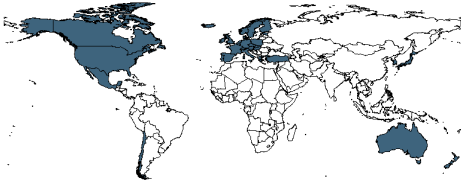
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.69 ihme_lem6569 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 65-69 years



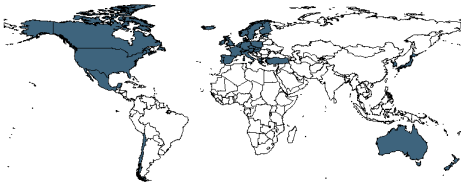
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.70 ihme_lem7074 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 70-74 years



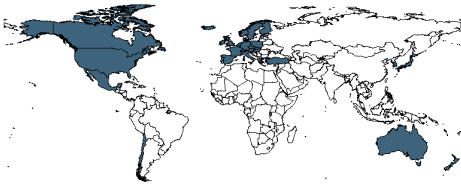
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.71 ihme_lem7579 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 75-79 years



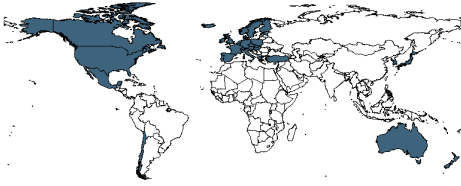
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.72 ihme_lem8000 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80+ years

Life Expectancy, Male, Age 80+ years



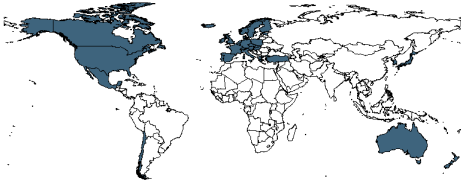
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.73 ihme_mmaf Mean Death Age, Female

Mean Death Age, Female



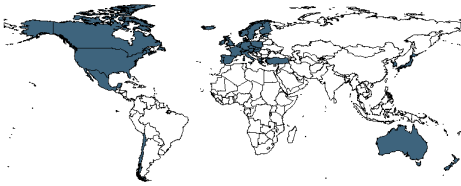
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.74 ihme_mmam Mean Death Age, Male

Mean Death Age, Male



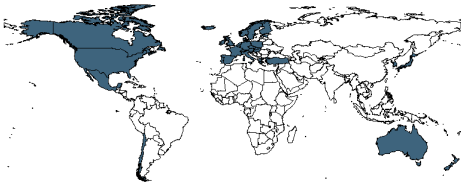
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.75 ihme_mpf0005 Probability of dying between age 0 and age 5, Female

Probability of dying between age 0 and age 5, Female



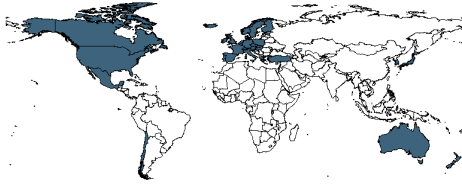
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.76 ihme_mpf1560 Probability of dying between age 15 and age 60, Female

Probability of dying between age 15 and age 60, Female



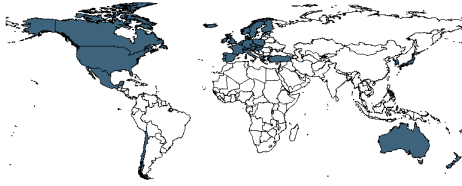
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.77 ihme_mpm0005 Probability of dying between age 0 and age 5, Male

Probability of dying between age 0 and age 5, Male



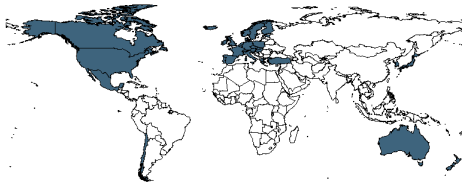
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.37.78 ihme_mpm1560 Probability of dying between age 15 and age 60, Male

Probability of dying between age 15 and age 60, Male



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

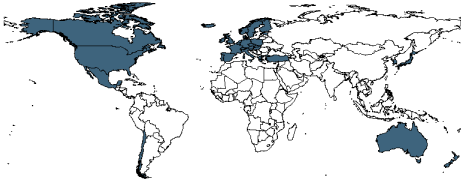
4.38 International Monetary Fund

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

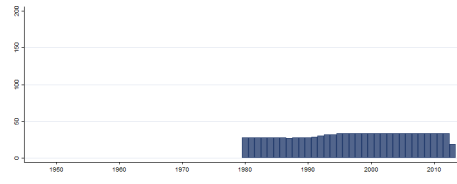
World Economic Outlook Database The World Economic Outlook (WEO) database contains selected macroeconomic data series from the statistical appendix of the World Economic Outlook report, which presents the IMF staff's analysis and projections of economic developments at the global level, in major country groups and in many individual countries. The WEO is released in April and September/October each year. Use this database to find data on national accounts, inflation, unemployment rates, balance of payments, fiscal indicators, trade for countries and country groups (aggregates), and commodity prices whose data are reported by the IMF. Data are available from 1980 to the present, and projections are given for the next two years. Additionally, medium-term projections are available for selected indicators. For some countries, data are incomplete or unavailable for certain years.

4.38.1 imf_ab Current account balance

Current account balance.



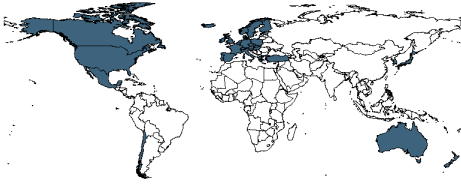
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



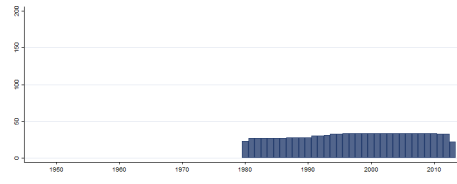
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1061 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 31

4.38.2 imf_exp Government expenditure

General government total expenditure.



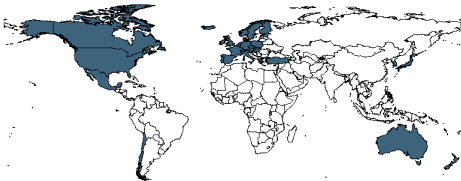
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



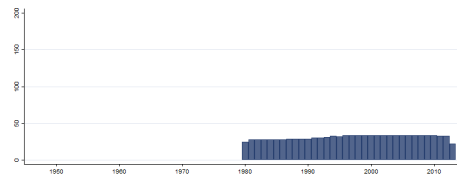
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1052 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 31

4.38.3 imf_exp_g Volume of exports of goods (change)

Volume of exports of goods (change)



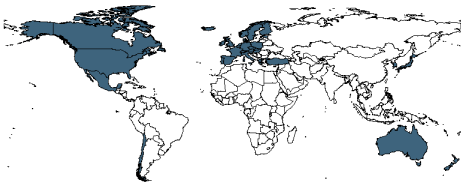
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



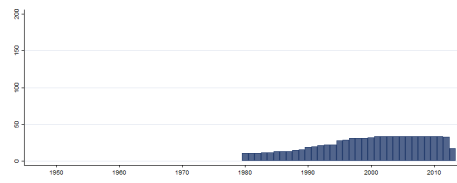
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1063 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 31

4.38.4 imf_gd Government gross debt

General government gross debt.



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



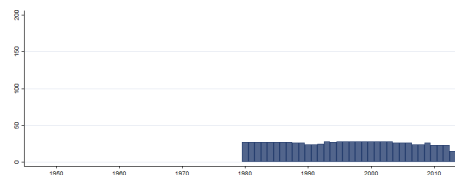
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 837 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 25

4.38.5 imf_gdp GDP

Gross domestic product, current prices.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

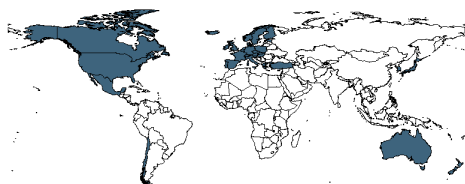
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



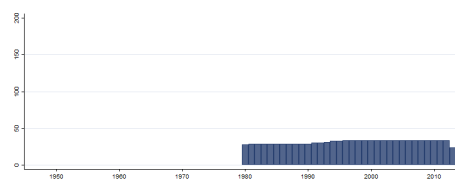
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 31 n: 884 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 29

4.38.6 imf_gdpgr GDP Growth (%)

Gross domestic product, constant prices.



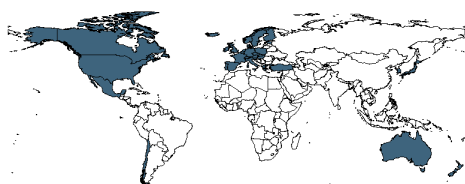
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



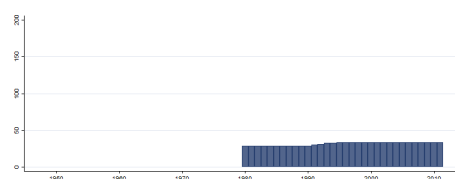
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1077 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 32

4.38.7 imf_gdpppps GDP (PPP) (share of world total)

Gross domestic product based on purchasing-power-parity (PPP) share of world total.



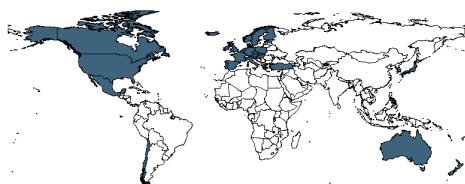
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



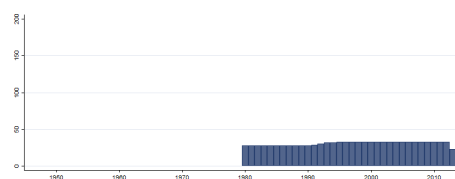
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1024 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 30

4.38.8 imf_gns Gross national savings

Gross national savings



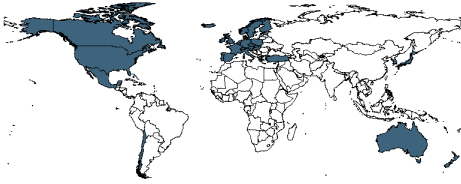
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



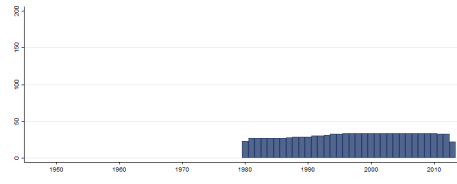
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33 n: 1048 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 32

4.38.9 imf_imp Volume of imports of goods and services (change)

Volume of imports of goods and services (change)



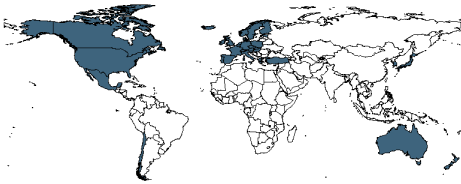
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



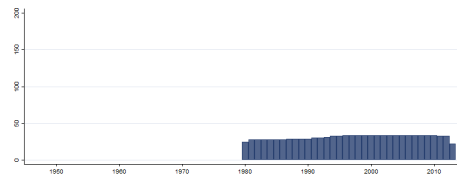
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1055 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 31

4.38.10 imf_impvg Volume of Imports of goods (change)

Volume of Imports of goods (change)



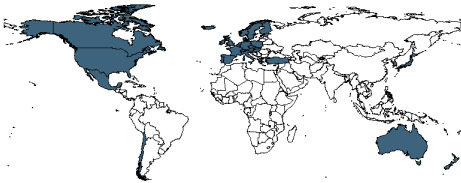
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



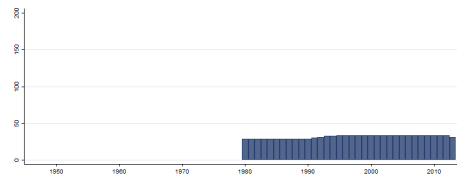
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1064 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 31

4.38.11 imf_infl Inflation

Inflation, average consumer prices.



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



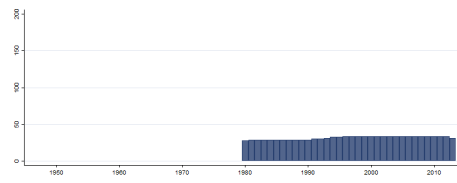
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1089 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 32

4.38.12 imf_inflch Inflation (change)

Inflation, average consumer prices. Percentage change.



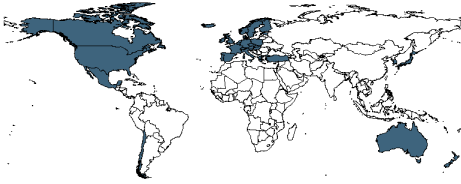
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



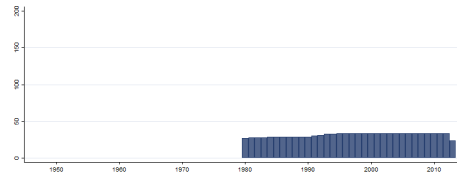
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1084 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 32

4.38.13 imf_inv Total investment

Total investment



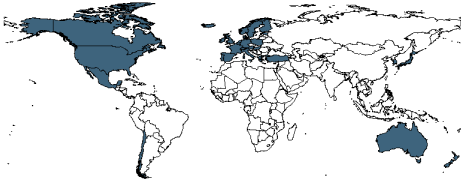
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



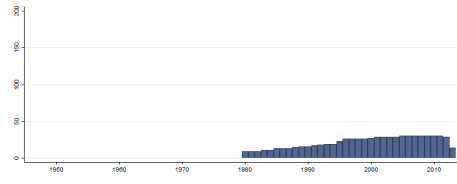
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1077 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 32

4.38.14 imf_nd Government net debt

General government net debt.



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 30



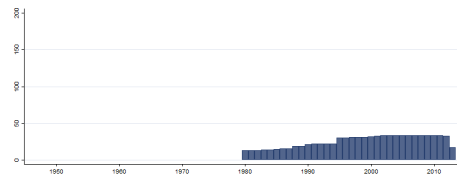
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 30 n: 731 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 24

4.38.15 imf_nlb Government net lending/borrowing

General government net lending/borrowing.



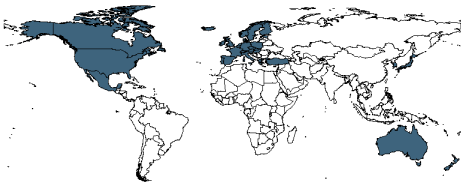
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



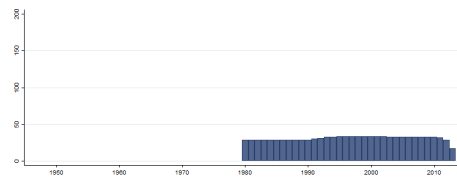
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 869 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 26

4.38.16 imf_pop Population

Population



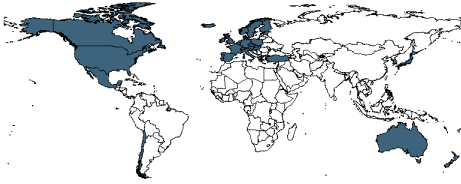
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



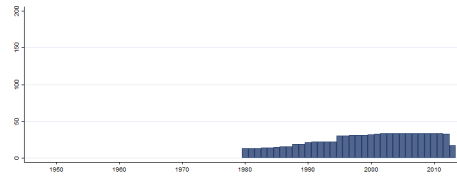
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1060 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 31

4.38.17 imf_rev Government revenue

General government revenue.



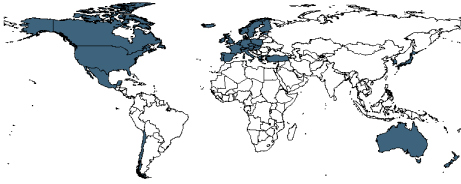
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



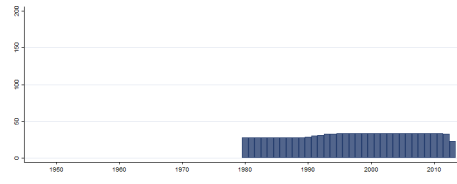
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 869 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 26

4.38.18 imf_ue Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate.



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1070 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 31

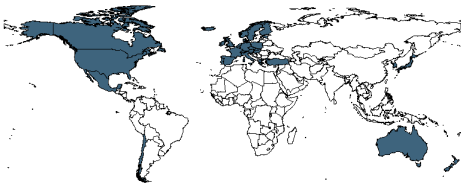
4.39 Inter-Parliamentary Union

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

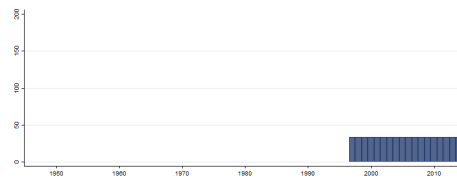
Inter-Parliamentary Union Data Note: The figures for South Africa on the distribution of seats in the Upper House do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats.

4.39.1 ipu_1_s Number of Seats (Lower House)

Number of Seats (Lower House)



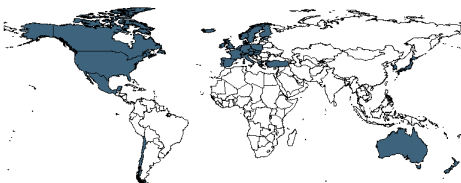
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



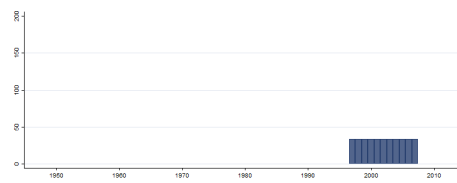
Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

4.39.2 ipu_1_sw Share of Women (Lower House)

Share of Women (Lower House)



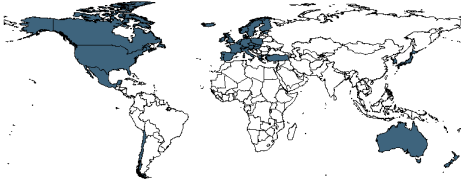
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2007
N: 34



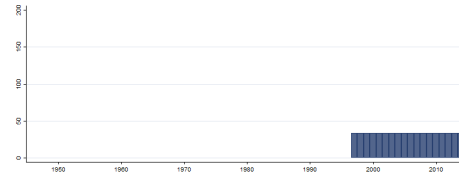
Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2007
N: 34 n: 374 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 11

4.39.3 ipu_1_w Number of Women (Lower House)

Number of Women (Lower House)



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

4.40 Johnson & Wallack

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

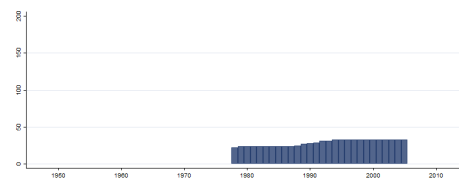
Electoral Systems and the Personal Vote This database updates and expands the coding of electoral systems presented in Gaviria et al's (2003) Database of Particularism. Data now cover up to 180 countries from 1978-2005 and distinguish electoral systems by the degree to which electoral institutions create incentives for candidates to cultivate a personal vote - as described theoretically in Carey and Shugart (1995) and Gaviria et al. (2003) - including the amount of vote pooling among co-partisan candidates, the amount of parties' control over ballot access, and whether voters cast their votes for candidates or parties. The database also contains several variables that rank-order electoral systems by tier, distinguish mixed-member and other multi-tier electoral systems, capture district magnitude (in two ways), and record election years. Database created 2007. Database last updated 2010.

4.40.1 jw_avgballot Party Control over Ballot(lower/only house)

Country-level weighted averages of Party Control over Ballot - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdballot) and Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of ballots for the average member sitting in the lower house. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



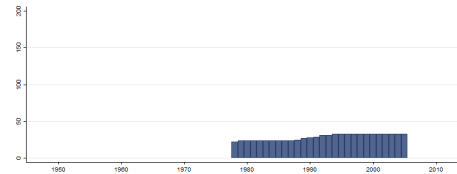
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 33 n: 805 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

4.40.2 **jw_avgpool** Sharing of Votes among Candidates(lower/only house)

Country-level weighted averages of Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (lower/only house) (**jw_smdpool**) and Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (**jw_mmdpool**), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of the pooling of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Pool variables measure the extent to which votes among candidates from the same party are shared. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where pooling of votes occurs across all candidates in a party in a district; (1) where pooling of votes occurs across some, but not all, candidates in a party in a district, or, where there is vote pooling across all candidates in a party in a district, but where the average district accounts for 5% or less of a legislature's membership; (2) where no pooling of votes occurs across candidates in a party (including single-member districts).

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



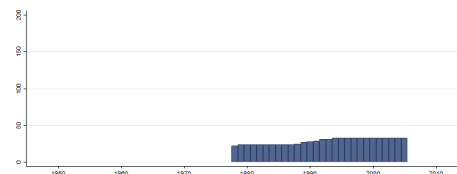
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 33 n: 805 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

4.40.3 **jw_avgvote** Candidate or Party-specific Voting(lower/only house)

Country-level weighted averages of Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - SMD (lower/only house) (**jw_smdvote**) and Candidate- or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (**jw_mmdvote**), where the weights are the percentage of members that originate from each tier. This variable thus reflects the value of votes for the average member sitting in the lower house. The Vote variables focus attention on the distinction between casting votes for either parties or individual candidates. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where voters have only one vote for a party; (1) where voters can vote for a party or a candidate (as in open lists), where voters have multiple votes for multiple candidates (as in runoff or single-transferable vote systems), or where votes for a party or candidate are observationally equivalent (as in single-member districts); (2) where voters have one vote for an individual candidate.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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

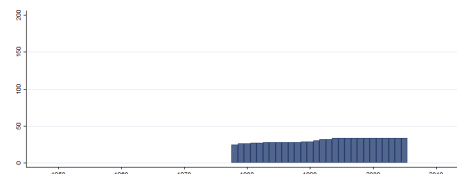


Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 33 n: 805 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

4.40.4 **jw_bicameral** Bicameral System

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 859 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 25

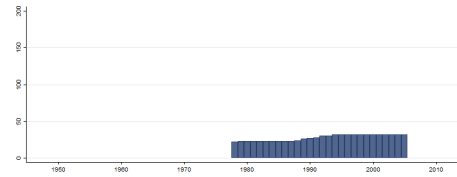
4.40.5 **jw_domr** Dominant or Populous Tier

This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their most dominant or populous tier (or tier with the greater number of legislators). The variable

varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey & Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 1 would have a tier with the lowest possible rank of personal vote incentives, and that tier would account for the majority of the members in the assembly.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



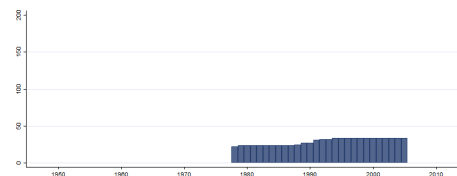
Min. Year: 1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 778 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 24

4.40.6 jw_election Year of Election(lower/only house)

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to lower house.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



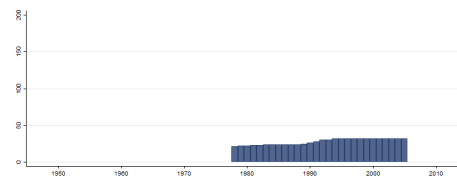
Min. Year: 1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 820 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

4.40.7 jw_indy Ballot Access for Independent Candidates(lower/only house)

Equals 1 wherever independent candidates are legally allowed (even where the legal requirements are strict), and 0 otherwise. This complements the cases where the ballot variables above equal 1 or 2, since they are adjusted to capture de facto practice. jw_indy instead captures the de jure rules. A user could adjust the ballot variables above to be de jure if (s)he replaced values of 2 with values of 1 when jw_indy = 0. Refers to lower house elections. The ballot variables focus on the amount of party control over candidates' access to a competitive position on the ballot. The variables equal (in order of increasing personal vote incentives): (0) where parties control access to ballots as well as the order in which individuals will fill the seats that the party wins (closed list multi-member districts, open list multi-member districts with little or no de facto change in list order); (1) where parties control access to the ballot, but not the order in which candidates will receive seats (open lists where intra-party preference votes seem to have a significant influence on which candidates are selected, and single-member districts where parties control access to the list); (2) where there are few or no impediments to individual candidates' ability to appear on the ballot (single-member districts where parties do not control access, e.g. allowing independent candidates and/or use primaries to select candidates).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



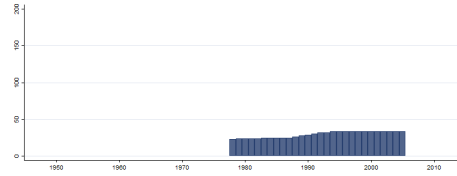
Min. Year: 1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 778 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 24

4.40.8 jw_legsize Number of Coded Legislators(lower/only house)

The number of legislators coded in the dataset. These may not account for the total number of legislators if there are appointed legislators that have no electoral rules to code.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



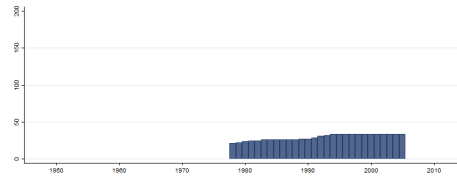
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 829 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 24

4.40.9 jw_mdistr Average District Magnitude(lower/only house)

This is the standard magnitude of the average district in the lower house. For example: A country with 300 seats divided among one national district with 200 members and 100 single-member districts would have an average district magnitude (jw_mdistr) of 2.97 (i.e., 300/101).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



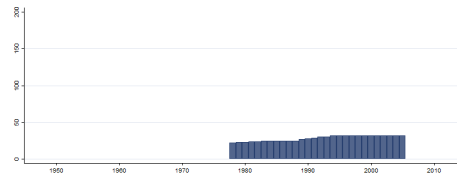
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 827 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 24

4.40.10 jw_multiround Runoff Elections

The variable indicates whether there are run-off elections. These are usually for SMDs with absolute majority requirements. Where jw_multiround is equal to 1, voters have more than a single vote to cast, albeit votes occur on separate election days.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



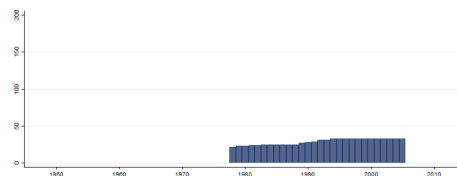
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 794 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 25

4.40.11 jw_multitier Multi Tier(lower/only house)

Indicates whether there are two or more tiers to the legislature.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



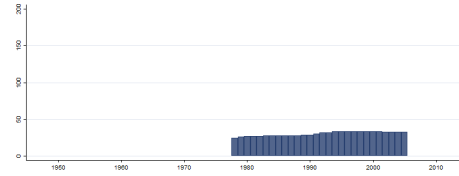
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 33 n: 807 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

4.40.12 jw_oneparty Single Party System

Dummy variable, 1 if single-party system.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



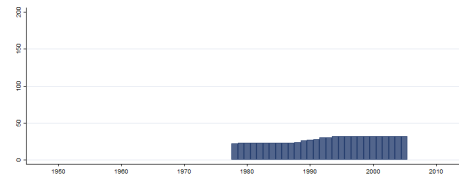
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 856 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 25

4.40.13 `jw_persr` Personalistic Tier

This variable ranks countries in increasing order of incentives to cultivate a personal vote according to their more personalistic tier (or tier with the greater incentives to cultivate a personal vote). The variable varies from 1 to 13, corresponding to the thirteen positions in Carey & Shugart's (1995) ranking. For example, a country with a ranking of 13 would have a tier with the highest possible rank of incentives to cultivate a personal vote, although that tier may only account for a minority or small fraction of its members.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



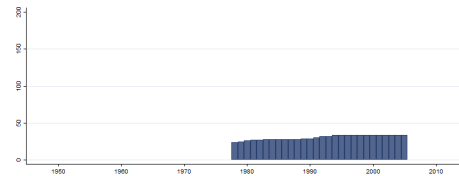
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 32 n: 778 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 24

4.40.14 `jw_propcoded` Proportion Coded Legislators(lower/only house)

Shows the proportion of total legislators (elected and non-elected) that are included in the database (i.e. those that are elected).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



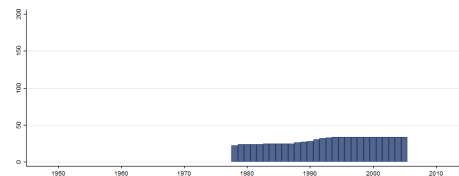
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 857 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 25

4.40.15 `jw_propmmd` Seats from Multi-Member Districts(lower/only house)

Proportion of seats from Multi-Member District (lower/only house).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



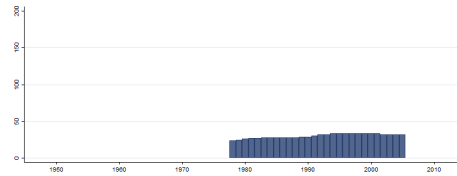
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 827 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 24

4.40.16 `jw_propn` Seats from a National District(lower/only house)

The proportion of legislators that are elected via a national tier.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



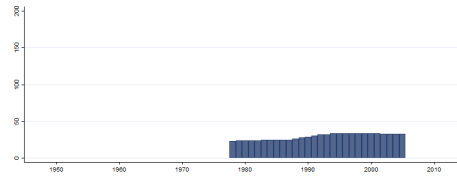
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 849 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 25

4.40.17 **jw_propsm** Seats from Single-Member Districts(lower/only house)

Proportion of seats from Single-Member Districts.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



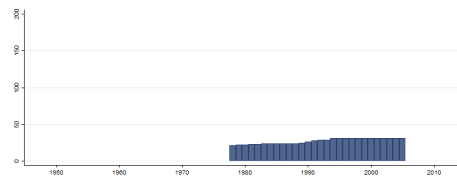
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 34 n: 825 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

4.40.18 **jw_rank** Rank Vote (lower/only house)

Equals 1 in two circumstances: where voters may rank order candidates according to preference, or where citizens have multiple preference votes for multiple candidates, even if they may not specifically rank the candidates. Otherwise, **jw_rank** is equal to zero. Refers to lower house elections.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



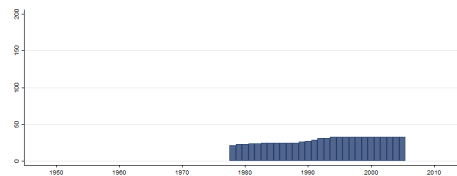
Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 31 n: 764 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 25

4.40.19 **jw_tiev** Tiervote (lower/only house)

Equals 1 when citizens are given a separate vote for deputies in each legislative tier.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1978 Max. Year: 2005
N: 33 n: 805 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

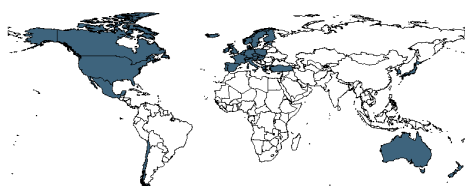
4.41 **Kuncic**

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

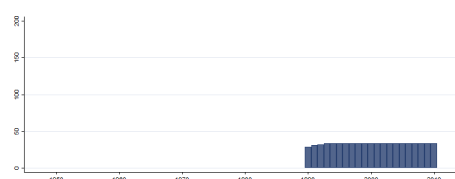
Institutional Quality Dataset More than 30 established institutional indicators can be clustered into three homogeneous groups of formal institutions: legal, political and economic, which capture to a large extent the complete formal institutional environment of a country. The latent qualities of legal, political and economic institutions for every country in the world and for every year are calculated. On this basis, a legal, political and economic World Institutional Quality Ranking are proposed, through which one can follow whether a country is improving or worsening its relative institutional environment. The calculated latent institutional quality measures can be useful in further panel data applications and add to the usual practice of using simply one or another index of institutional quality to capture the institutional environment.

4.41.1 kun_cluster Cluster memberships based on means

Cluster membership based on means.



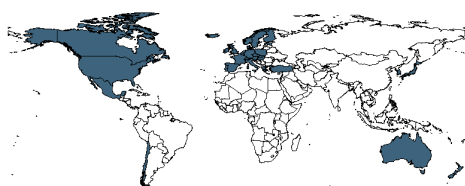
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



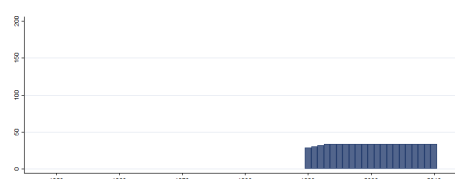
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 704 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 21

4.41.2 kun_ecoabs Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages)

Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages)



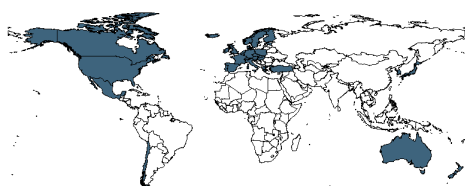
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



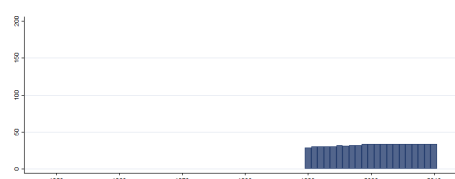
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 703 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 21

4.41.3 kun_ecorel Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores)



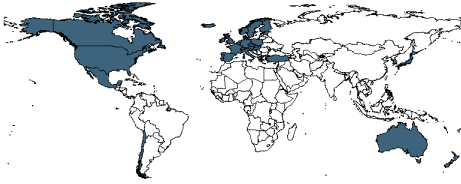
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



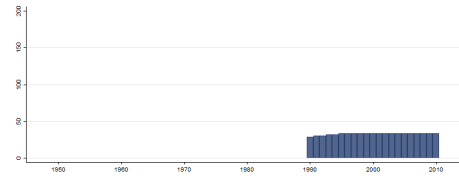
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 684 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.41.4 kun_legabs Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages)



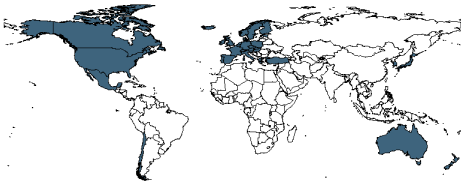
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



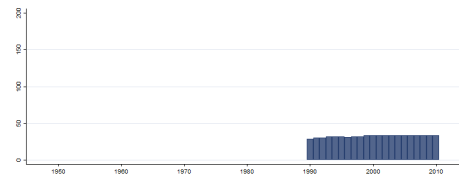
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 697 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 21

4.41.5 kun_legrel Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores)



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



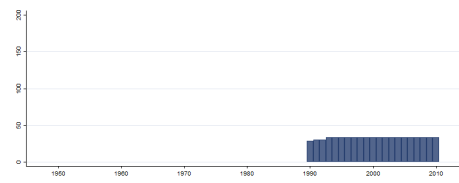
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 688 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.41.6 kun_polabs Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)

Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages)



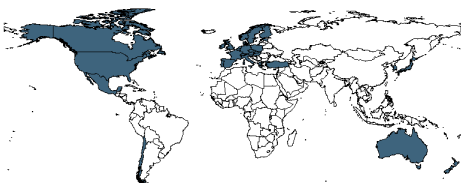
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



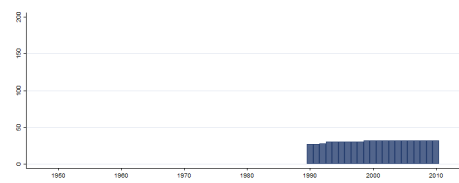
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 701 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 21

4.41.7 kun_polrel Political institutional quality (relative factor scores)

Political institutional quality (relative factor scores)



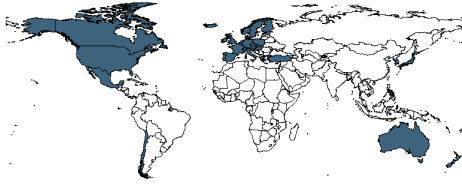
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32



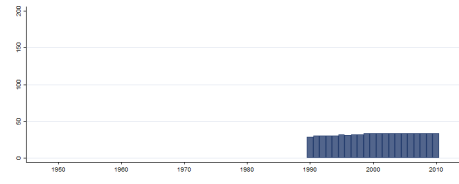
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32 n: 646 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 20

4.41.8 kun_wiqreco_all Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)



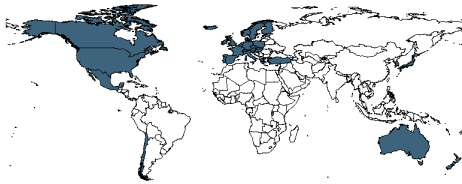
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



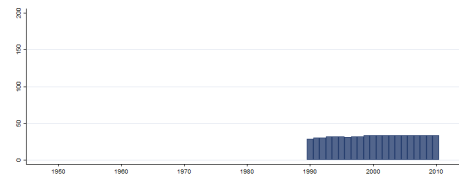
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 684 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.41.9 kun_wiqrleg_all Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)



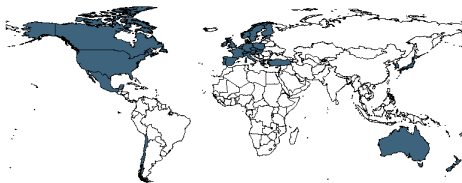
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



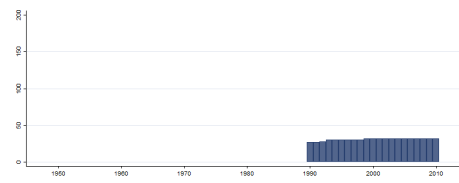
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 688 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 20

4.41.10 kun_wiqrpol_all Pol. World Inst. Quality, all obs.

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries)



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32 n: 646 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 20

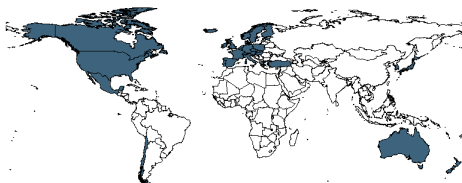
4.42 La Porta, López-de-Silanes, Shleifer and Vishny

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

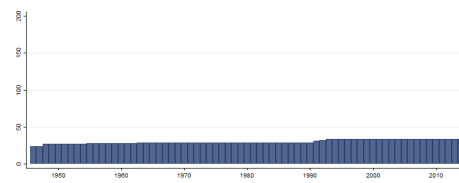
Data used in the article The Quality of Government Original sources for the Religion variables: Barrett (1982), Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations (1995), Statistical Abstract of the World (1995), United Nations (1995) and CIA (1996).

4.42.1 lp_catho80 Religion: Catholic

Religion: Catholic: Catholics as percentage of population in 1980



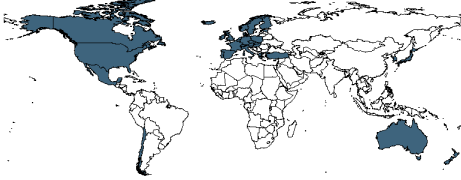
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



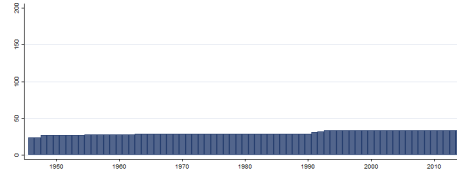
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 2084 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 61

4.42.2 lp_legor Legal origin

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



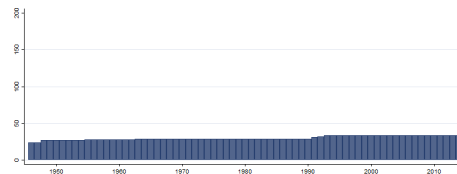
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 2084 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 61

4.42.3 lp_muslim80 Religion: Muslim

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



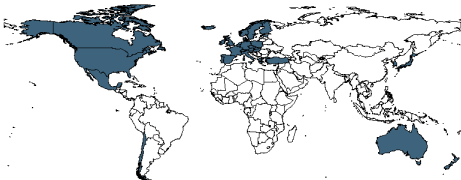
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



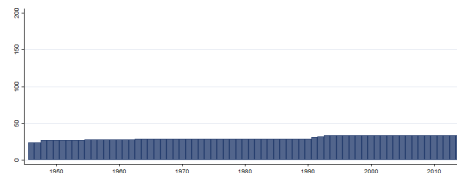
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 2084 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 61

4.42.4 lp_no_cpm80 Religion: Other Denomination

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



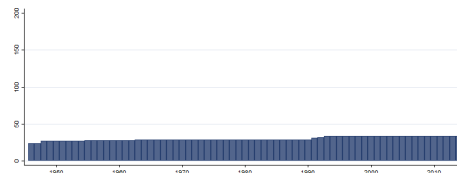
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 2084 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 61

4.42.5 lp_protmg80 Religion: Protestant

Religion: Protestant: Protestants as percentage of population in 1980



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 2084 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 61

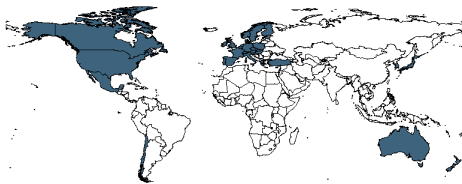
4.43 Angus Maddison

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

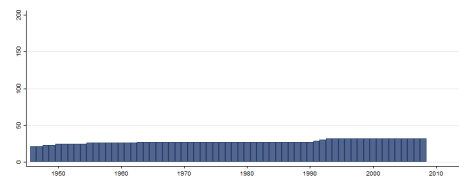
Maddison Project Database The Maddison Project has launched an updated version of the original Maddison dataset in January 2013. The update incorporates much of the latest research in the field, and presents new estimates of economic growth in the world economic between AD 1 and 2010. The new estimates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

4.43.1 mad_gdp GDP levels (million)

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



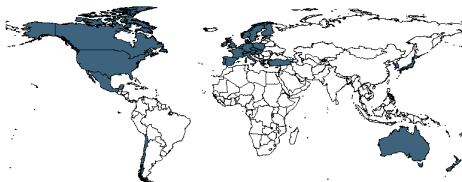
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 32



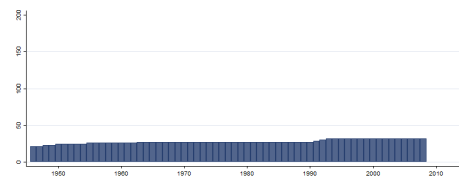
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2008
N: 32 n: 1748 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 55

4.43.2 mad_gdppc GDP per Capita

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



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 32



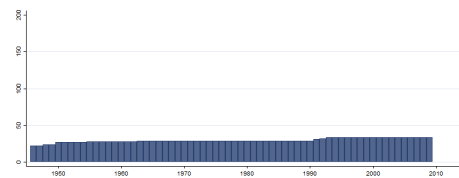
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2008
N: 32 n: 1748 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 55

4.43.3 mad_pop Population (thousand)

Population (1000's at mid-year).



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34 n: 1904 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 56

4.44 Pippa Norris

<http://www.hks.harvard.edu/fs/pnorris/Data/Data.htm>
(Not-Available, 2014o)(2014-08-28)

Pippa Norris. 2009. Democracy Time-series Dataset This data-set is in a country-year case format, suitable for cross-national time-series analysis. It contains data on the social, economic and political characteristics of 191 nations with over 600 variables from 1971 to 2007. In particular, it merges the indicators of democracy by Freedom House, Vanhanen, Polity IV, and Cheibub and Gandhi, selected institutional classifications and also socioeconomic indicators. Note that you should check the original code-book for the definition and measurement of each of the variables. The period for each series also varies. This is the replication data-set used in the book, *Driving Democracy*.

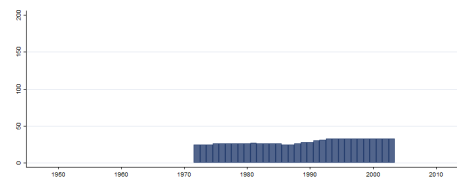
4.44.1 no_ce Classification of Executives

Classification of Executives:

- (1) Parliamentary Monarchy
- (2) Presidential Republic
- (3) Mixed Executive
- (4) Monarchy
- (5) Military State

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1972 Max. Year: 2003
N: 33 n: 918 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 28

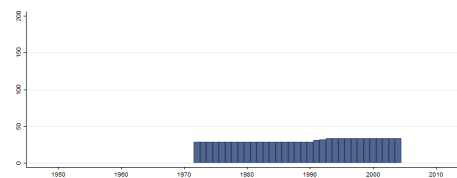
4.44.2 no_ef Electoral Family

Electoral Family:

- (1) Majoritarian
- (2) Combined (mixed)
- (3) Proportional
- (4) No competitive elections

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1972 Max. Year: 2004
N: 34 n: 1022 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 30

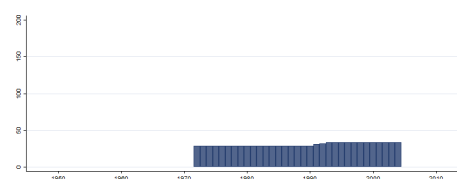
4.44.3 no_ufs Unitary or Federal State

Unitary or Federal State:

- (1) Unitary
- (2) Hybrid unions

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year: 1972 Max. Year: 2004
N: 34 n: 1022 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 30

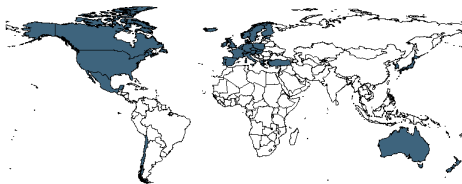
4.45 Natural Resource Management Index

<http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/nrmi>
(Not-Available, 2014p)(2013-09-06)

Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI) Data In May 2005 a consortium led by the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University, which included the Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy (YCELP), the University of New Hampshire Water Systems Analysis Group, the Wildlife Conservation Society, and the Columbia University Tropical Agriculture Program, submitted a proposal to the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) in response to the MCC's search for a Natural Resources Management Indicator. In July 2006 MCC selected a revised version of the proposal. This composite index is comprised of four indicators: Eco-Region Protection, Access to Improved Sanitation, Access to Improved Water, and Child Mortality (Ages 1-4). As of the 2012 release, MCC decided to repackage the NRMI indicators into two new indices: The Natural Resource Protection Indicator (NRPI), which is solely composed of the eco-region protection indicator, and the Child Health Indicator (CHI), which is an unweighted average of the proximity-to-target scores for access to water, access to sanitation, and child mortality.

4.45.1 nrpi_ecoprot Ecoregion Protection

Eco-Region Protection assesses whether a country is protecting at least 10% of all of its biomes (e.g. deserts, forests, grasslands, aquatic, and tundra). It is designed to capture the comprehensiveness of a government's commitment to habitat preservation and biodiversity protection.



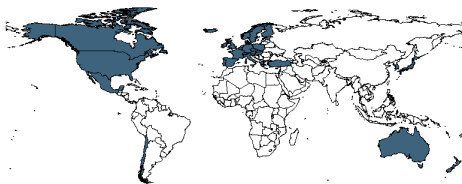
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.45.2 nrpi_nrmi Natural Resource Management

The Natural Resource Management Index (NRMI) is a composite index derived from the average of four proximity-to-target indicators for eco-region protection (weighted average percentage of biomes under protected status), access to improved sanitation, access to improved water and child mortality.



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

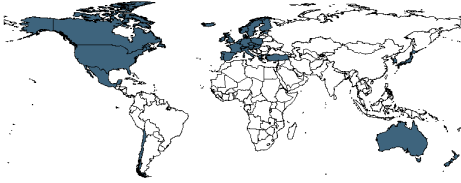
4.46 OECD

<http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?r=739005>
(OECD, 2014a)(14-10-2014)

OECD Main indicators from the OECD.

4.46.1 oecd_exch Exchange rates, National currency per US dollar

Exchange rates, National currency per US dollar



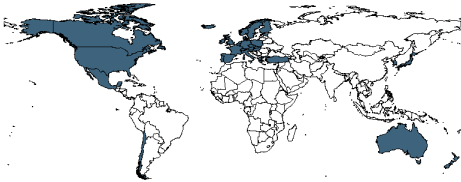
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.46.2 oecd_gdp Gross Domestic Product, at current prices in national currency, in millions

Gross Domestic Product, at current prices in national currency, in millions



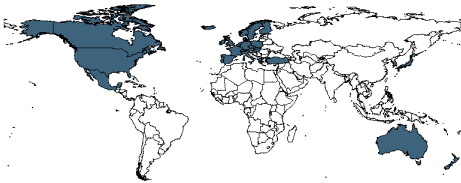
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.46.3 oecd_gdp2005 Gross Domestic Product, at 2005 prices in national currency, in millions

Gross Domestic Product, at 2005 prices in national currency, in millions



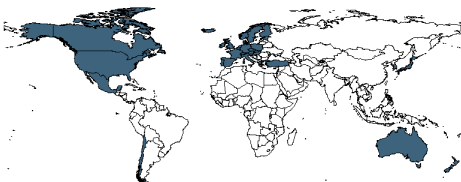
Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 30

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

4.46.4 oecd_gdp_ppp Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) for GDP, National currency per US dollar

Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) for GDP, National currency per US dollar



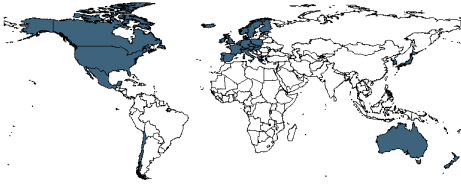
Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.46.5 oecd_gni Gross National Income at current prices in national currency, in millions

Gross National Income at current prices in national currency, in millions

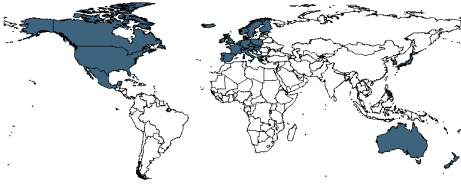


Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33

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

4.46.6 oecd_nni Net National Income at current prices in national currency, in millions
Net National Income at current prices in national currency, in millions

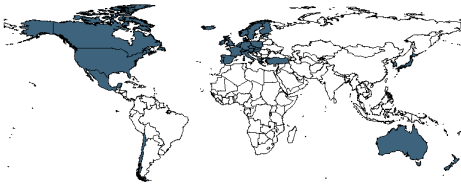


Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32

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

4.46.7 oecd_pop Population, Mid-year estimates, in thousands
Population, Mid-year estimates, in thousands

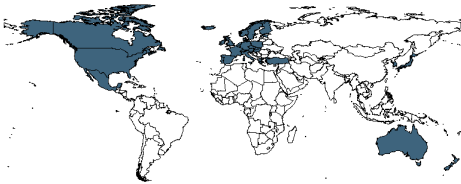


Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.46.8 oecd_texp Total General Government Expenditure in Current Prices
Total general government expenditure at current prices in national currency, in



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.47 OECD Agriculture

<http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/statistics>
(OECD, 2014b)(14-10-2014)

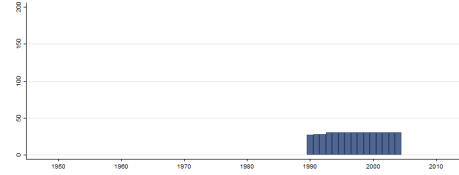
Agriculture - Environmental Performance of Agriculture This dataset provides the most comprehensive data across OECD countries on the environmental performance of agriculture since 1990. A set of agri-environmental indicators has been developed through several specific theme-focused workshops involving analysts and scientific experts from OECD countries, complemented

with thorough reviews of the literature. The OECD's Driving Force-State-Response model (DSR) is the organising framework for developing the indicators.

4.47.1 oecdagr_agr_empl Primary agriculture employment (Number employed)

Primary agriculture employment (Number employed)

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



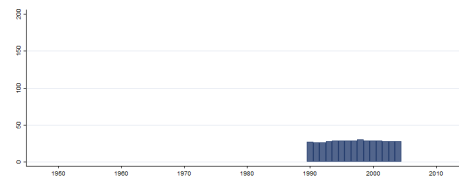
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2004
N: 30 n: 443 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 15

4.47.2 oecdagr_agr_ghg Agricultural total GHGs (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)

Agricultural total GHGs (Tonnes CO2 equivalent)

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



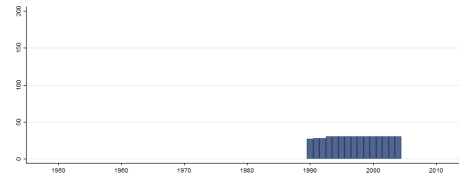
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2004
N: 30 n: 424 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.47.3 oecdagr_civil_empl Total civilian employment (Number employed)

Total civilian employment (Number employed)

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



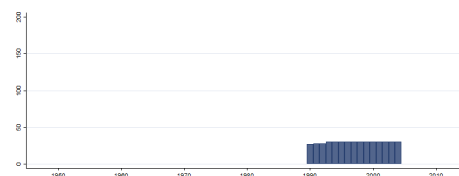
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2004
N: 30 n: 443 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 15

4.47.4 oecdagr_cropland Arable and permanent crop area (Hectares)

Arable and permanent crop area (Hectares)

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



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

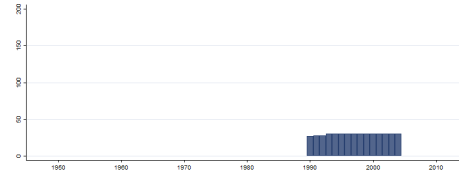
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2004
N: 30 n: 443 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 15

4.47.5 oecdagr_total_agrland Total agricultural land area (Hectares)

Total agricultural land area (Hectares)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



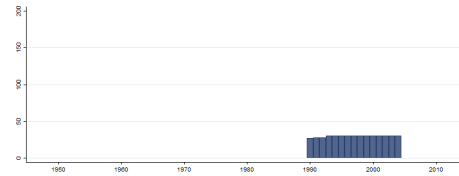
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2004
N: 30 n: 443 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 15

4.47.6 oecdagr_total_energy Total economy-wide final energy consumption (Tonnes oil equivalent)

Total economy-wide final energy consumption (Tonnes oil equivalent)

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2004
N: 30 n: 443 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 15

4.48 Monty G. Marshall and Keith Jaggers

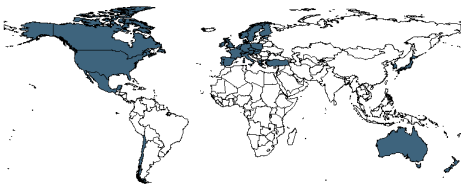
<http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm>
(Marshall and Jaggers, 2013)(2014-03-06)

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

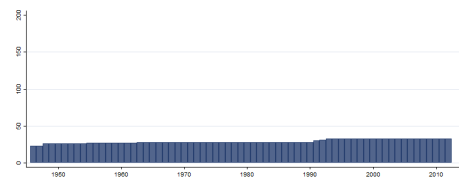
4.48.1 p_autoc Institutionalized Autocracy

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

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



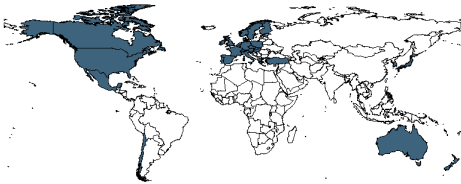
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



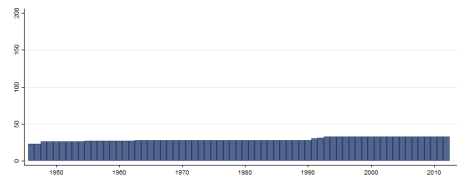
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1949 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 59

4.48.2 p_democ Institutionalized Democracy

Institutionalized Democracy: Democracy is conceived as three essential, interdependent elements. One is the presence of institutions and procedures through which citizens can express effective preferences about alternative policies and leaders. Second is the existence of institutionalized constraints on the exercise of power by the executive. Third is the guarantee of civil liberties to all citizens in their daily lives and in acts of political participation. Other aspects of plural democracy, such as the rule of law, systems of checks and balances, freedom of the press, and so on are means to, or specific manifestations of, these general principles. We do not include coded data on civil liberties. The Democracy indicator is an additive eleven-point scale (0-10). The operational indicator of democracy is derived from coding of the competitiveness of political participation (variable p_parcomp), the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment (variables p_xropen and p_xrcomp), and constraints on the chief executive (variable p_xconst).



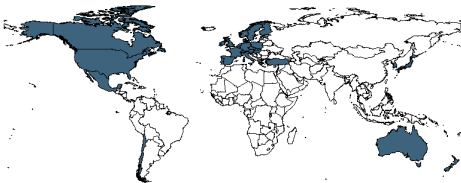
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



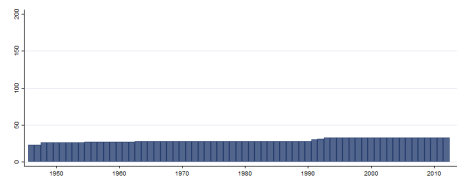
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1949 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 59

4.48.3 p_durable Regime Durability

Regime Durability: The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a three point change in the p_polity score over a period of three years or less) or the end of transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score). In calculating the p_durable value, the first year during which a new (post-change) polity is established is coded as the baseline "year zero" (value = 0) and each subsequent year adds one to the value of the p_durable variable consecutively until a new regime change or transition period occurs



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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1949 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 59

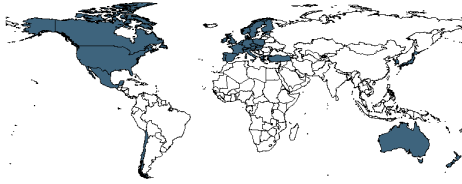
4.48.4 p_flag Tentative Coding

Tentative Coding: Trichotomous "flag" variable indicating confidence of codings (recent year codings only).

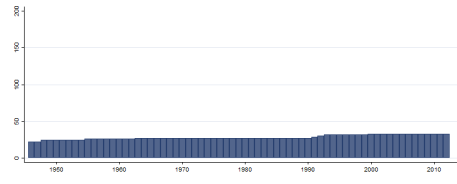
(0) Confident: Reasonably confident coding of established authority patterns that have been "artificially smoothed" to present consistency over time between substantive polity changes.

(1) Tentative: Reasonably confident coding of emerging authority patterns that have not been smoothed over time; these codes are "free floating," that is, they are based on information available in the case-year and are not tied to prior year coding(s). Codes are considered tentative for up to five years following a substantive polity change.

(2) Tenuous: Best judgment coding based on limited information and/or insufficient time span since a substantive polity change and the emergence of new authority patterns.



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

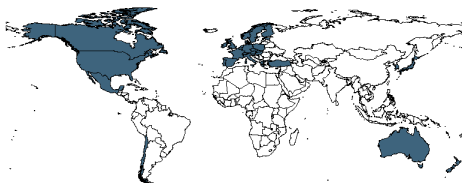


Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1895 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 57

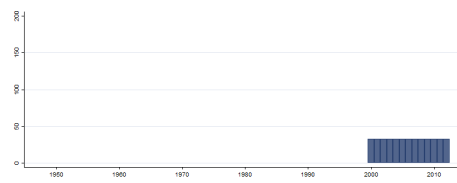
4.48.5 p_fragment Polity Fragmentation

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

- (0) No overt fragmentation.
- (1) Slight fragmentation: Less than ten percent of the country's territory is effectively under local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.
- (2) Moderate fragmentation: Ten to twenty-five percent of the country's territory is effectively ruled by local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.
- (3) Serious fragmentation: Over twenty-five percent (and up to fifty percent) of the country's territory is effectively ruled by local authority and actively separated from the central authority of the regime.



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



Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 429 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 13

4.48.6 p_parcomp The Competitiveness of Participation

The Competitiveness of Participation: The competitiveness of participation refers to the extent to which alternative preferences for policy and leadership can be pursued in the political arena. Political competition implies a significant degree of civil interaction, so polities which are coded Unregulated ("1") on Regulation of Participation are coded "0" (Not Applicable) for competitiveness. Competitiveness is coded on a five category scale:

- (0) Not Applicable: This is used for polities that are coded as Unregulated, or moving to/from that position, in Regulation of Political Participation (variable p_parreg).
- (1) Repressed: No significant oppositional activity is permitted outside the ranks of the regime and ruling party. Totalitarian party systems, authoritarian military dictatorships, and despotic monarchies are typically coded here. However, the mere existence of these structures is not sufficient for a Repressed coding. The regime's institutional structure must also be matched by its demonstrated ability to repress oppositional competition.
- (2) Suppressed: Some organized, political competition occurs outside government, without serious factionalism; but the regime systematically and sharply limits its form, extent, or both in ways that exclude substantial groups (20% or more of the adult population) from participation. Suppressed competition is distinguished from Factional competition (below) by the systematic, persisting nature of the restrictions: large classes of people, groups, or types of peaceful political competition are continuously excluded from the political process. As an operational rule, the banning of a political party which received more than 10% of the vote in a recent national election is sufficient evidence

that competition is "sup-pressed." However, other information is required to determine whether the appropriate coding is (2) Suppressed or (3) Factional competition. This category is also used to characterize transitions between Factional and Repressed competition. Examples of "suppression" are:

- i. Prohibiting some kinds of political organizations, either by type or group of people involved (e.g., no national political parties or no ethnic political organizations).
- ii. Prohibiting some kinds of political action (e.g., Communist parties may organize but are prohibited from competing in elections).
- iii. Systematic harassment of political opposition (leaders killed, jailed, or sent into exile; candidates regularly ruled off ballots; opposition media banned, etc.). This is evidence for Factional, Suppressed, or Repressed, depending on the nature of the regime, the opposition, and the persistence of political groups.

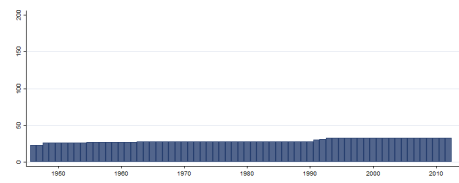
(3) Factional: Polities with parochial or ethnic-based political factions that regularly compete for political influence in order to promote particularistic agendas and favor group members to the detriment of common, secular, or cross-cutting agendas.

(4) Transitional: Any transitional arrangement from Restricted or Factional patterns to fully competitive patterns, or vice versa. Transitional arrangements are accommodative of competing, parochial interests but have not fully linked parochial with broader, general interests. Sectarian and secular interest groups coexist.

(5) Competitive: There are relatively stable and enduring, secular political groups which regularly compete for political influence at the national level; ruling groups and coalitions regularly, voluntarily transfer central power to competing groups. Competition among groups seldom involves coercion or disruption. Small parties or political groups may be restricted in the Competitive pattern.



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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1949 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 59

4.48.7 p_parreg Regulation of Participation

Regulation of Participation: Participation is regulated to the extent that there are binding rules on when, whether, and how political preferences are expressed. One-party states and Western democracies both regulate participation but they do so in different ways; the former by channeling participation through a single party structure, with sharp limits on diversity of opinion, and the latter by allowing relatively stable and enduring groups to compete nonviolently for political influence. The polar opposite is unregulated participation, in which there are no enduring national political organizations and no effective regime controls on political activity. In such situations political competition is fluid and often characterized by recurring coercion among shifting coalitions of partisan groups. A five-category scale is used to code this dimension:

(1) Unregulated: Political participation is fluid; there are no enduring national political organizations and no systematic regime controls on political activity. Political groupings tend to form around particular leaders, regional interests, religious or ethnic or clan groups, etc.; but the number and relative importance of such groups in national political life varies substantially over time.

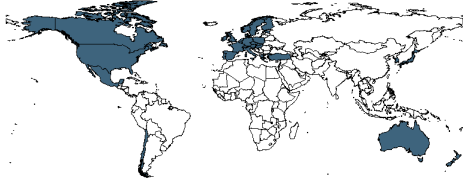
(2) Multiple Identities: There are relatively stable and enduring political groups which compete for political influence at the national level - parties, regional groups, or ethnic groups, not necessarily elected - but there are few recognized, overlapping (common) interests.

(3) Sectarian: Political demands are characterized by incompatible interests and intransigent posturing among multiple identity groups and oscillate more or less regularly between intense factionalism and government favoritism, that is, when one identity group secures central power it favors group members in central allocations and restricts competing groups' political activities, until it is displaced in turn (i.e., active factionalism). Also coded here are polities in which political groups are based on restricted membership and significant portions of the population historically have been excluded from access to positions of power (latent factionalism, e.g., indigenous peoples in some South Ameri-

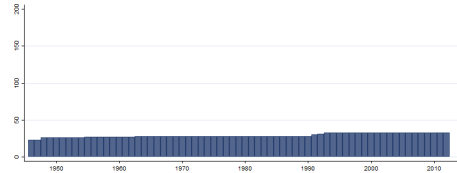
can countries).

(4) Restricted: Some organized political participation is permitted without intense factionalism, but significant groups, issues, and/or types of conventional participation are regularly excluded from the political process.

(5) Regulated: Relatively stable and enduring political groups regularly compete for political influence and positions with little use of coercion. No significant groups, issues, or types of conventional political action are regularly excluded from the political process.



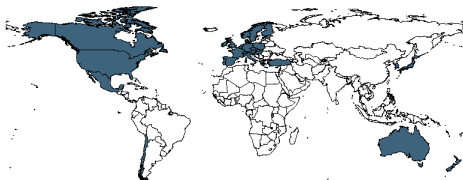
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



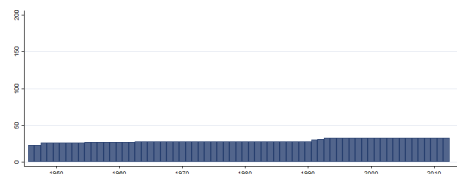
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1949 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 59

4.48.8 p_polity Combined Polity Score

Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic)



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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1949 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 59

4.48.9 p_polity2 Revised Combined Polity Score

Revised Combined Polity Score: The polity score is computed by subtracting the p_autoc score from the p_democ score; the resulting unified polity scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). The revised version of the polity variable is designed to facilitate the use of the polity regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual polity score by applying a simple treatment, or "fix" to convert instances of "standardized authority scores" (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10). The values have been converted according to the following rule set:

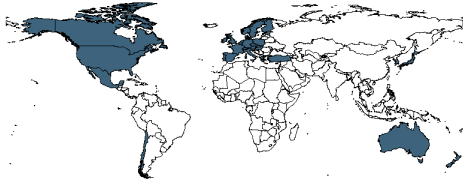
(-66) Cases of foreign "interruption" are treated as "system missing."

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

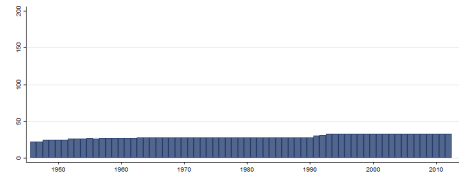
(-88) Cases of "transition" are prorated across the span of the transition.

For example, country X has a p_polity score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and, finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follow: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.

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



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



Min. Year: 1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1942 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 59

4.48.10 p_xconst Executive Constraints (Decision Rules)

Executive Constraints (Decision Rules): According to Eckstein and Gurr, decision rules are defined in the following manner: "Superordinate structures in action make decisions concerning the direction of social units. Making such decisions requires that supers and subs be able to recognize when decision-processes have been concluded, especially "properly" concluded. An indispensable ingredient of the processes, therefore, is the existence of Decision Rules that provide basic criteria under which decisions are considered to have been taken." (Eckstein and Gurr 1975, p.121) Operationally, this variable refers to the extent of institutionalized constraints on the decision-making powers of chief executives, whether individuals or collectivities. Such limitations may be imposed by any "accountability groups". In Western democracies these are usually legislatures. Other kinds of accountability groups are the ruling party in a one-party state; councils of nobles or powerful advisors in monarchies; the military in coup-prone polities; and in many states a strong, independent judiciary. The concern is therefore with the checks and balances between the various parts of the decision-making process. A seven-category scale is used.

(1) Unlimited Authority: There are no regular limitations on the executive's actions (as distinct from irregular limitations such as the threat or actuality of coups and assassinations). Examples of evidence:

- i. Constitutional restrictions on executive action are ignored.
- ii. Constitution is frequently revised or suspended at the executive's initiative.
- iii. There is no legislative assembly, or there is one but it is called and dismissed at the executive's pleasure.
- iv. The executive appoints a majority of members of any accountability group and can remove them at will.
- v. The legislature cannot initiate legislation or veto or suspend acts of the executive.
- vi. Rule by decree is repeatedly used.

Note: If the executive is given limited or unlimited power by a legislature to cope with an emergency and relents this power after the emergency has passed, this is not a change to unlimited authority.

(2) Intermediate Category

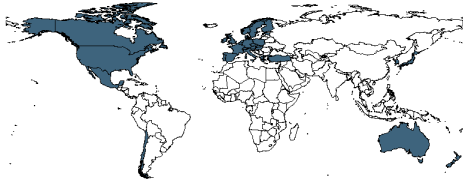
3) Slight to Moderate Limitation on Executive Authority: There are some real but limited restraints on the executive. Evidence: i. The legislature initiates some categories of legislation. ii. The legislature blocks implementation of executive acts and decrees. iii. Attempts by the executive to change some constitutional restrictions, such as prohibitions on succeeding himself, or extending his term, fail and are not adopted. iv. The ruling party initiates some legislation or takes some administrative action independently of the executive. v. The legislature or party approves some categories of appointments nominated by the executive. vi. There is an independent judiciary. vii. Situations in which there exists a civilian executive, but in which policy decisions, for all practical purposes, reflect the demands of the military.

(4) Intermediate Category

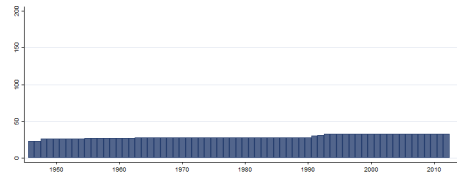
(5) Substantial Limitations on Executive Authority: The executive has more effective authority than any accountability group but is subject to substantial constraints by them. Examples: i. A legislature or party council often modifies or defeats executive proposals for action. ii. A council or legislature sometimes refuses funds to the executive. iii. The accountability group makes important appointments to administrative posts. iv. The legislature refuses the executive permission to leave the country.

(6) Intermediate Category

(7) Executive Parity or Subordination: Accountability groups have effective authority equal to or greater than the executive in most areas of activity. Examples of evidence: i. A legislature, ruling party, or council of nobles initiates much or most important legislation. ii. The executive (president, premier, king, cabinet, council) is chosen by the accountability group and is dependent on its continued support to remain in office (as in most parliamentary systems). iii. In multi-party democracies, there is chronic "cabinet instability".



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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1949 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 59

4.48.11 p_xrcomp Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment

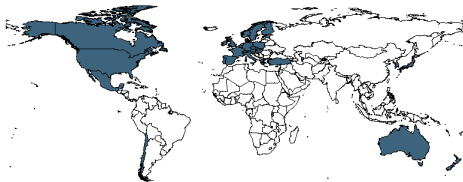
Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment: Competitiveness refers to "the extent that prevailing modes of advancement give subordinates equal opportunities to become superordinates (Gurr 1974, p.1483)." For example, selection of chief executives through popular elections involving two or more viable parties or candidates is regarded as competitive. If power transfers are coded Unregulated ("1") in the Regulation of Executive Recruitment (variable p_xrreg), or involve a transition to/from unregulated, Competitiveness is coded "0" (Not Applicable). Four categories are used to measure this concept:

(0) Not Applicable: This is used for polities that are coded as Unregulated, or moving to/from that position, in Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment (variable p_xrreg).

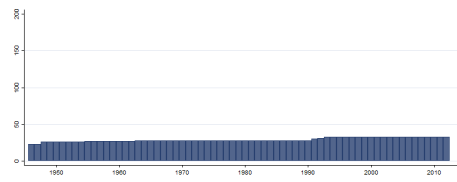
1) Selection: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession, designation, or by a combination of both, as in monarchies whose chief minister is chosen by king or court. Examples of pure designative selection are: rigged, unopposed elections; repeated replacement of presidents before their terms end; recurrent military selection of civilian executives; selection within an institutionalized single party; recurrent incumbent selection of successors; repeated election boycotts by the major opposition parties, etc.

(2) Dual/Transitional: Dual executives in which one is chosen by hereditary succession, the other by competitive election. Also used for transitional arrangements between selection (ascription and/or designation) and competitive election.

(3) Election: Chief executives are typically chosen in or through competitive elections involving two or more major parties or candidates. (Elections may be popular or by an elected assembly).



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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1949 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 59

4.48.12 p_xropen Openness of Executive Recruitment

Openness of Executive Recruitment: Recruitment of the chief executive is "open" to the extent that all the politically active population has an opportunity, in principle, to attain the position through a regularized process. If power transfers are coded Unregulated (1) in the Regulation of Executive Recruitment (p_xrreg), or involve a transition to/from Unregulated, Openness is coded "0" (Not Applicable). Five categories are used:

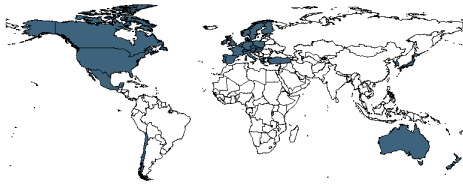
(0) Not Applicable: This is used for polities that are coded as Unregulated, or moving to/from that position, in Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment (variable p_xrreg).

(1) Closed: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession, e.g. kings, emperors, beys, emirs, etc., who assume executive powers by right of descent. An executive selected by other means may proclaim himself a monarch but the polity he governs is not coded "closed" unless a relative actually succeeds him as ruler.

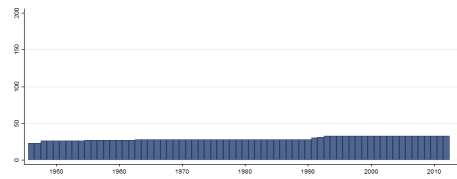
(2) Dual Executive-Designation: Hereditary succession plus executive or court selection of an effective chief minister.

(3) Dual Executive-Election: Hereditary succession plus electoral selection of an effective chief minister.

(4) Open: Chief executives are chosen by elite designation, competitive election, or transitional arrangements between designation and election.



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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1949 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 59

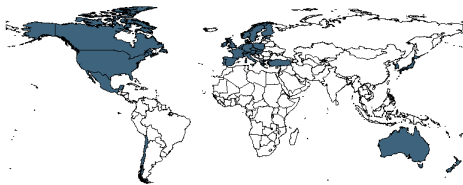
4.48.13 p_xrreg Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment

Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment: In considering recruitment, we must first determine whether there are any established modes at all by which chief executives are selected. Regulation refers to the extent to which a polity has institutionalized procedures for transferring executive power. Three categories are used to differentiate the extent of institutionalization:

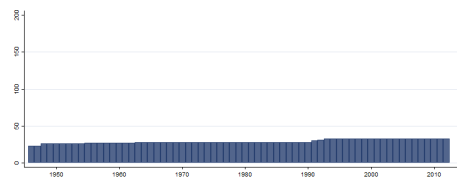
(1) Unregulated: Changes in chief executive occur through forceful seizures of power. Such caesaristic transfers of power are sometimes legitimized after the fact in noncompetitive elections or by legislative enactment. Despite these "legitimization" techniques, a polity remains unregulated until the de facto leader of the coup has been replaced as head of government either by designative or competitive modes of executive selection. However, unregulated recruitment does not include the occasional forceful ouster of a chief executive if elections are called within a reasonable time and the previous pattern continues.

(2) Designational/Transitional: Chief executives are chosen by designation within the political elite, without formal competition (i.e., one-party systems or "rigged" multiparty elections). Also coded here are transitional arrangements intended to regularize future power transitions after an initial unregulated seizure of power (i.e., after constitutional legitimization of military rule or during periods when the leader of the coup steps down as head of state but retains unrivaled power within the political realm as head of the military). This category also includes polities in transition from designative to elective modes of executive selection (i.e., the period of "guided democracy" often exhibited during the transition from military to civilian rule) or vice versa (i.e., regimes ensuring electoral victory through the intimidation of oppositional leaders or the promulgation of a "state of emergency" before executive elections).

(3) Regulated: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession or in competitive elections. Ascriptive/designative and ascriptive/elective selections (i.e., an effective king and premier) are also coded as regulated. The fundamental difference between regulated selection and unregulated recruitment is that regulated structures require the existence of institutionalized modes of executive recruitment, either through constitutional decree or lineage. Moreover, in regulated competitive systems, unlike the designational/transitional mode, the method of future executive selection is not dependent on the particular party or regime currently holding power.



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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1949 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 59

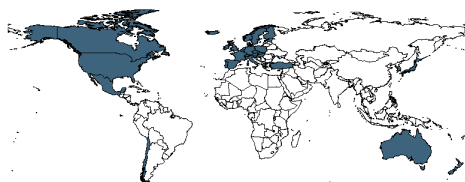
4.49 Feenstra, Inklaar and Timmer

<http://www.rug.nl/research/ggdc/data/penn-world-table>
(Feenstra et al., 2013)(2014-08-28)

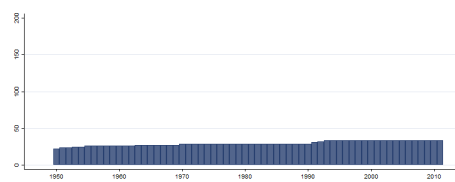
Penn World Table In Penn World Table the users are offered two different series of data for China. "China Version 1" uses the official growth rates for the whole period. "China Version 2" uses the recent modifications of official Chinese growth rates. We have chosen to include China Version 1.

4.49.1 pwt_gc Share of government consumption at current PPPs

Share of government consumption at current PPPs



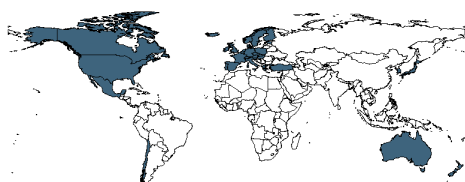
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



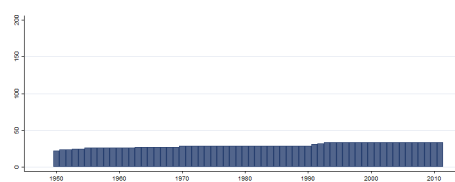
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1835 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 54

4.49.2 pwt_hci Human Capital Index

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



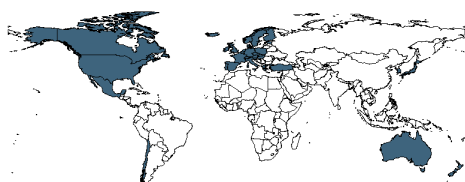
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



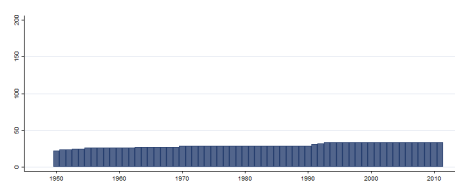
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1835 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 54

4.49.3 pwt_pop Population (in millions)

Population (in millions)



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



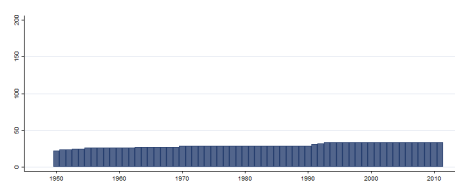
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1835 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 54

4.49.4 pwt_rgd Real GDP at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar)

Real GDP at constant 2005 national prices (in mil. 2005US dollar)



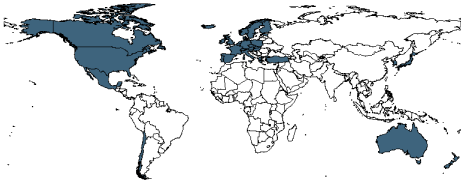
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



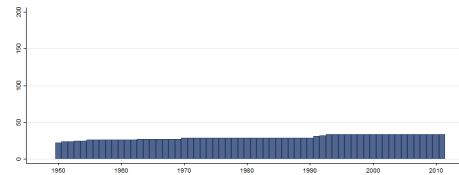
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1835 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 54

4.49.5 pwt_rt Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs

Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs



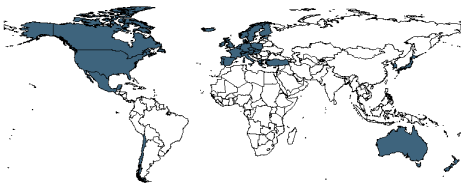
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



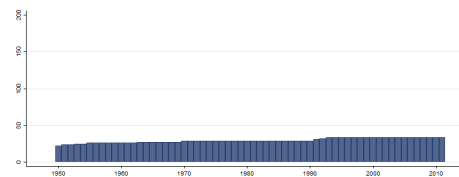
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1835 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 54

4.49.6 pwt_sgcf Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs

Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs



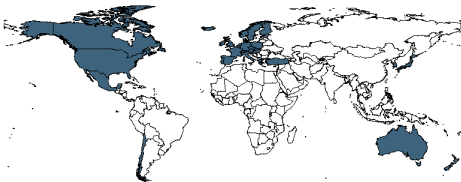
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



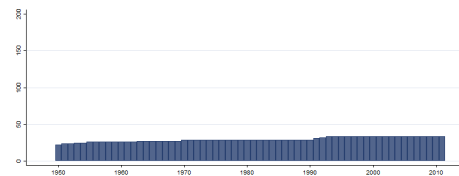
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1835 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 54

4.49.7 pwt_shhc Share of household consumption at current PPPs

Share of household consumption at current PPPs



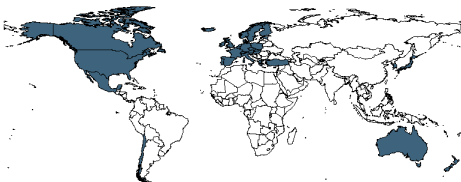
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



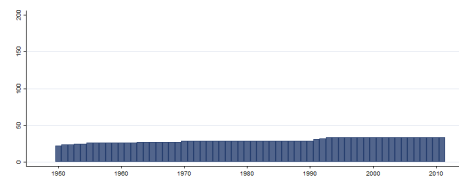
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1835 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 54

4.49.8 pwt_slcgdp Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices

Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices



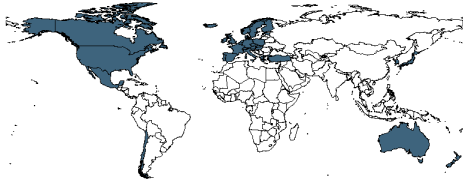
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



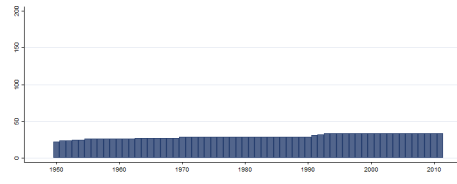
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1835 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 54

4.49.9 pwt_xr Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)

Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated)



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1835 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 54

4.50 Teorell, Dahlström and Dahlberg

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

The QoG Expert-Survey The QoG Survey is a data set on the structure and behavior of public administration, based on a web survey. The dataset covers key dimensions of quality of government, such as politicization, professionalization, openness, and impartiality.

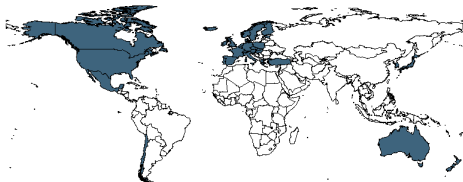
Included in the QoG dataset are three indexes, each based on a group of questions from the survey. When constructing the indexes we excluded countries with less than three responding experts. (Two indexes are listed below. The third index is listed in the "What It Is" section.)

The confidence interval variables give the higher and lower limits of the 95% confidence interval.

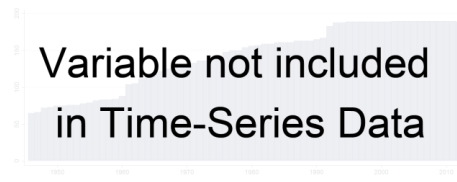
4.50.1 qs_impar Impartial Public Administration

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

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



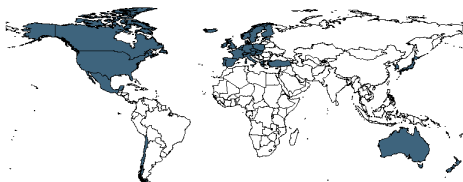
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



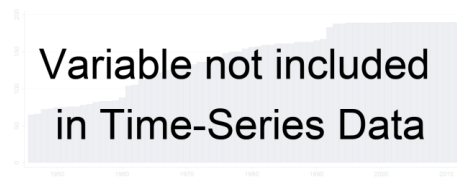
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.50.2 qs_impar_cih Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (High)



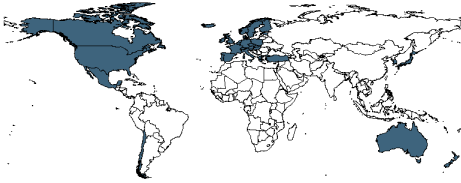
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



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

4.50.3 qs_impar_cil Impartial Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Impartial Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low)



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

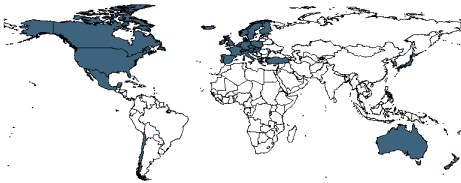
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.50.4 qs_proff Professional Public Administration

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

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



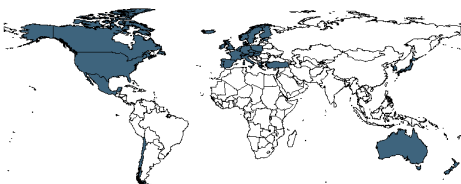
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33

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

4.50.5 qs_proff_cih Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (High)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (High)



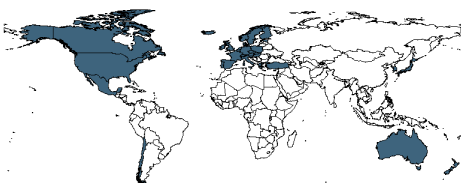
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33

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

4.50.6 qs_proff_cil Professional Public Administration - Confidence Interval (Low)

Professional Public Administration Confidence Interval (Low)



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

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

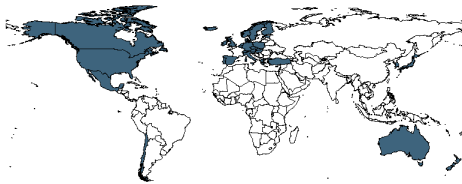
4.51 Philip G. Roeder

<http://weber.ucsd.edu/~proeder/elf.htm>
(Roeder, 2001)(2014-03-06)

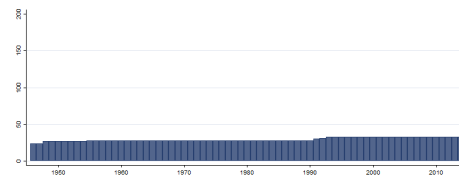
Ethnolinguistic Fractionalization (ELF) Indices, 1961 and 1985 Indices are computed from population estimates of different sources. For details, please follow link above.

4.51.1 r_elf85 Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985

Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 1985: Reflects probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same ethnolinguistic group, where the latter is defined without collapsing any sub-groups in the sources. (For original sources, see Roeder 2001).



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



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2014
N: 33 n: 2032 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 62

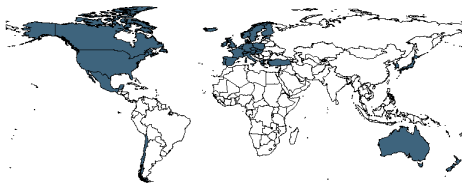
4.52 Michael L Ross

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

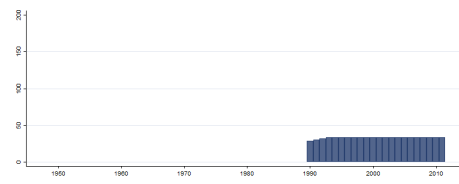
Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2011 Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. Oil production and prices data are for 1932-2011; gas production and prices are for 1955-2011; export and net export data are for 1986-2010. See codebook for details. This dataset extends and (slightly) corrects my earlier datasets on oil and gas; it also includes new data on exports and net exports.

4.52.1 ross_gas_exp Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year

Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year



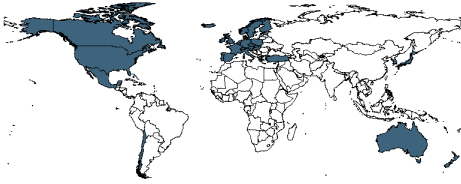
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



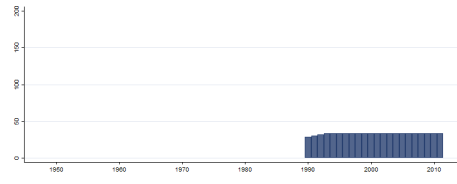
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 737 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

4.52.2 ross_gas_netexp Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollar



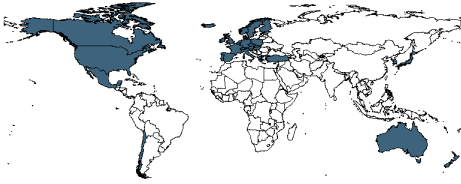
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



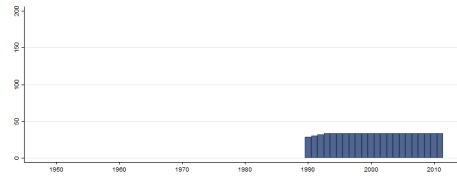
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 737 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

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

Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar



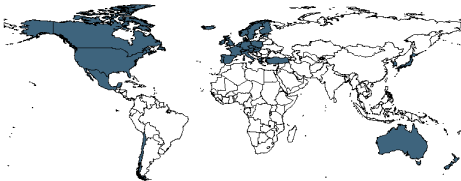
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



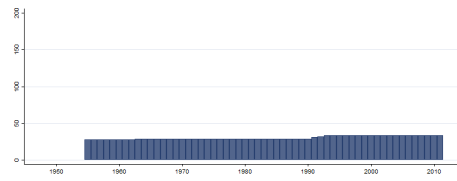
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 737 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

4.52.4 ross_gas_price Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe

Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



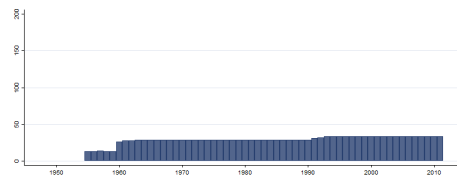
Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1745 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 51

4.52.5 ross_gas_prod Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.

Gas production, million barrels oil equiv.



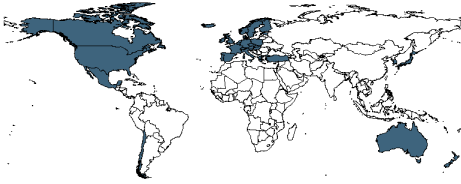
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



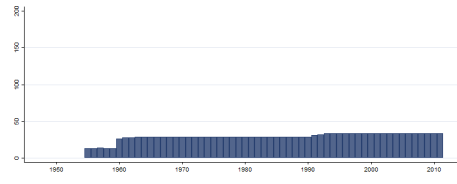
Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1669 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 49

4.52.6 ross_gas_value Gas production value in 2009 dollars

Gas production value in 2009 dollars



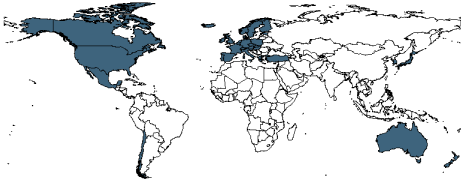
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



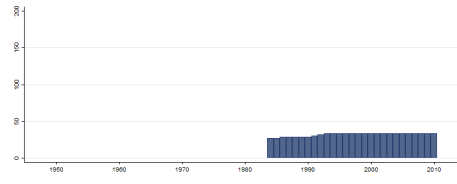
Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1669 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 49

4.52.7 ross_oil_exp Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day

Oil exports, thousands of barrel per day



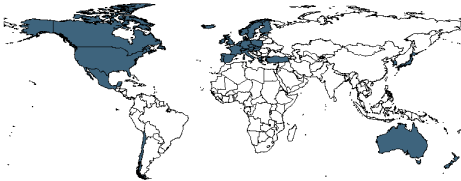
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



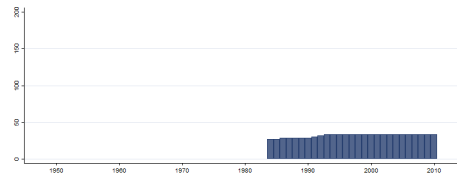
Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 873 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 26

4.52.8 ross_oil_netexp Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar

Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollar



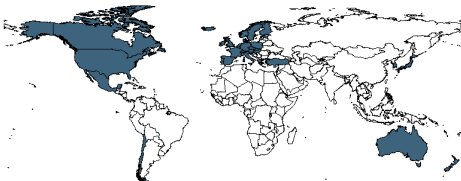
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



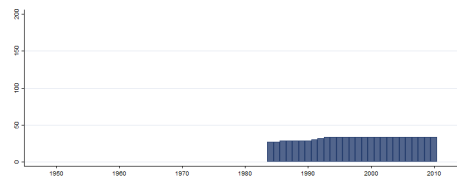
Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 873 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 26

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

Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollar



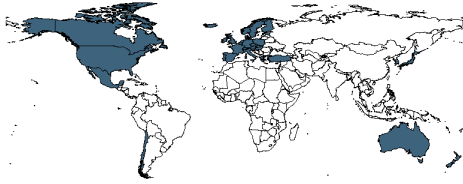
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



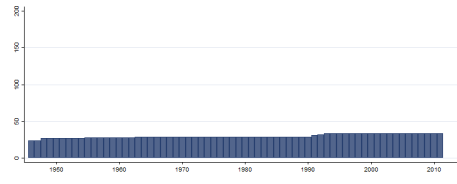
Min. Year:1984 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 873 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 26

4.52.10 ross_oil_price Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl

Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl



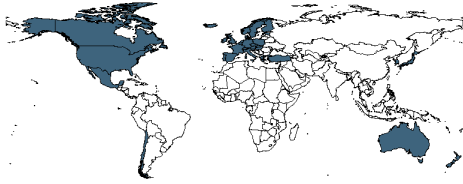
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



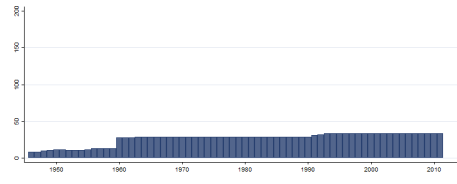
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1982 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 58

4.52.11 ross_oil_prod Oil production in metric tons

Oil production in metric tons



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



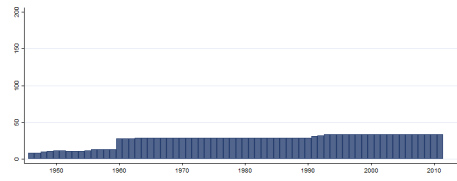
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1763 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 52

4.52.12 ross_oil_value Oil production value in 2009 dollars

Oil production value in 2009 dollars



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1763 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 52

4.53 Reporters Sans Frontières

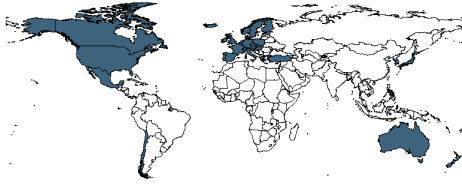
<http://en.rsf.org/>
(Not-Available, 2014q)(2014-08-28)

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

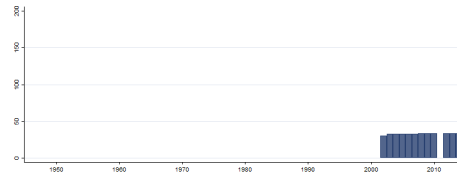
4.53.1 rsf_pfi Press Freedom Index

The Press Freedom index measures the amount of freedom journalists and the media have in each country and the efforts made by governments to see that press freedom is respected. It does not take account of all human rights violations, only those that affect press freedom. Neither is it an indicator of the quality of a country's media.

Note: With the exception of the year 2012 the index ranges between 0 (total press freedom) and 100 (no press freedom). However for the 2012 data release RSF changed the scale so that negative values can be and indeed are assigned to countries with more press freedom. We have decided leave the data as is.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



Min. Year:2002 Max. Year: 2014
N: 34 n: 399 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 12

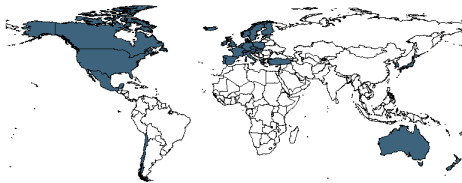
4.54 OECD

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

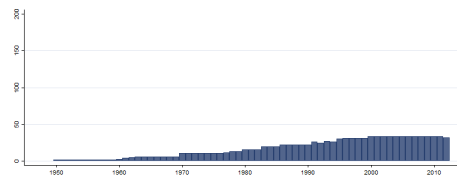
Social Expenditure - Reference series The Reference Series is a subset of the OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX) database, has been developed in order to serve a growing need for indicators of social policy. It provides a unique tool for monitoring trends in aggregate social expenditure and analysing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

4.54.1 socx_ahw Average hours actually worked

Average hours actually worked



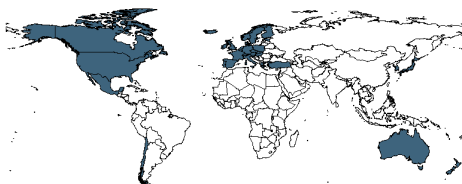
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



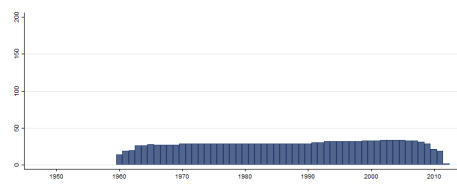
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1105 \bar{N} : 18 \bar{T} : 33

4.54.2 socx_alcohol Alcohol consumption among population aged 15 and over

Alcohol consumption among population aged 15 and over



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



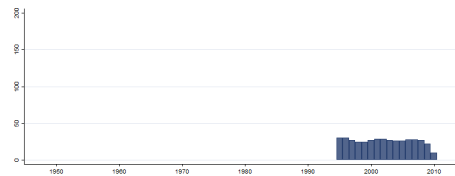
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1505 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 44

4.54.3 socx_aqua Aquaculture

Aquaculture

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



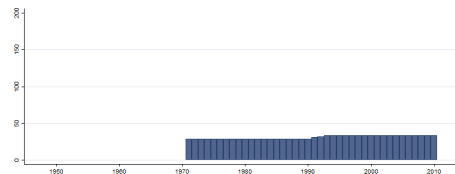
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33 n: 416 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 13

4.54.4 socx_co2 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion



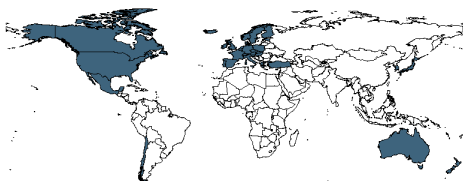
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1255 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 37

4.54.5 socx_comm Communications

Communications



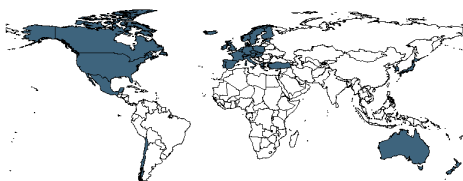
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34

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

4.54.6 socx_cpi CPI: all items

CPI: all items



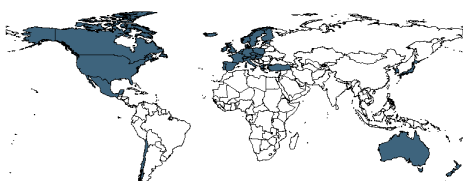
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



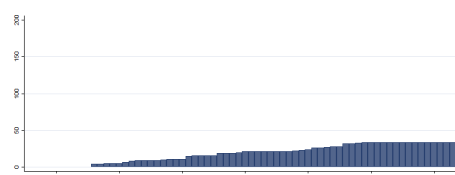
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1651 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 49

4.54.7 socx_cpie CPI: energy

CPI: energy



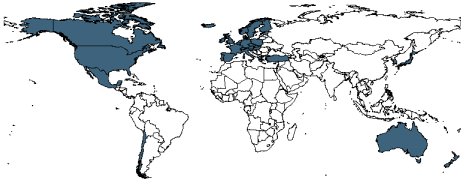
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



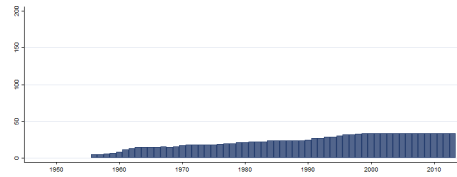
Min. Year:1956 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1252 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 37

4.54.8 socx_cpif CPI: food

CPI: food



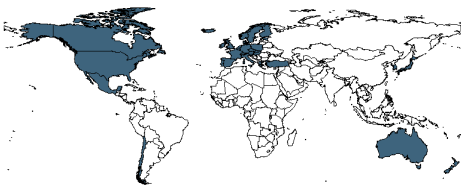
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



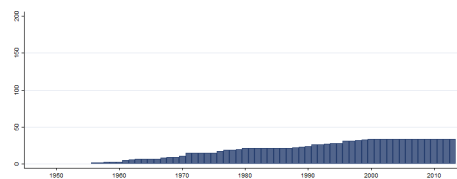
Min. Year:1956 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1355 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 40

4.54.9 socx_cpinfne CPI: all items non food non energy

CPI: all items non food non energy



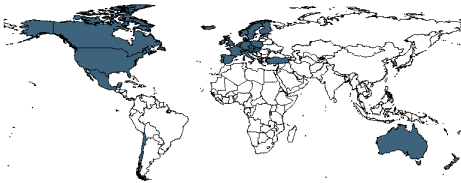
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



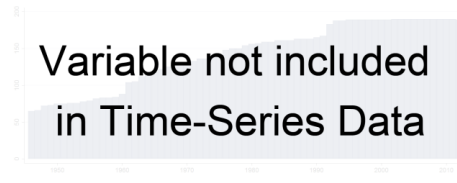
Min. Year:1956 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1214 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 36

4.54.10 socx_edubus Population aged 25-64 with below upper secondary level of education

Population aged 25-64 with below upper secondary level of education



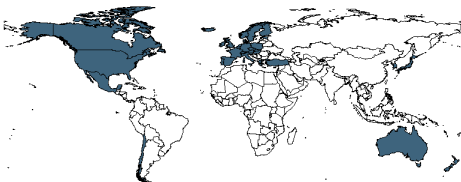
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



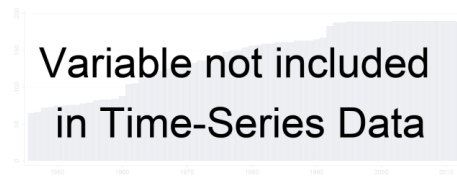
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.11 socx_edutert Population aged 25-64 with tertiary level of education

Population aged 25-64 with tertiary level of education



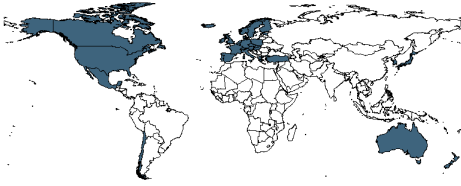
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



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

4.54.12 socx_eduusps Population aged 25-64 with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary level

Population aged 25-64 with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary level



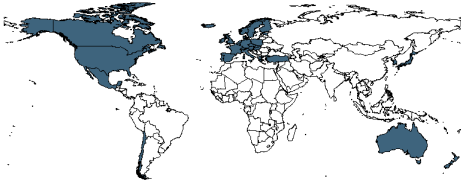
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.54.13 socx_elect Electricity

Electricity



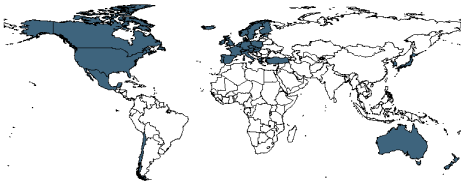
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

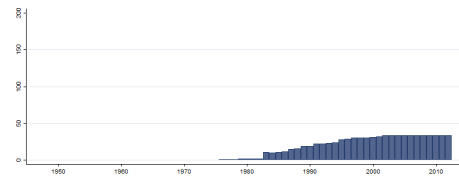
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.14 socx_emppt Incidence of part-time employment

Incidence of part-time employment



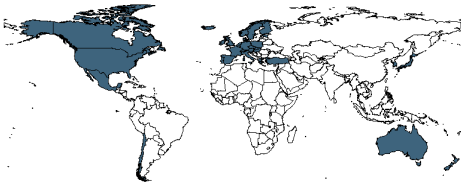
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



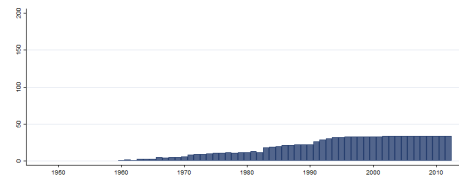
Min. Year:1976 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 799 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 24

4.54.15 socx_empr Employment rates: total

Employment rates: total



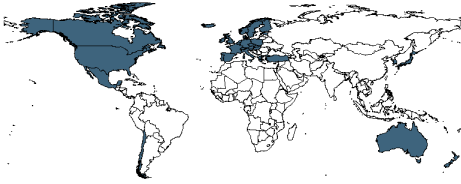
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



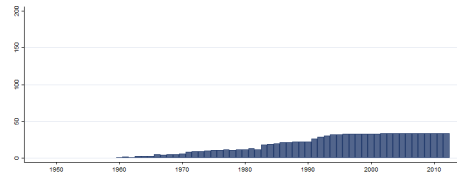
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1054 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 31

4.54.16 socx_empr1524 Employment rates for age group 15-24

Employment rates for age group 15-24



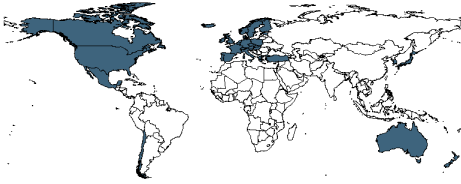
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



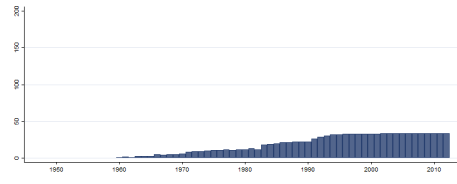
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1054 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 31

4.54.17 socx_empr2554 Employment rates for age group 25-54

Employment rates for age group 25-54



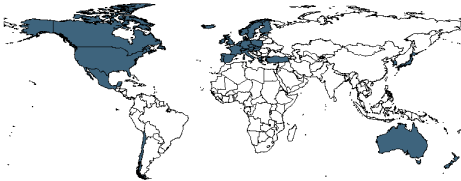
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



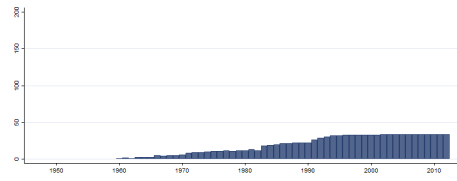
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1054 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 31

4.54.18 socx_empr5564 Employment rates for age group 55-64

Employment rates for age group 55-64



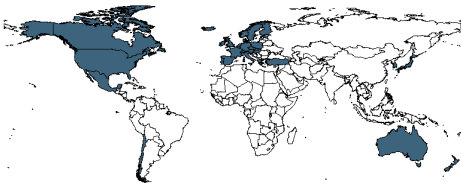
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



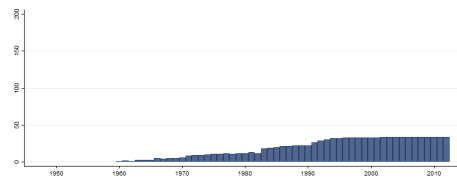
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1054 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 31

4.54.19 socx_emprf Employment rates: women

Employment rates: women



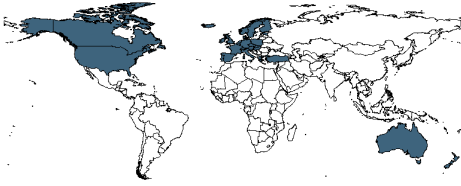
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1054 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 31

4.54.20 socx_emprfb Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Total

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Total



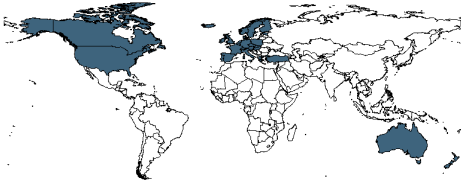
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30

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

4.54.21 socx_emprfbhd Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: High

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: High



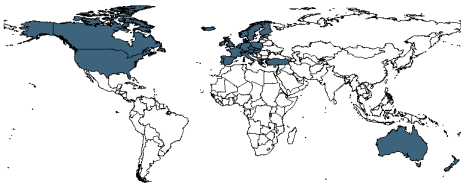
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30

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

4.54.22 socx_emprfbhd Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Low

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment: Low



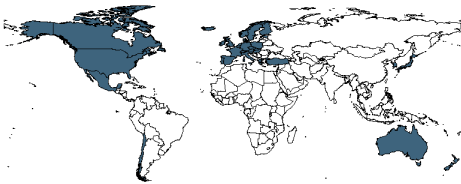
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

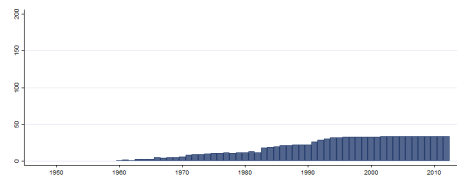
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.23 socx_emprm Employment rates: men

Employment rates: men



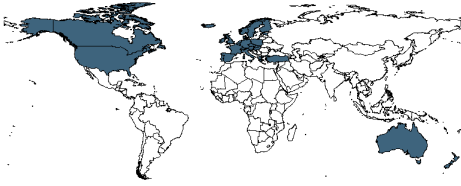
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1054 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 31

4.54.24 socx_emprnb Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Low

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: low



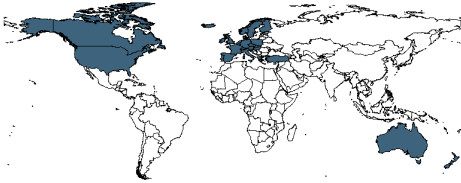
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30

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

4.54.25 socx_emprnbhd Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: High

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: High



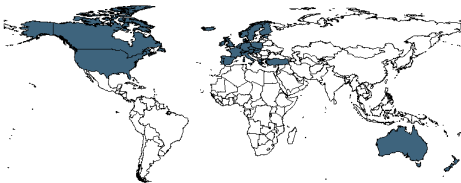
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30

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

4.54.26 socx_emprnbhd Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Total

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment: Total



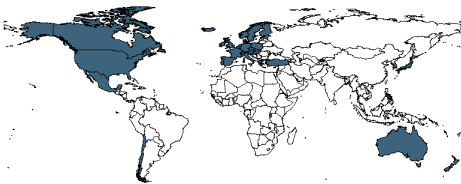
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

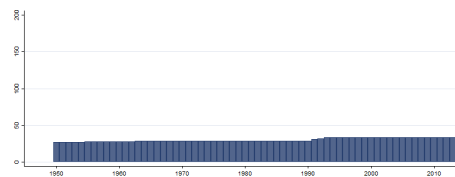
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.27 socx_ep Elderly population (age 65 and over)

Elderly population (age 65 and over)



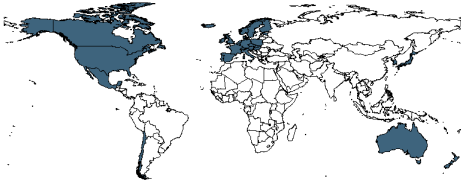
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1948 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.54.28 socx_expedups Expenditure in primary; secondary and post-secondary non-tertiray education

Expenditure in primary; secondary and post-secondary non-tertiray education



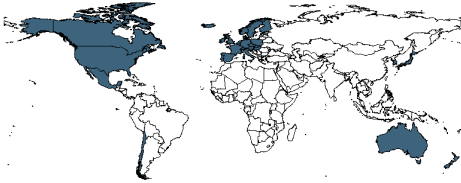
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 32

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

4.54.29 socx_expedupu Public expenditure on education: all levels of education - as % of GDP

Public expenditure on education: all levels of education - as % of GDP



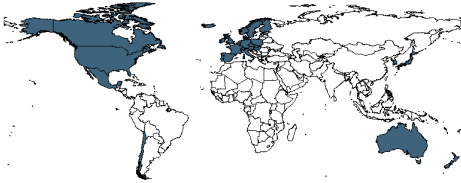
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 31

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.54.30 socx_expedupsp Public Exp. on Education: prim, sec, post-sec.

Public expenditure on education: primary; secondary and post-secondary non terti



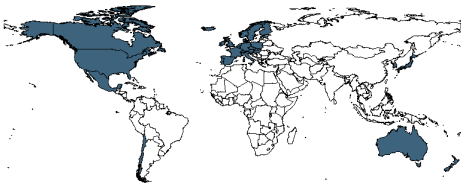
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 32

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

4.54.31 socx_expeduput Public expenditure on education: tertiary education - as % of GDP

Public expenditure on education: tertiary education - as % of GDP



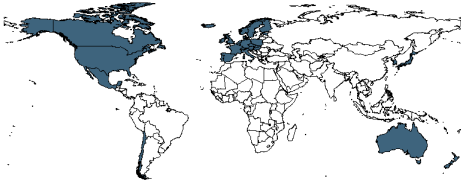
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 31

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

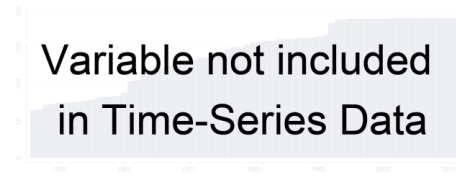
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.32 socx_expedut Expenditure in tertiary education

Expenditure in tertiary education



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

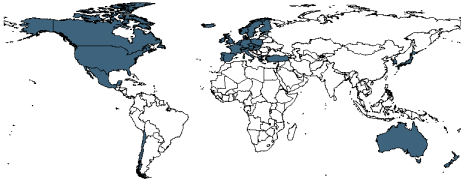


Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

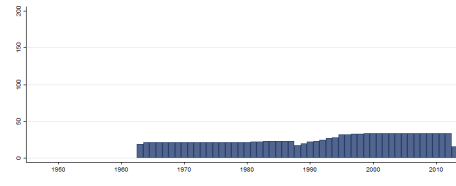
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.33 socx_expg Exports of goods

Exports of goods



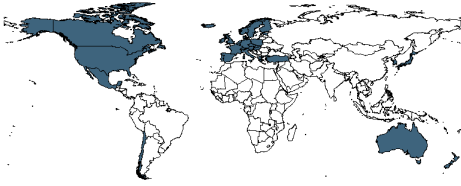
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



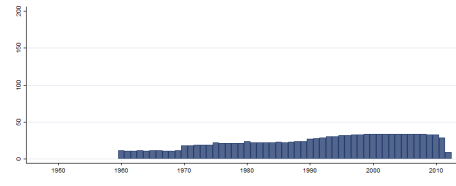
Min. Year:1963 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1319 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 39

4.54.34 socx_exph Total expenditure on health

Total expenditure on health



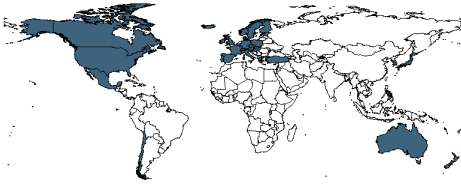
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



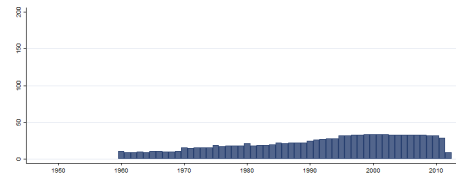
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1260 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 37

4.54.35 socx_exphpr Private expenditure on health

Private expenditure on health



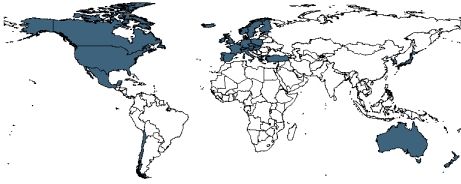
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



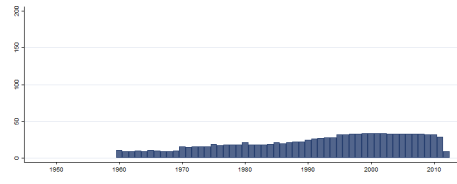
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1176 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 35

4.54.36 socx_exphu Public expenditure on health

Public expenditure on health



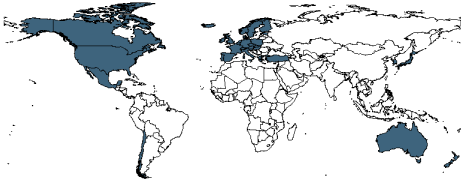
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



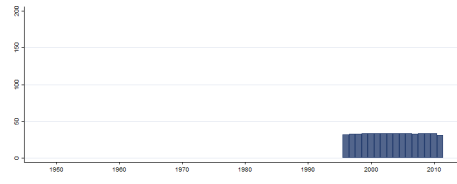
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1166 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 34

4.54.37 socx_expict Exports of ICT goods

Exports of ICT goods



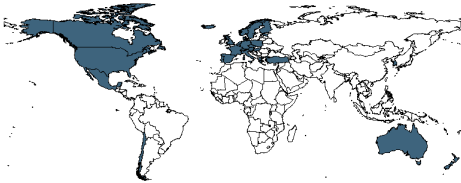
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



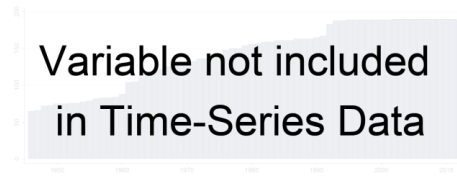
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 536 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 16

4.54.38 socx_exppenpr Private pension expenditure

Private pension expenditure



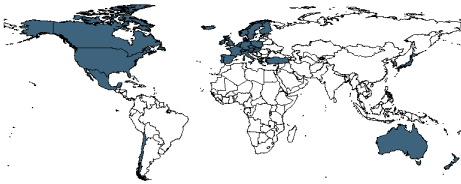
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31



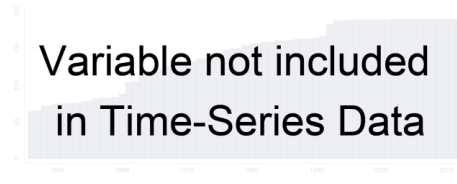
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.39 socx_exppenpu Public pension expenditure

Public pension expenditure



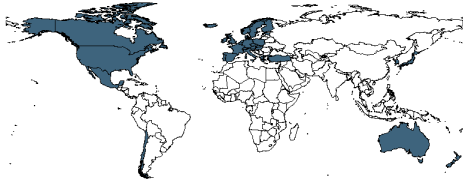
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34



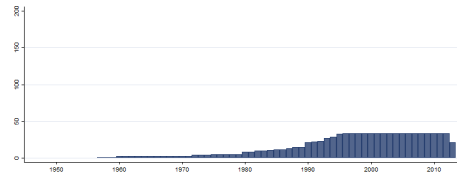
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.40 socx_exps Exports of services

Exports of services



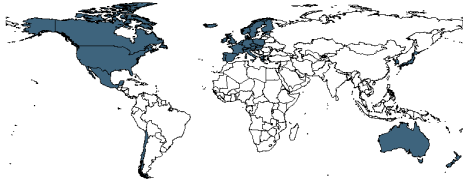
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



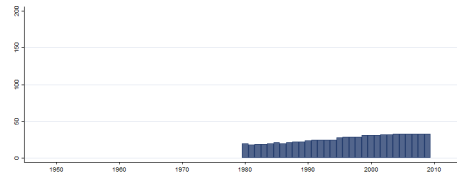
Min. Year:1957 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 944 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 28

4.54.41 socx_expsocpr Private social expenditure

Private social expenditure



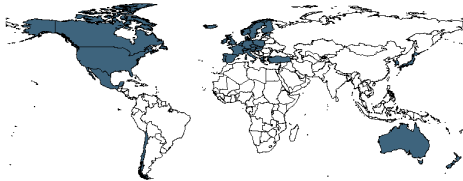
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 33



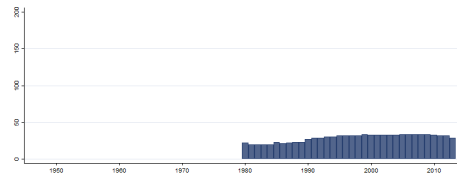
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2009
N: 33 n: 796 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 24

4.54.42 socx_expsocpu Public social expenditure

Public social expenditure



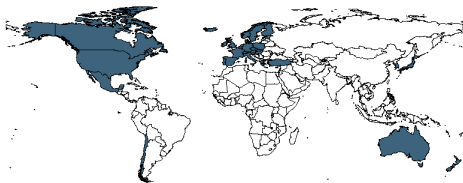
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



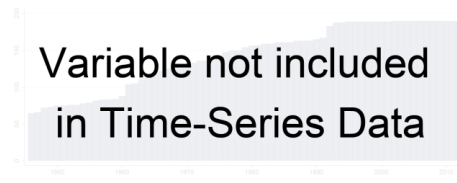
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 982 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 29

4.54.43 socx_fbb Fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants



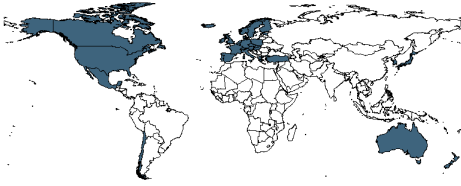
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



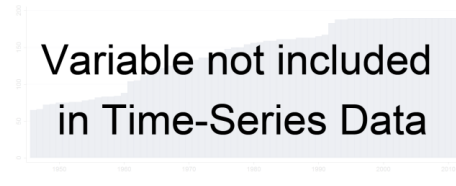
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.44 socx_fdi Total FDI Index

Total FDI Index



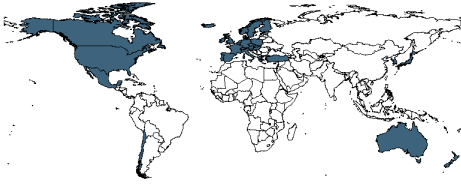
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



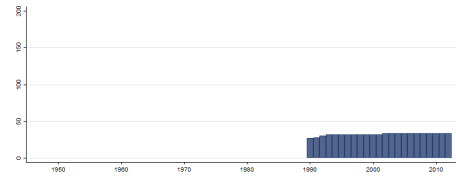
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.45 socx_fdiin Inflows of foreign direct investment

Inflows of foreign direct investment



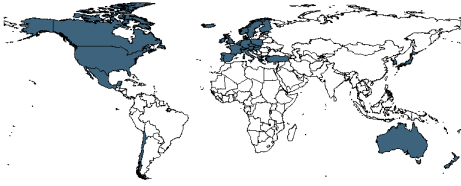
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



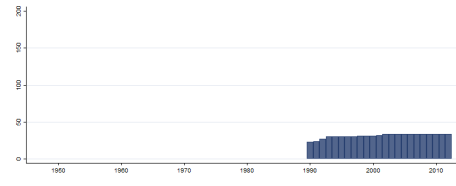
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 747 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 22

4.54.46 socx_fdiout Outflows of foreign direct investment

Outflows of foreign direct investment



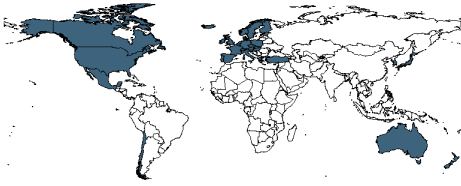
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



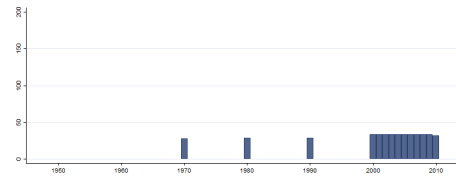
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 723 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 21

4.54.47 socx_fertility Total fertility rates

Total fertility rates



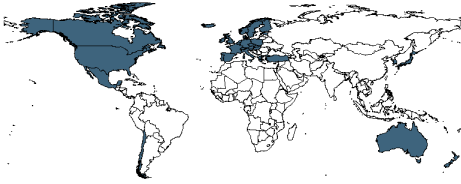
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



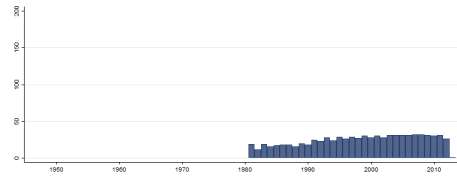
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 458 \bar{N} : 11 \bar{T} : 13

4.54.48 socx_gderd Gross domestic expenditure on R&D

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D



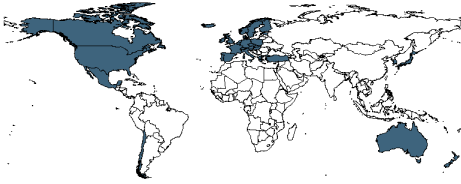
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



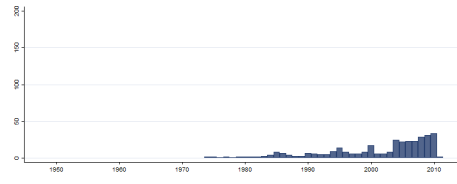
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 807 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 24

4.54.49 socx_ginilvl Income inequality: Gini coefficient; level; late 2000s

Income inequality: Gini coefficient; level; late 2000s



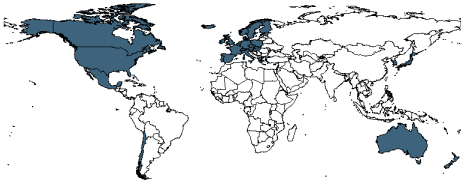
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



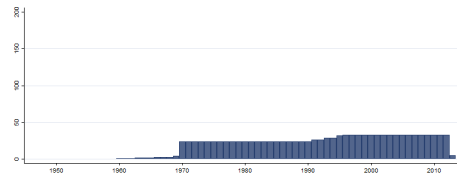
Min. Year:1974 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 348 \bar{N} : 9 \bar{T} : 10

4.54.50 socx_gnic Gross national income per capita

Gross national income per capita



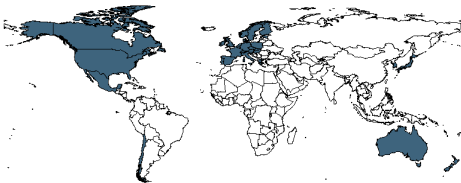
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



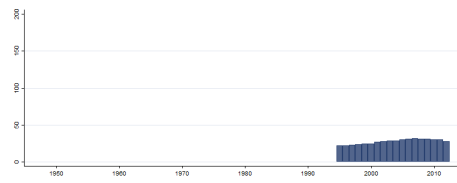
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33 n: 1234 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 37

4.54.51 socx_govdebt General government debt

General government debt



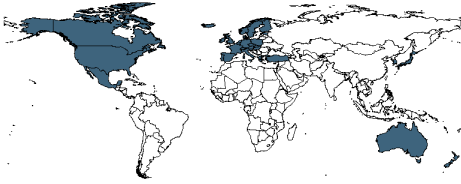
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32



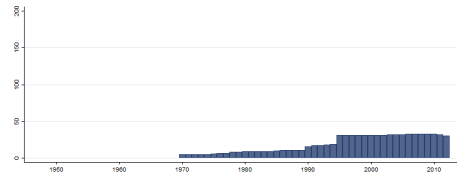
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 497 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 16

4.54.52 socx_govexp General government expenditures

General government expenditures



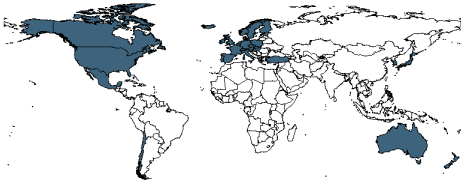
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



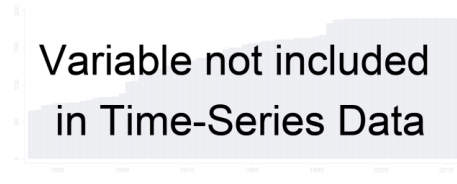
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 818 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 25

4.54.53 socx_govexpc General government expenditures per capita

General government expenditures per capita



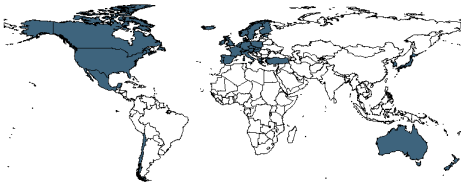
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



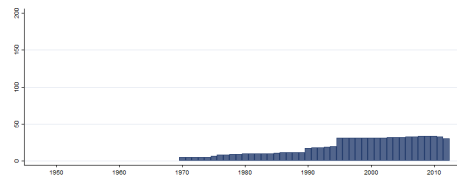
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.54 socx_govlend General government net lending

General government net lending



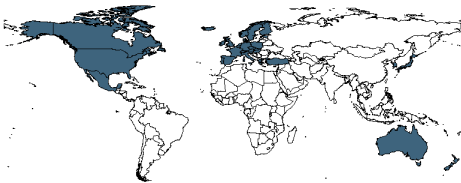
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



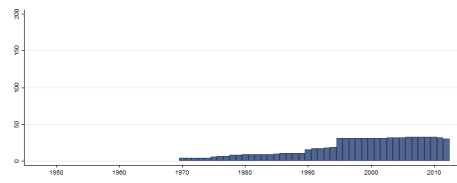
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 842 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 25

4.54.55 socx_govrev General government revenues

General government revenues



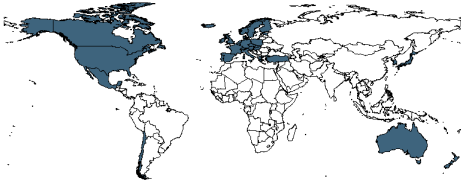
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



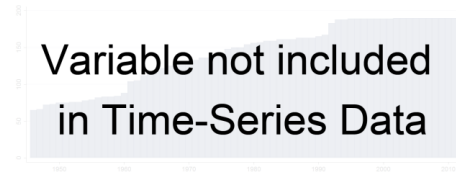
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 813 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 25

4.54.56 socx_govrevc General government revenues per capita

General government revenues per capita



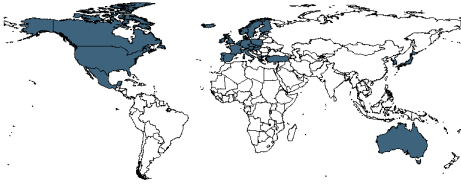
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



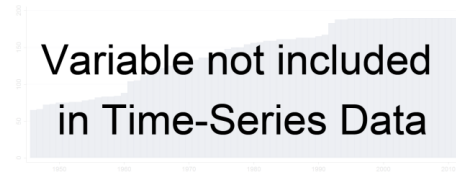
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.57 socx_hhwac Percentage of households with access to home computers

Percentage of households with access to home computers



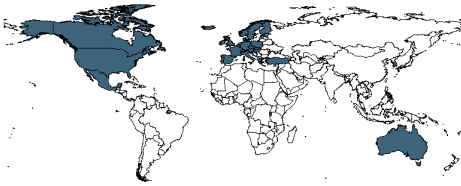
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31



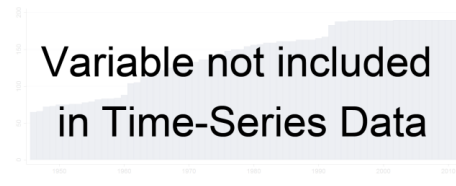
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.58 socx_hhwai Percentage of households with access to the internet

Percentage of households with access to the internet



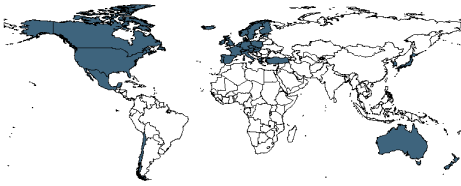
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31



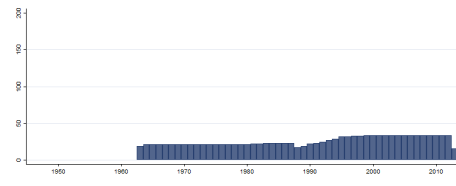
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.59 socx_impj Imports of goods

Imports of goods



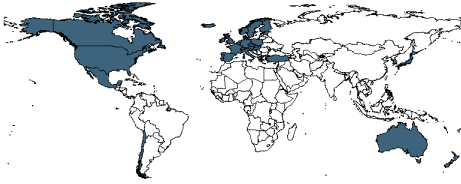
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



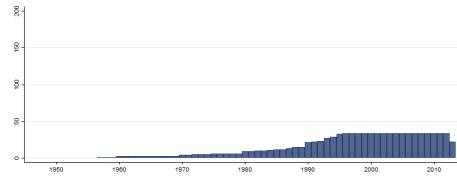
Min. Year:1963 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1319 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 39

4.54.60 socximps Imports of services

Imports of services



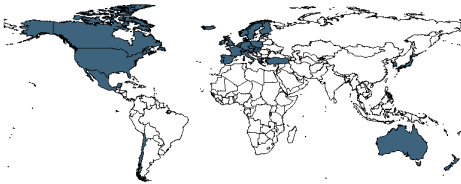
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



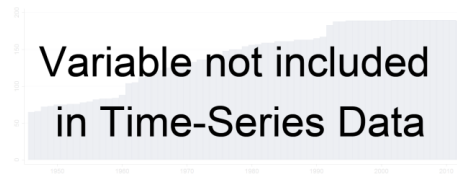
Min. Year:1957 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 957 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 28

4.54.61 socx_ineq5010 Income inequality: interdecile ratio P50/P10; level; late 2000s

Income inequality: interdecile ratio P50/P10; level; late 2000s



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



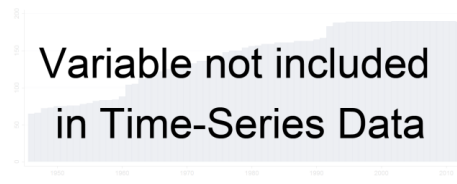
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.62 socx_ineq9010 Income inequality: interdecile ratio P90/P10; level; late 2000s

Income inequality: interdecile ratio P90/P10; level; late 2000s



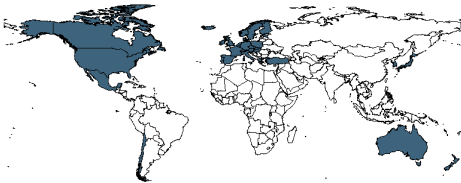
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



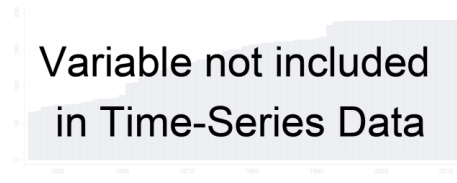
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.63 socx_ineq9050 Income inequality: interdecile ratio P90/P50; level; late 2000s

Income inequality: interdecile ratio P90/P50; level; late 2000s



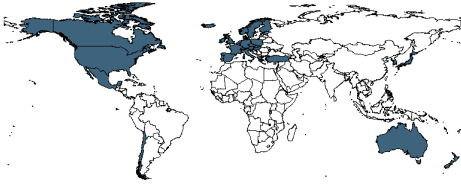
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



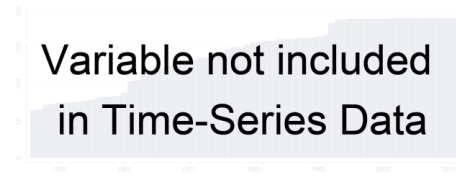
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.64 socx_infmort Infant mortality rate, 2010

Infant mortality rate, 2010



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

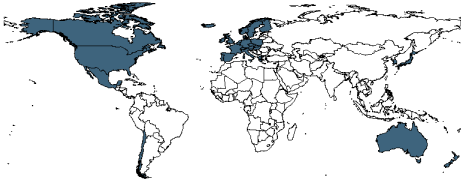


Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

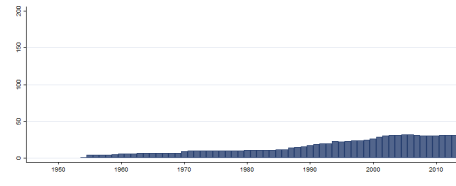
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.65 socx_interest Long-term interest rates

Long-term interest rates



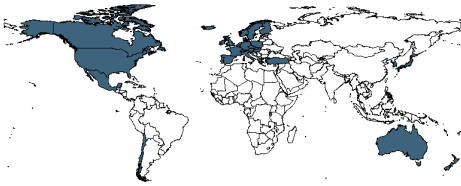
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 32



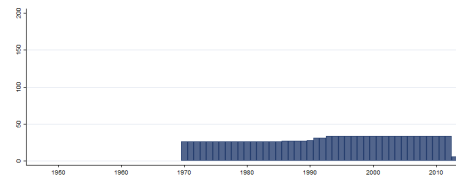
Min. Year:1954 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32 n: 954 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 30

4.54.66 socx_intexpgs International exports in goods and services

International exports in goods and services



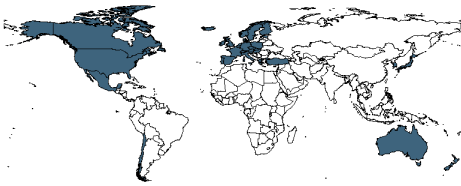
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



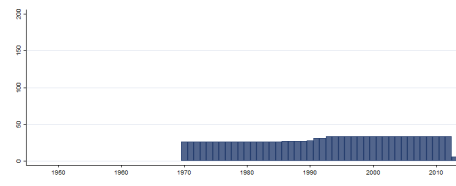
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1300 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 38

4.54.67 socx_intimpgs International imports in goods and services

International imports in goods and services



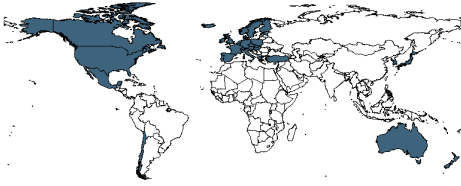
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



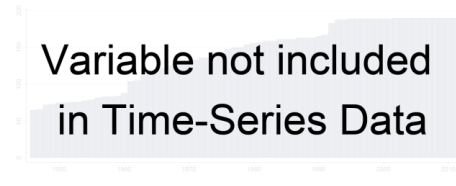
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1300 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 38

4.54.68 socx_labut Labour Utilisation

Labour Utilisation



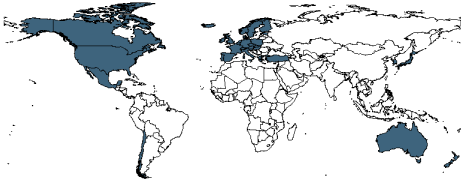
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



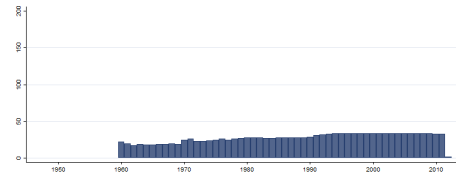
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.69 socx_lifexp Life expectancy at birth: total

Life expectancy at birth: total



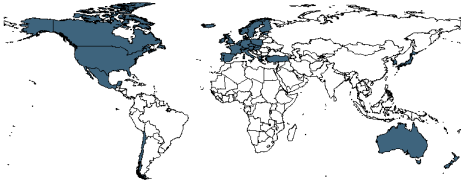
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



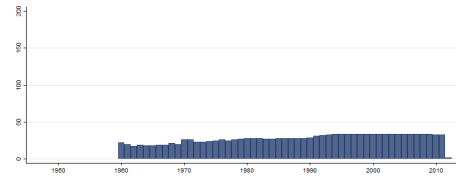
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1456 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 43

4.54.70 socx_lifexpf Life expectancy at birth: women

Life expectancy at birth: women



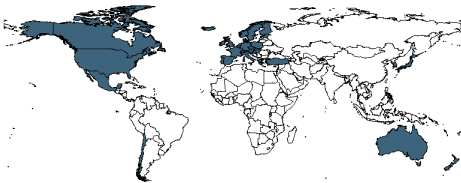
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



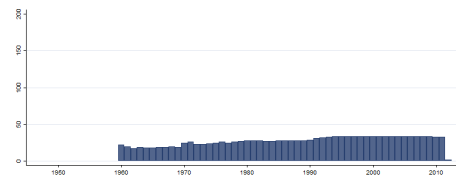
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1459 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 43

4.54.71 socx_lifexpm Life expectancy at birth: men

Life expectancy at birth: men



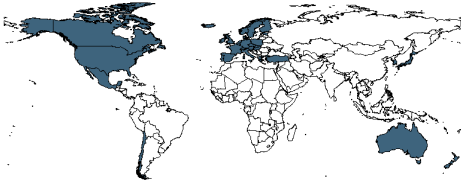
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1456 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 43

4.54.72 socx_nuclear Nuclear electricity generation; As a percentage of total electricity generation

Nuclear electricity generation; As a percentage of total electricity generation



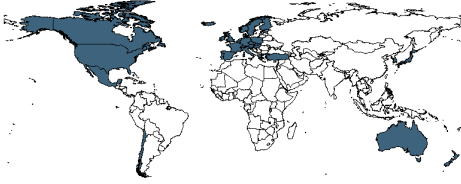
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

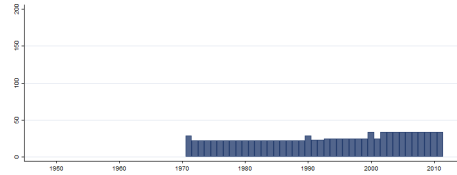
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.73 socx_oil Production of crude oil

Production of crude oil



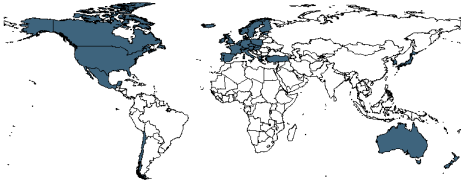
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1074 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 32

4.54.74 socx_pisamf Mean scores on the mathematics scale in PISA 2009: women

Mean scores on the mathematics scale in PISA 2009: women



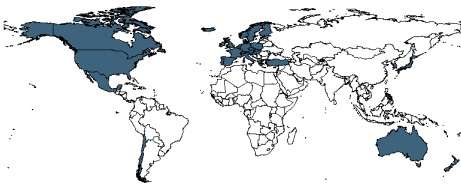
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34

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

4.54.75 socx_pisamm Mean scores on the mathematics scale in PISA 2009: men

Mean scores on the mathematics scale in PISA 2009: men



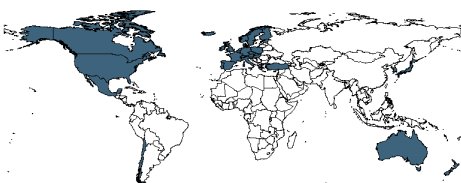
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34

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

4.54.76 socx_pisarf Mean scores on the reading scale in PISA 2009: women

Mean scores on the reading scale in PISA 2009: women



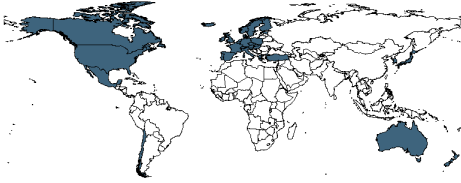
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34

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

4.54.77 socx_pisarm Mean scores on the reading scale in PISA 2009: men

Mean scores on the reading scale in PISA 2009: men



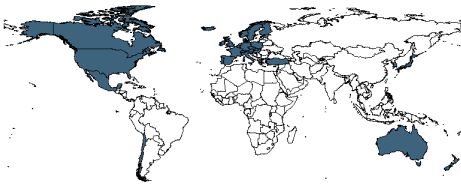
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34

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

4.54.78 socx_pisaf Mean scores on the science scale in PISA 2009: women

Mean scores on the science scale in PISA 2009: women



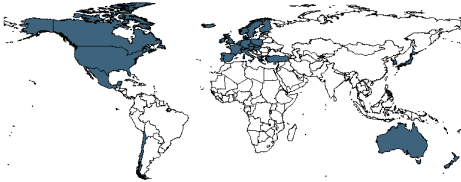
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34

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

4.54.79 socx_pisasm Mean scores on the science scale in PISA 2009: men

Mean scores on the science scale in PISA 2009: men



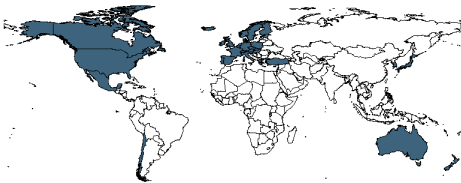
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

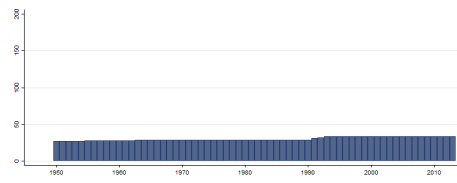
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.80 socx_pop Population levels

Population levels



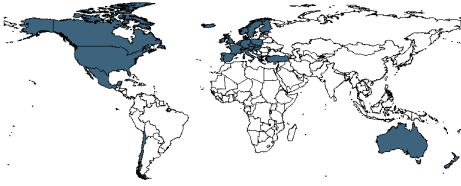
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



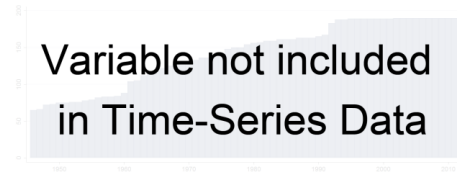
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1948 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.54.81 socx_popfbp Foreign-born population

Foreign-born population



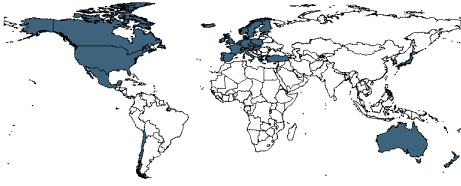
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32



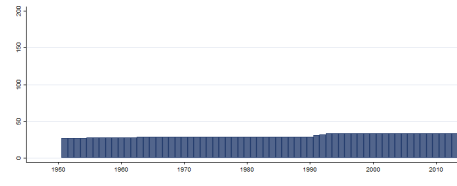
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.82 socx_popgr Population growth rates

Population growth rates



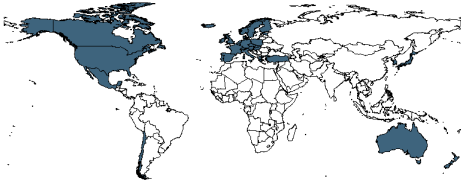
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



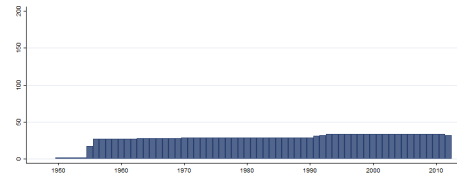
Min. Year:1951 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1921 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.54.83 socx_popwa Working Age Population

Working Age Population



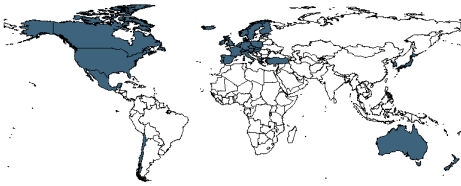
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



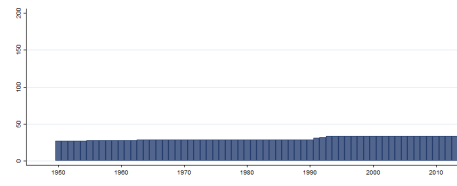
Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1762 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 52

4.54.84 socx_popy Youth population (under the age of 15)

Youth population (under the age of 15)



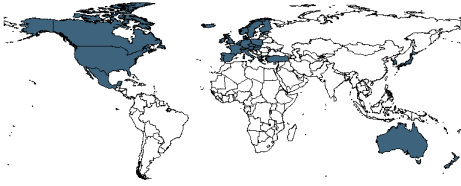
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1950 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1948 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.54.85 socx_popynedunemp1519 Unemployment Youth, 15-19

Youths?who?are?not?in?education?nor?in?employment: aged between 15 and 19



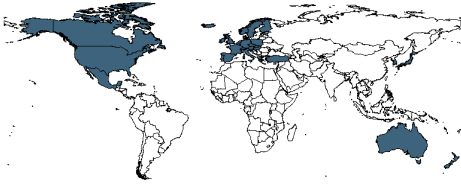
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33

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

4.54.86 socx_popynedunemp2024 Unemployment Youth, 20-24

Youths?who?are?not?in?education?nor?in?employment: aged between 20 and 24



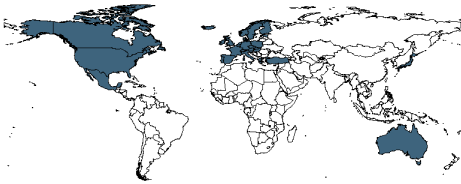
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

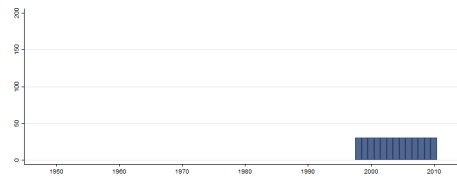
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.87 socx_ptran Passenger transport

Passenger transport



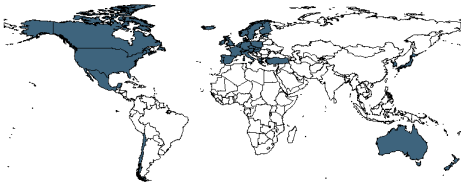
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 30



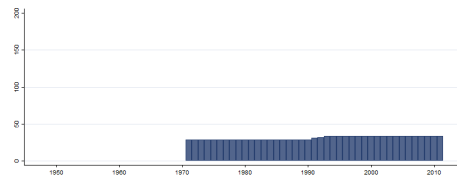
Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2010
N: 30 n: 390 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 13

4.54.88 socx_renew Contribution of renewables to energy supply

Contribution of renewables to energy supply



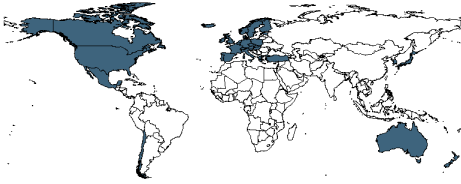
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



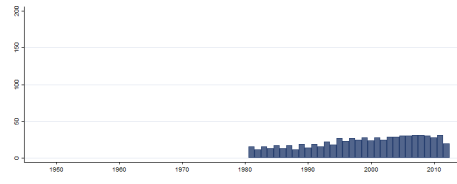
Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1289 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 38

4.54.89 socx_research Researchers

Researchers



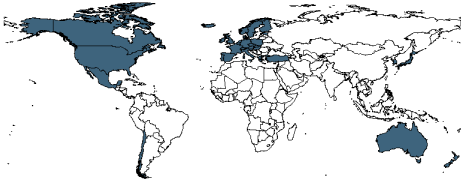
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



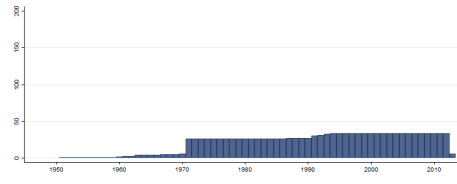
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 720 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 21

4.54.90 socx_rgdpgr Real GDP growth

Real GDP growth



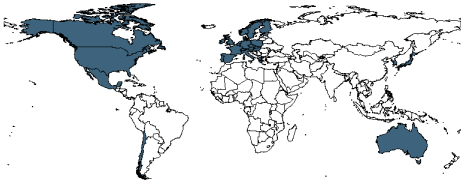
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



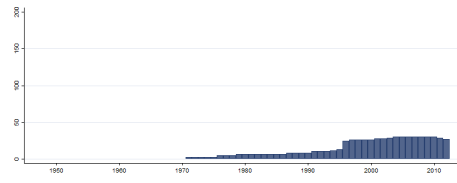
Min. Year:1951 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1324 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 39

4.54.91 socx_rhhdI Real household disposable income

Real household disposable income



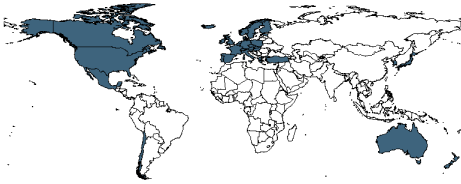
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 30



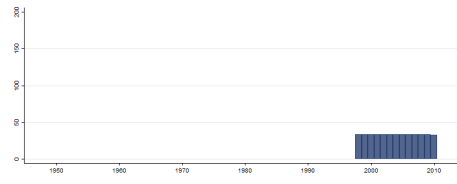
Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31 n: 656 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 21

4.54.92 socx_roadfat Road fatalities

Road fatalities



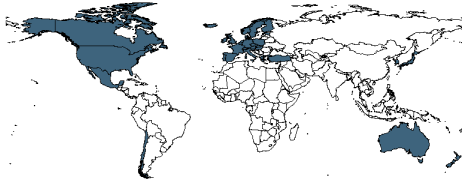
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



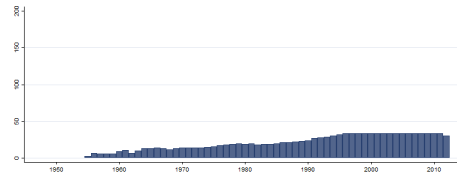
Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 441 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 13

4.54.93 socx_selfemp Self-employment rates: total

Self-employment rates: total



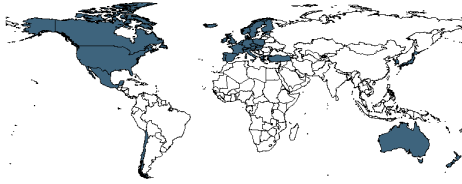
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



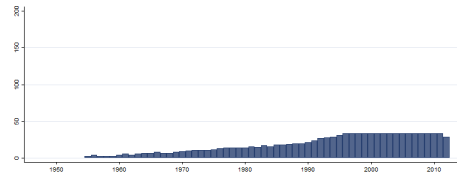
Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1250 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 37

4.54.94 socx_selfempf Self-employment rates: women

Self-employment rates: women



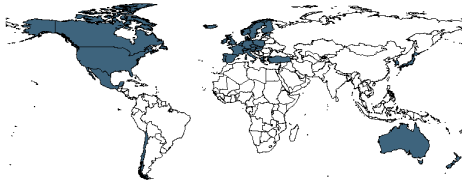
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



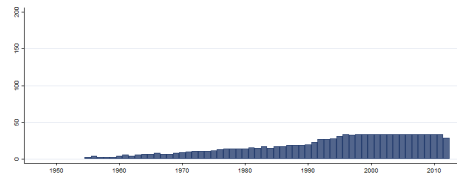
Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1105 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 33

4.54.95 socx_selfempm Self-employment rates: men

Self-employment rates: men



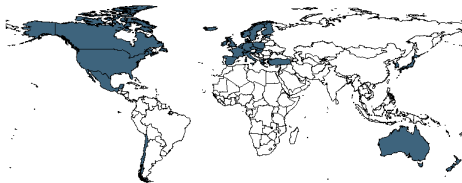
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



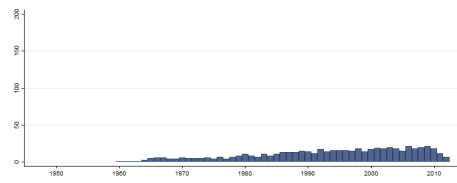
Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1095 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 32

4.54.96 socx_smoke Adult population smoking daily

Adult population smoking daily



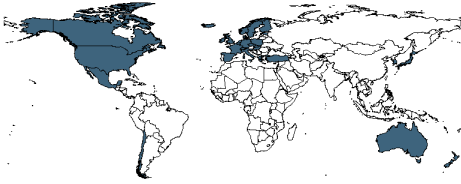
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



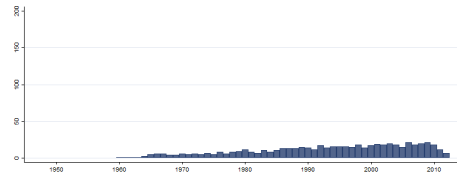
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 575 \bar{N} : 11 \bar{T} : 17

4.54.97 socx_smokef Adult population smoking daily: women

Adult population smoking daily: women



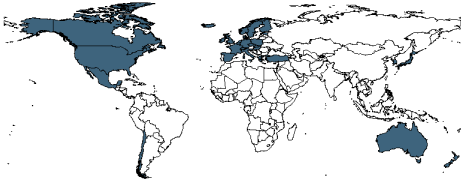
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



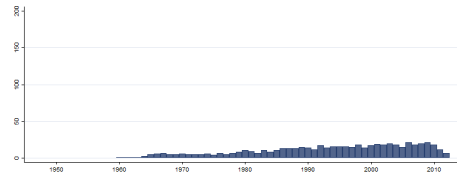
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 584 \bar{N} : 11 \bar{T} : 17

4.54.98 socx_smokem Adult population smoking daily: men

Adult population smoking daily: men



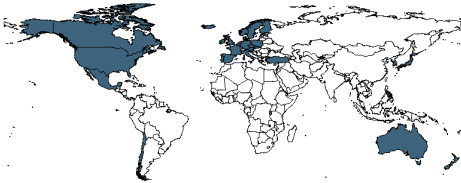
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



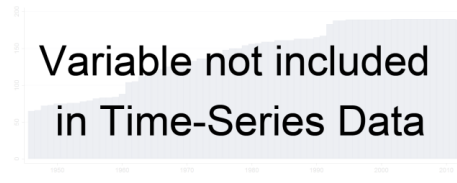
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 580 \bar{N} : 11 \bar{T} : 17

4.54.99 socx_socexp Net social expenditure

Net social expenditure



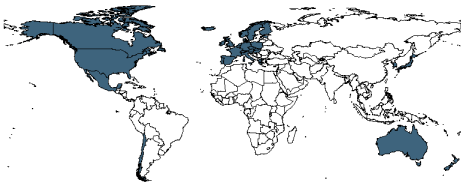
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 31



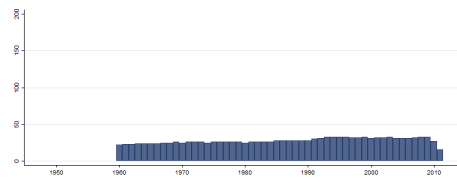
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.100 socx_suicide Suicide rates by gender: both men and women

Suicide rates by gender: both men and women



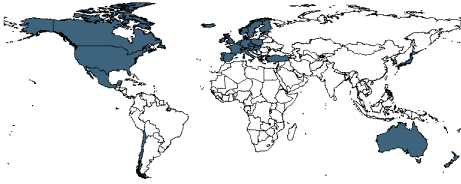
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



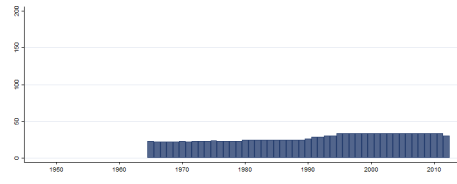
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33 n: 1447 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 44

4.54.101 socx_taxgs Taxes on goods and services

Taxes on goods and services



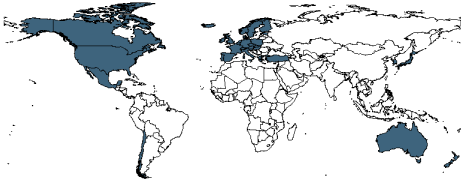
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



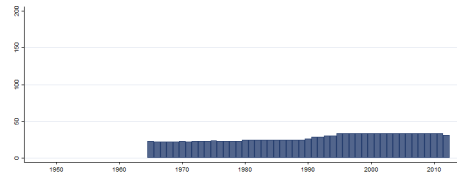
Min. Year:1965 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1343 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 40

4.54.102 socx_taxip Taxes on income and profits

Taxes on income and profits



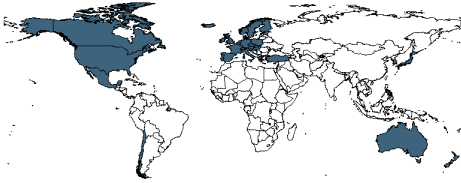
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



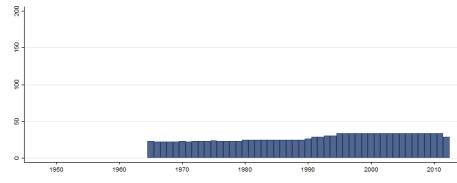
Min. Year:1965 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1344 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 40

4.54.103 socx_taxrev Total tax revenue

Total tax revenue



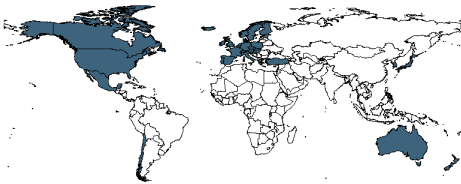
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



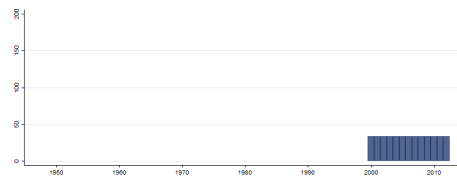
Min. Year:1965 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1342 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 39

4.54.104 socx_taxwork Taxes on the average worker

Taxes on the average worker



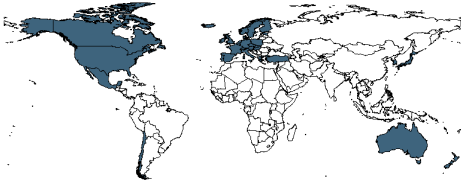
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



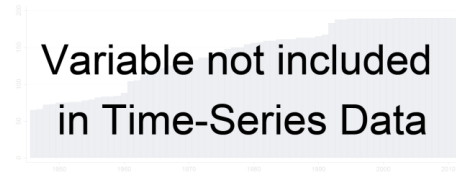
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 442 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 13

4.54.105 socx_trans Transport

Transport



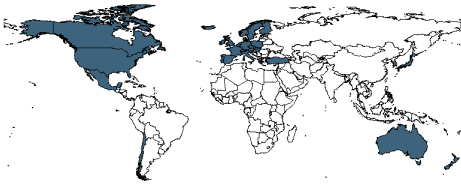
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



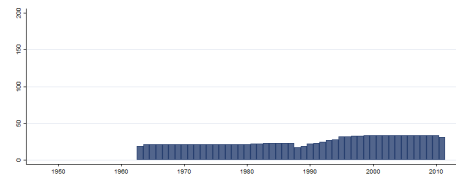
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.106 socx_trbalg Trade balance of goods

Trade balance of goods



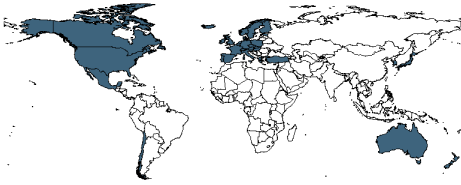
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



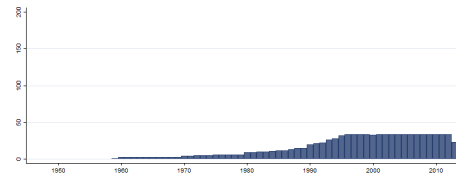
Min. Year:1963 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1265 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 37

4.54.107 socx_trbals Trade balance of services

Trade balance of services



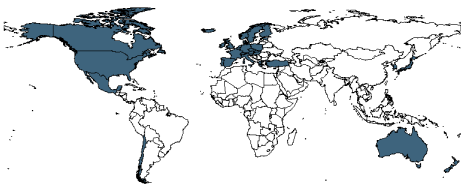
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



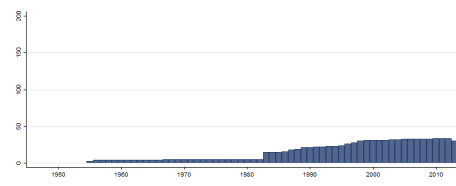
Min. Year:1959 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 949 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 28

4.54.108 socx_unemp Unemployment rates, total

Unemployment rates, total



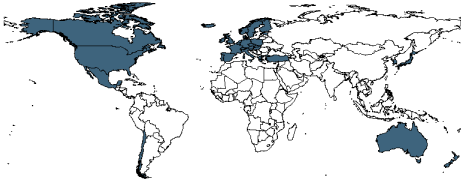
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



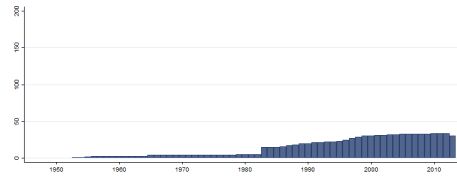
Min. Year:1955 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 950 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 28

4.54.109 socx_unempf Unemployment rates, women

Unemployment rates, women

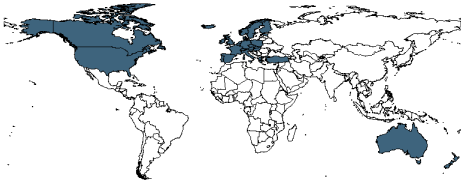


Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

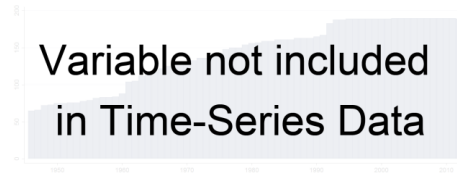


Min. Year:1953 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 916 \bar{N} : 15 \bar{T} : 27

4.54.110 socx_unempfb Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total
Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Total

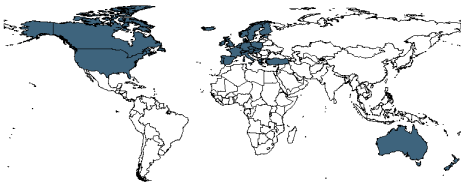


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30

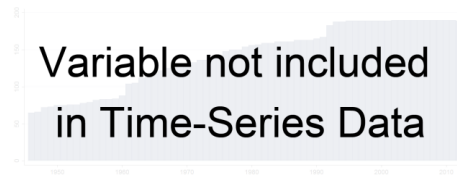


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.111 socx_unempfbf Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women
Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Women

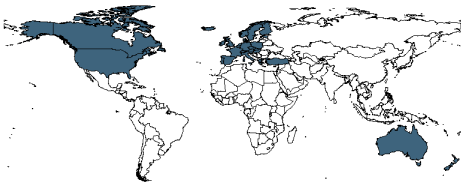


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30

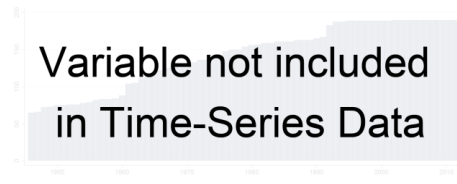


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.112 socx_unempfbm Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men
Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: Men

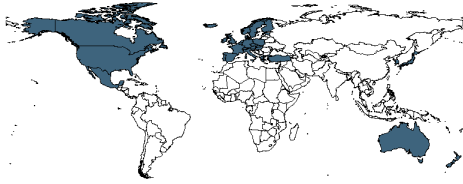


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30

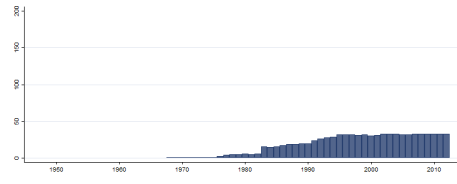


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.113 socx_unemplt Long-term unemployment
Long-term unemployment



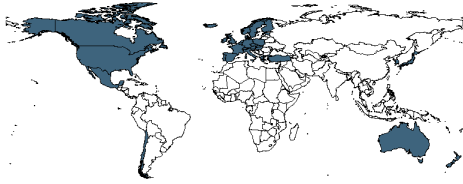
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



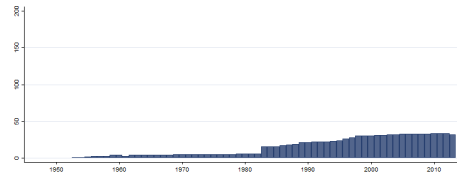
Min. Year:1968 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 872 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 26

4.54.114 socx_unempm Unemployment rates, men

Unemployment rates, men



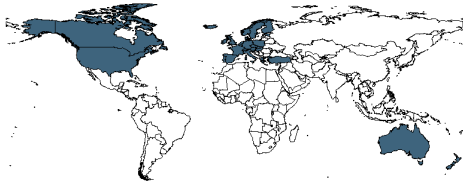
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



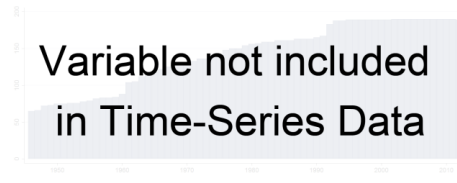
Min. Year:1953 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 952 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 28

4.54.115 socx_unempnb Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Total



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30

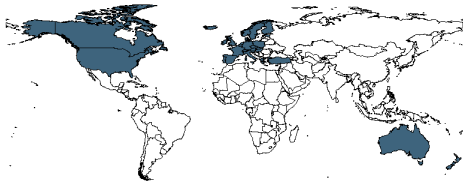


Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

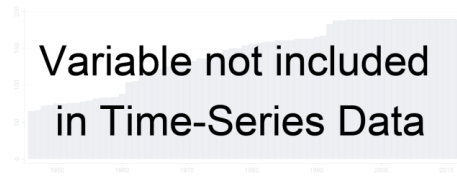
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.116 socx_unempnbf Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Women



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30

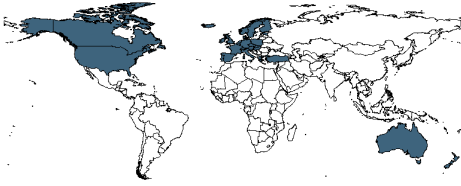


Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

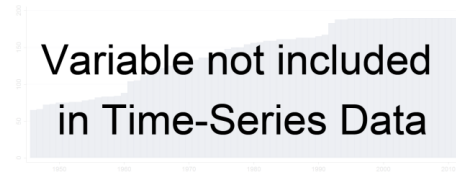
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.117 socx_unempnbm Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Men

Unemployment rates of native-born populations: Men

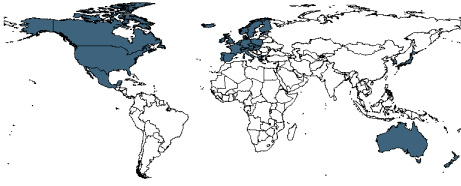


Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30

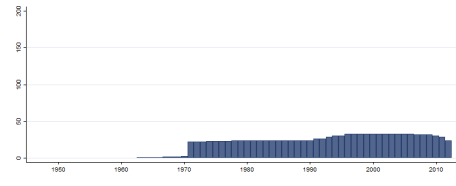


Variable not included
in Time-Series Data
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.118 socx_vaahff Value added in agriculture; hunting and forestry; fishing
Value added in agriculture; hunting and forestry; fishing

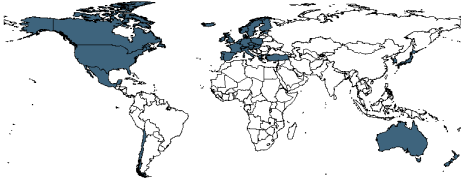


Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32

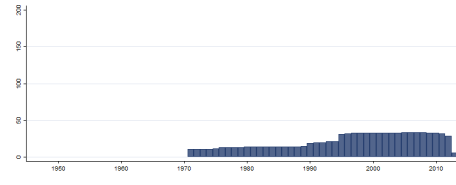


Min. Year:1963 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1166 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 35

4.54.119 socx_vac Value added in construction
Value added in construction



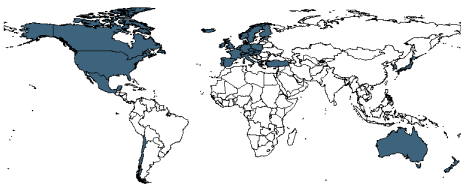
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



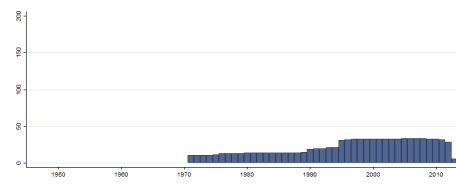
Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 946 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 28

4.54.120 socx_vafrebrb Value added in financial intermediation; real estate; renting and business

Value added in financial intermediation; real estate; renting and business activ

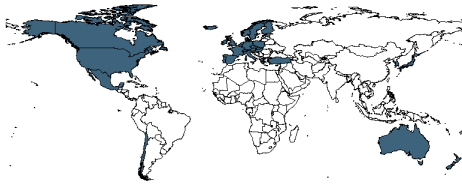


Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

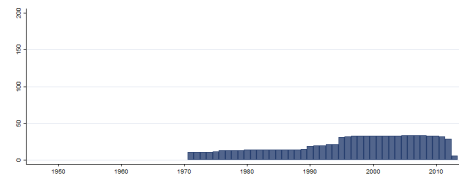


Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 946 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 28

4.54.121 socx_vai Value added in industry; including energy
Value added in industry; including energy



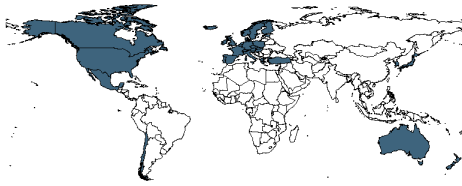
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



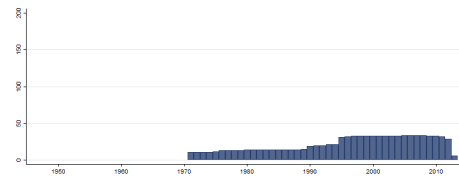
Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 946 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 28

4.54.122 socx_vam Value added in manufacturing

Value added in manufacturing



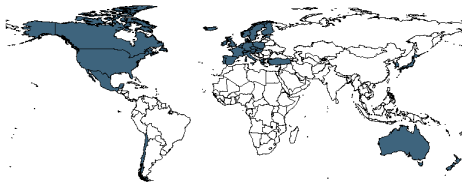
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



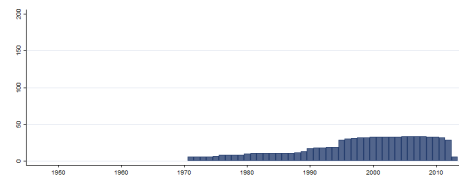
Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 946 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 28

4.54.123 socx_vaoths Value added in other services activities

Value added in other services activities



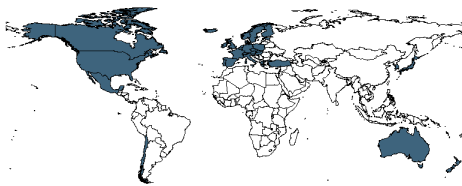
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



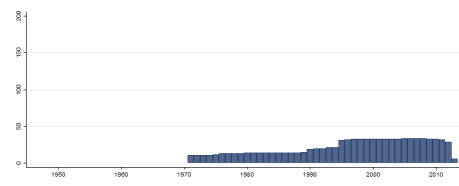
Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 854 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 25

4.54.124 socx_vawrh Value added in wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels etc.

Value added in wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants; tran



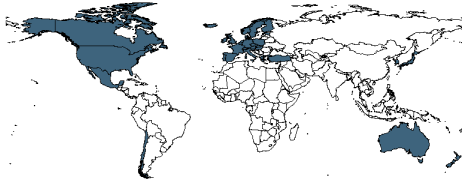
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



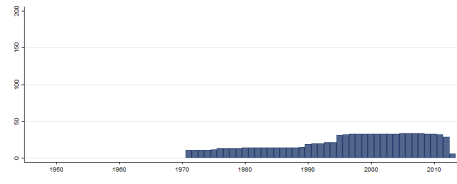
Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 946 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 28

4.54.125 socx_vawrthr Value added in wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels, restaurants etc.

Value added in wholesale and retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants; tran



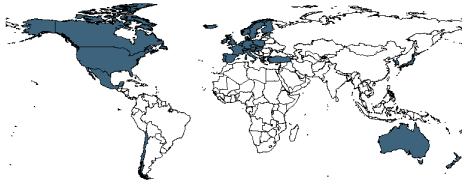
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



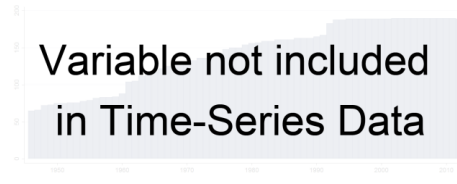
Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 946 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 28

4.54.126 socx_wobese Obese population aged 15 or more

Obese population aged 15 or more



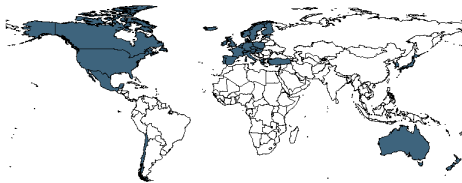
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



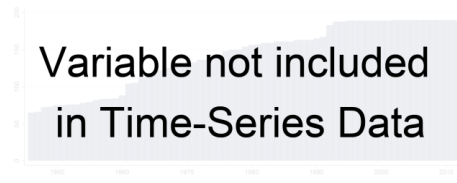
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.127 socx_wow Overweight population aged 15 or more

Overweight population aged 15 or more



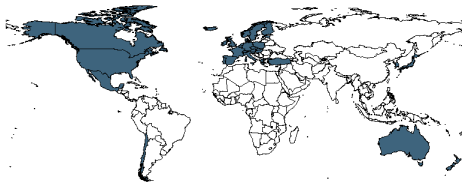
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



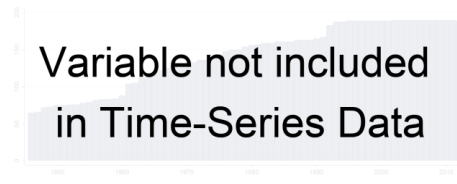
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.54.128 socx_wowobese Overweight and obese population aged 15 or more

Overweight and obese population aged 15 or more



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



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

4.55 Transparency International

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

Corruption Perceptions Database The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefit, with a focus, for example, on bribe-taking by public officials in public procurement. The sources do not distinguish

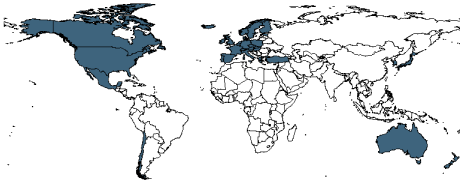
between administrative and political corruption. The CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Note: The time-series information in the CPI scores can only be used if interpreted with caution. Year-to-year shifts in a country's score can result not only from a changing perception of a country's performance but also from a changing sample and methodology. That is, with differing respondents and slightly differing methodologies, a change in a country's score may also relate to the fact that different viewpoints have been collected and different questions have been asked. Moreover, each country's CPI score is composed as a 3-year moving average, implying that if changes occur they only gradually affect a country's score. For a more detailed discussion of comparability over time in the CPI, see Lambsdorff 2005.

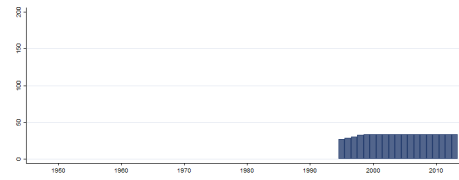
Note: In 2012 TI changed to a scale ranging from 0-100 only assigning whole numbers. We have decided to divided the values for 2012 by 10. Note also that there seems to have been some adjustment in the relative grading.

4.55.1 ti_cpi Corruption Perceptions Index

Corruption Perceptions Index



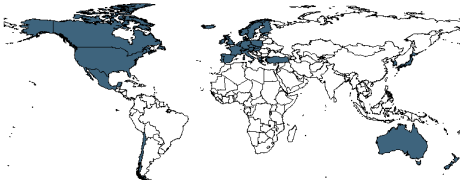
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



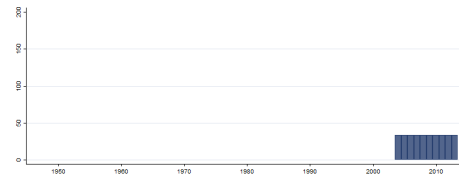
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 629 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 19

4.55.2 ti_cpi_max Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range



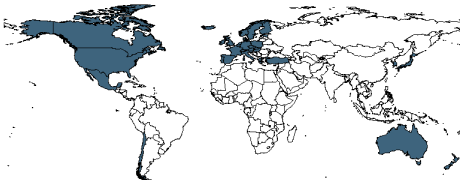
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



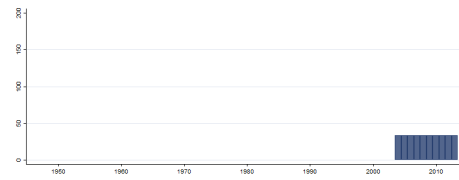
Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 340 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 10

4.55.3 ti_cpi_min Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range



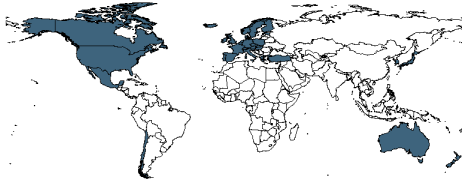
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



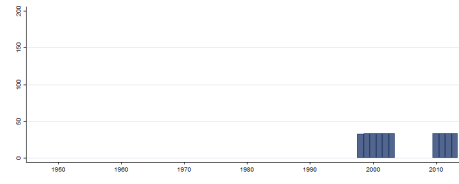
Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 340 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 10

4.55.4 ti_cpi_sd Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation

Corruption Perceptions Index - Standard Deviation



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 339 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 10

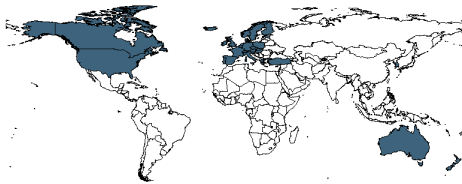
4.56 UCDP/PRIO

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

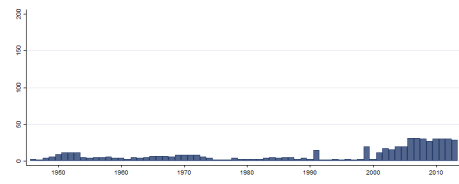
UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset A conflict-year dataset with information on armed conflict where at least one party is the government of a state in the time period 1946-2013.

4.56.1 ucdp_type1 Extrasystemic armed conflict

Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts per country in a given year. Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasystemic war is subdivided into colonial war and imperial war, but this distinction is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system



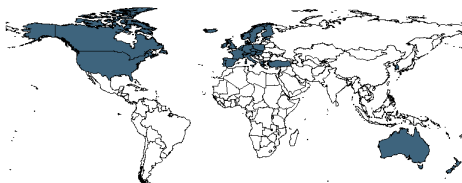
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 31



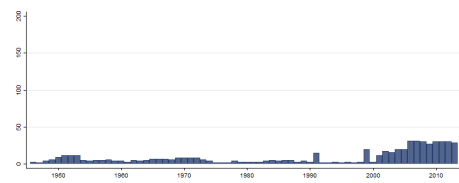
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 9 \bar{T} : 18

4.56.2 ucdp_type2 Interstate armed conflict

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



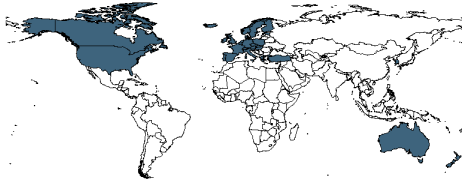
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 31



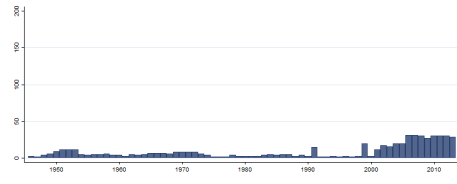
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 9 \bar{T} : 18

4.56.3 ucdp_type3 Internal armed conflict

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



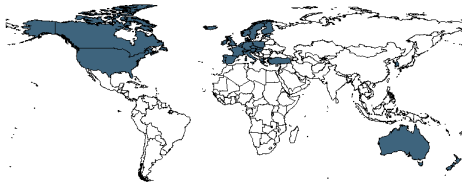
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 31



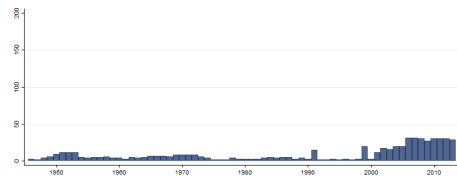
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 9 \bar{T} : 18

4.56.4 ucdp_type4 Internationalized internal armed conflict

Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. Internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 31



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 9 \bar{T} : 18

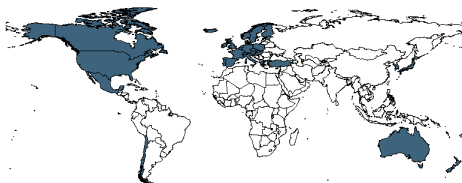
4.57 Daniel Pemstein, Stephen A. Meserve, James Melton

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

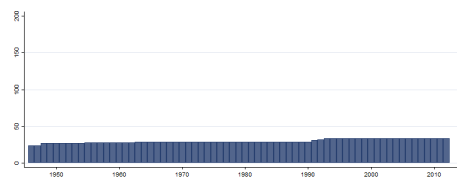
Unified Democracy Scores Unified Democracy Scores (UDS), now covering the time period 1946-2012. These new scores incorporate recent updates to three of the ten original measures-Freedom House (2014), Polity IV (Marshall et al. 2012), and VanHanen (2012)-that feature in the analysis that we report in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

4.57.1 uds_mean Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Mean)



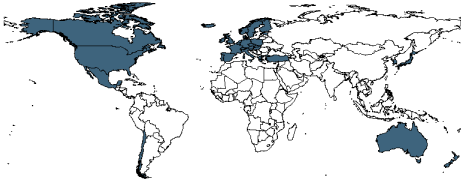
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



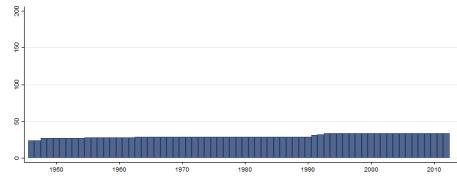
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 2016 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 59

4.57.2 uds_median Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Median)



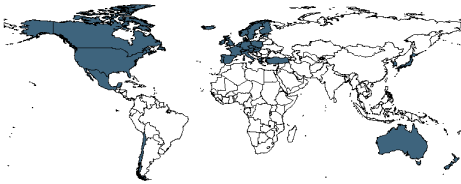
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



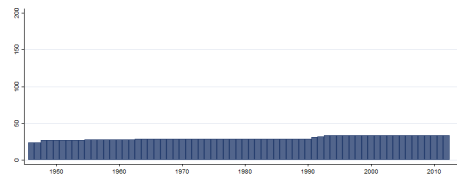
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 2016 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 59

4.57.3 uds_pct025 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (2.5 percentile)



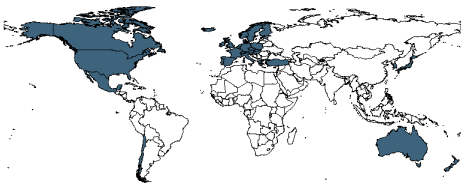
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



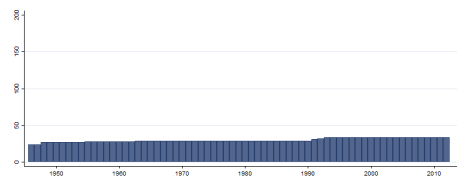
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 2016 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 59

4.57.4 uds_pct975 Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile)

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (97.5 percentile)



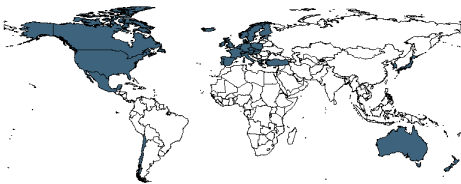
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



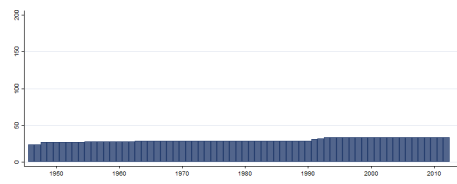
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 2016 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 59

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

Unified Demo. Score Posterior (Std. Dev.)



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 2016 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 59

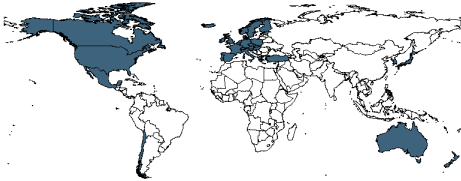
4.58 UNDP

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

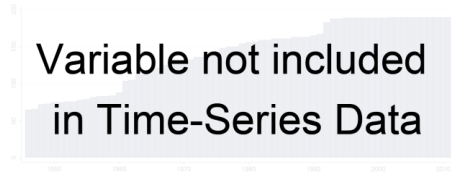
Human Development Report The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual report published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

4.58.1 undp_hdi Human Development Index

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



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

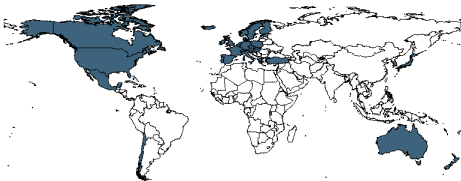
4.59 UNESCO

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

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

4.59.1 une_durce Duration, compulsory education

Duration, compulsory education



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



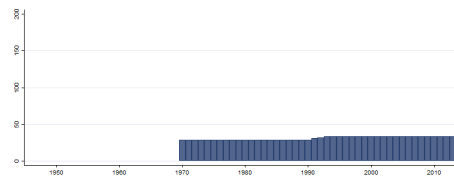
Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 478 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 14

4.59.2 une_durp Duration, primary

Duration, primary



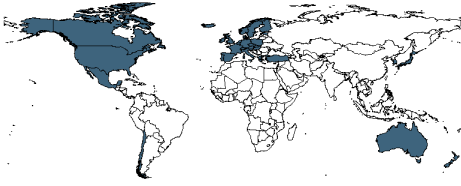
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



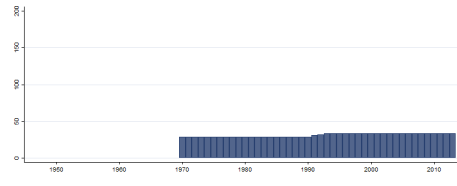
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1386 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 41

4.59.3 une_durpp Duration, pre-primary

Duration, pre-primary



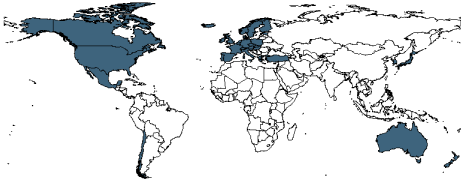
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



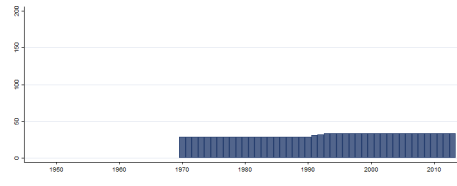
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1386 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 41

4.59.4 une_durs Duration, secondary

Duration, secondary



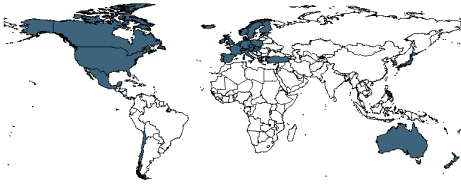
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



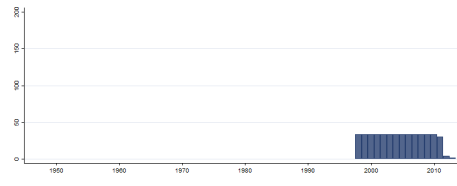
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1386 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 41

4.59.5 une_eace Entrance age, compulsory education

Entrance age, compulsory education



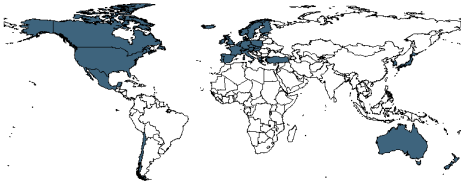
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



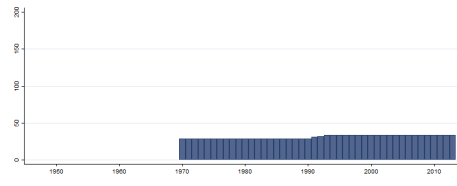
Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 478 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 14

4.59.6 une_eap Entrance age, primary

Entrance age, primary



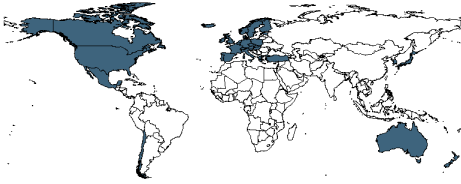
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



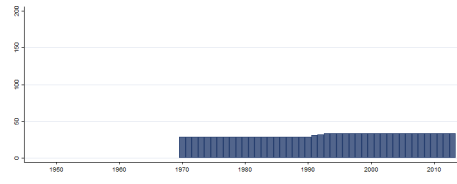
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1386 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 41

4.59.7 une_eapp Entrance age, pre-primary

Entrance age, pre-primary



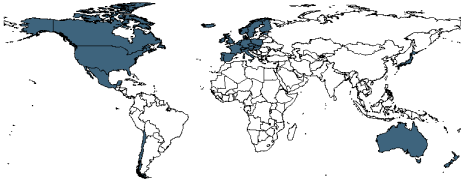
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



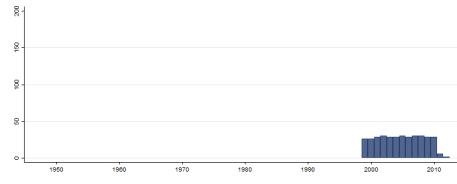
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1386 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 41

4.59.8 une_ee Expenditure on education

Expenditure on education



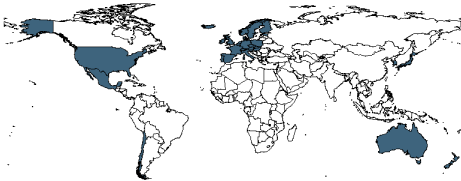
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 30



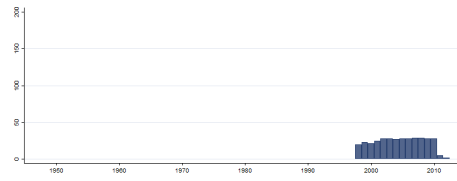
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 354 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 11

4.59.9 une_eep Educational expenditure, primary

Educational expenditure, primary



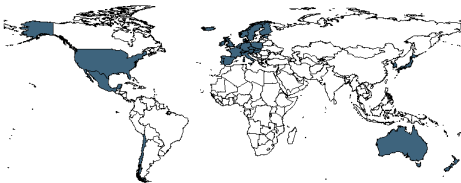
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2012
N: 30



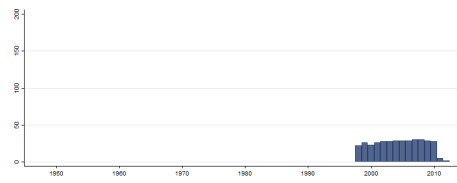
Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2012
N: 30 n: 349 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 12

4.59.10 une_epp Educational expenditure, pre-primary

Educational expenditure, pre-primary



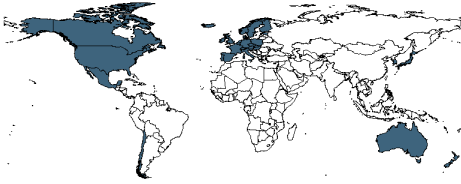
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 30



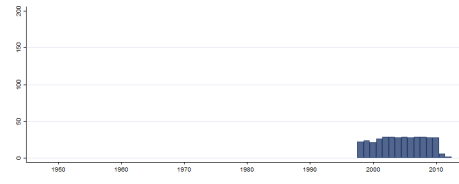
Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 364 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 11

4.59.11 une_ees Educational expenditure, secondary

Educational expenditure, secondary



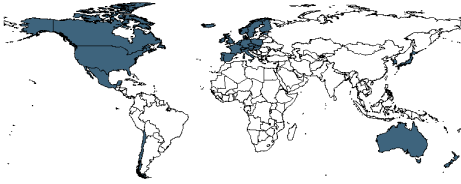
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31



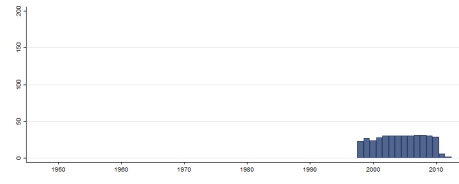
Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 358 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 11

4.59.12 une_eet Educational expenditure, tertiary

Educational expenditure, tertiary



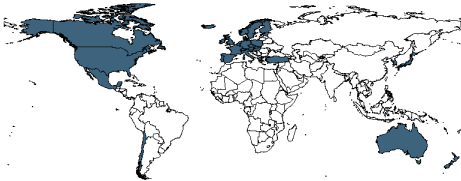
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31



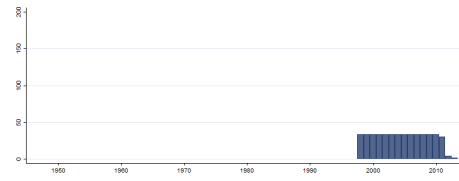
Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 381 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 12

4.59.13 une_face Ending age, compulsory education

Ending age, compulsory education



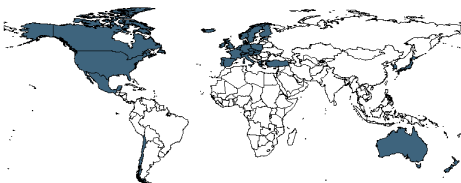
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



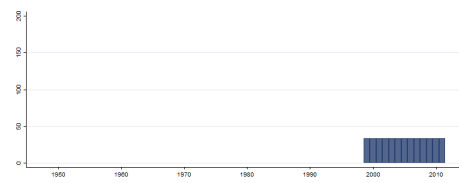
Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 478 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 14

4.59.14 une_gdpc GDP per capita (PPP) US dollar

GDP per capita (PPP) US dollar



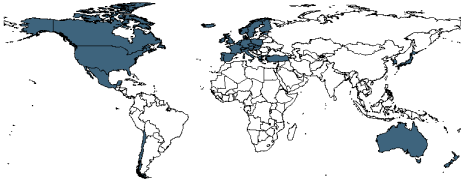
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



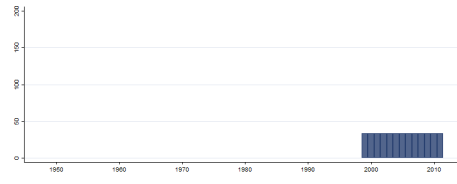
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 442 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 13

4.59.15 une_gdpgr GDP growth rate

GDP growth rate



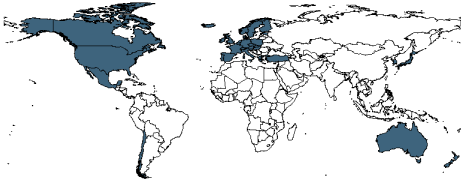
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



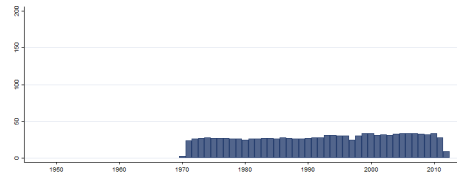
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 442 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 13

4.59.16 une_gerpf Gross enrollment ratio, primary, female.

Gross enrollment ratio, primary, female.



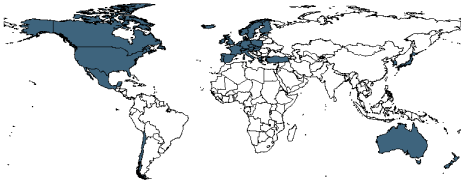
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



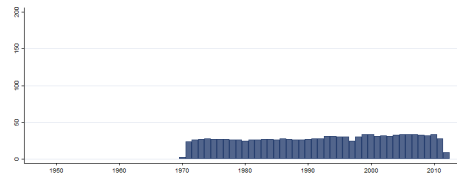
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1198 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 35

4.59.17 une_gerpm Gross enrollment ratio, primary, male.

Gross enrollment ratio, primary, male.



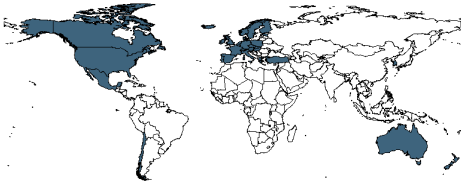
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



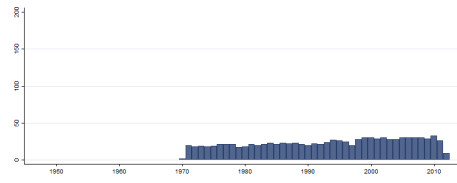
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1198 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 35

4.59.18 une_gerppf Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, female.

Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, female.



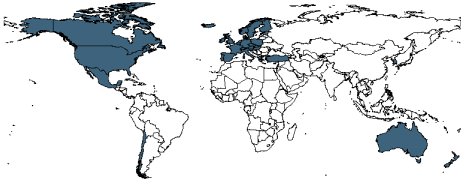
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



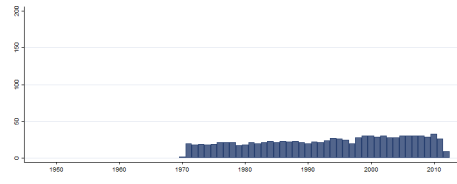
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 994 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 29

4.59.19 une_gerppm Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, male.

Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, male.



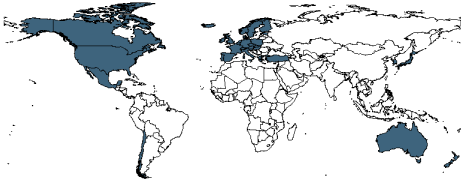
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



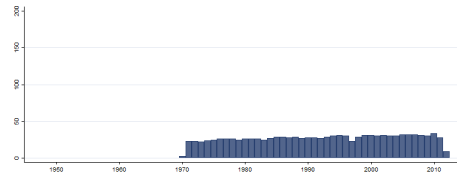
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 994 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 29

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

Gross enrollment ratio, pre-primary, total.



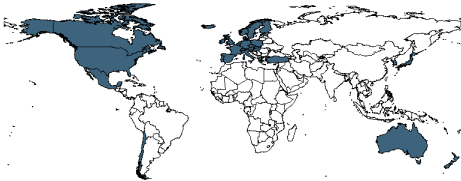
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



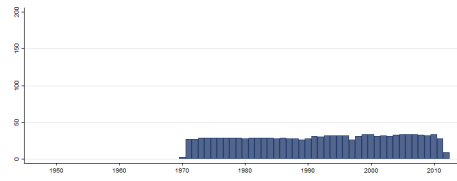
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1161 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 34

4.59.21 une_gerpt Gross enrollment ratio, primary, total.

Gross enrollment ratio, primary, total.



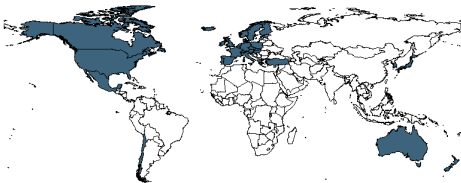
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



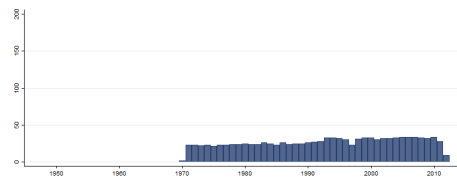
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1250 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 37

4.59.22 une_gersf Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, female.

Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, female.



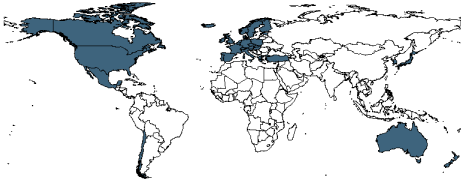
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



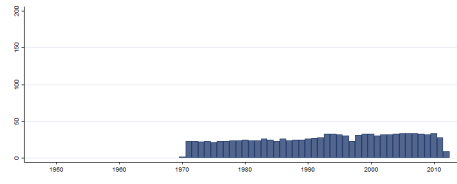
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1149 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 34

4.59.23 une_gersm Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, male.

Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, male.



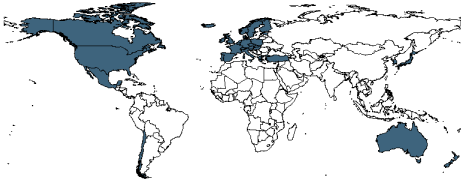
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



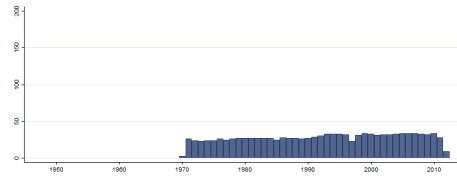
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1149 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 34

4.59.24 une_gerst Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, total.

Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, total.



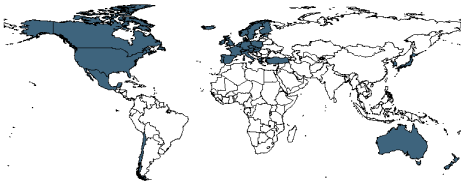
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



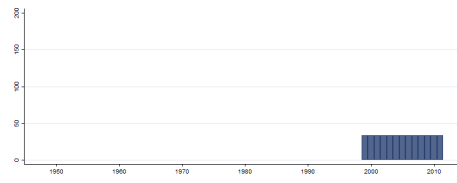
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1200 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 35

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

HIV rate in adults (15-49 years)



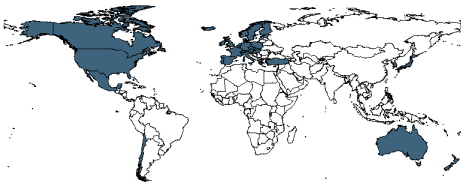
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



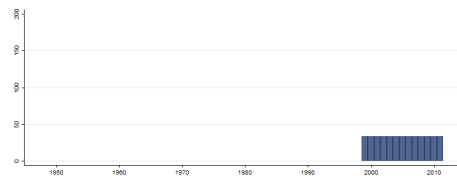
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 442 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 13

4.59.26 une_imr Infant mortality rate

Infant mortality rate



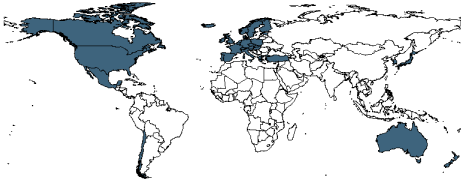
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



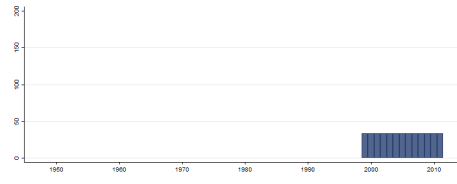
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 442 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 13

4.59.27 une_leb Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth



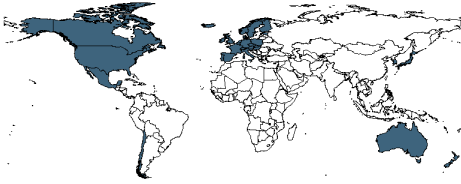
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



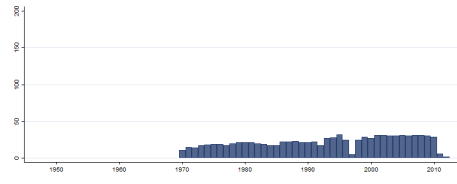
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 442 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 13

4.59.28 une_pee Public expenditure on education

Public expenditure on education



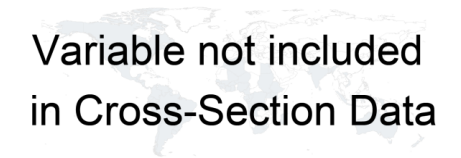
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 944 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 28

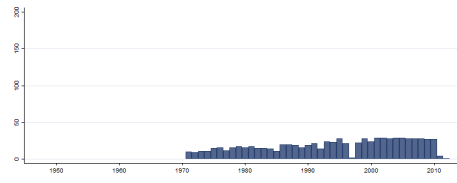
4.59.29 une_pep Public expenditure per pupil, primary

Public expenditure per pupil, primary



Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



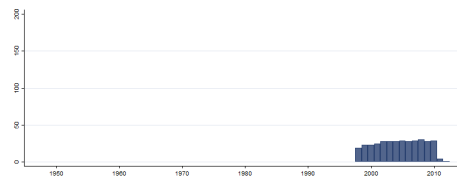
Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 793 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 23

4.59.30 une_pepp Public expenditure per pupil, pre-primary

Public expenditure per pupil, pre-primary



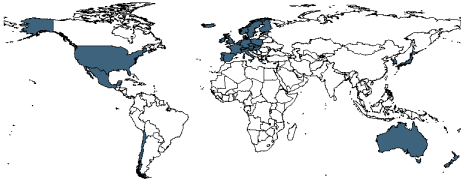
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31



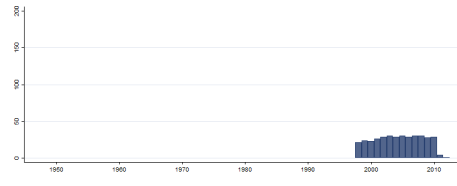
Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31 n: 352 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 11

4.59.31 une_peps Public expenditure per pupil, secondary

Public expenditure per pupil, secondary



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31



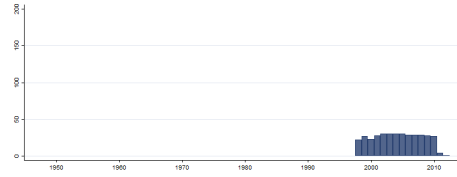
Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 363 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 11

4.59.32 `une_pept` Public expenditure per pupil, tertiary

Public expenditure per pupil, tertiary

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

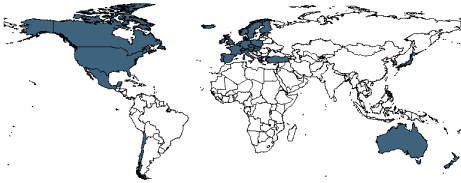
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



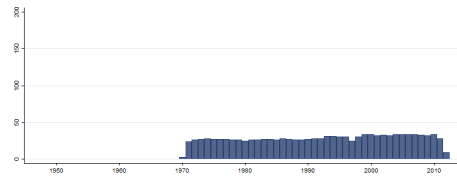
Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 367 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 11

4.59.33 `une_pfsp` Percentage of female students, primary education.

Percentage of female students, primary education.



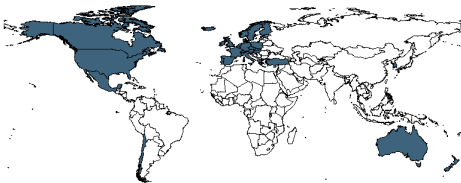
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



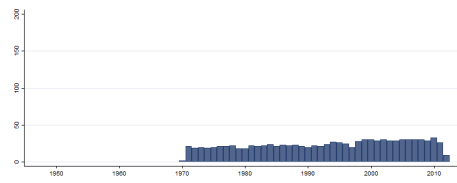
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1202 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 35

4.59.34 `une_pfssp` Percentage of female students, pre-primary education.

Percentage of female students, pre-primary education.



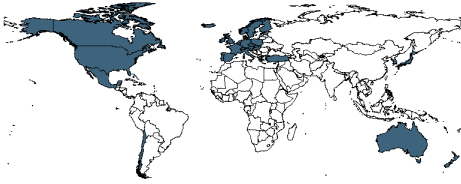
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



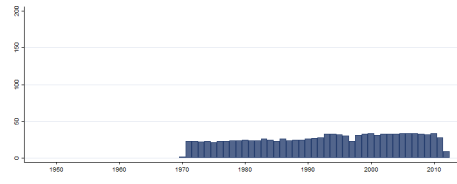
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1007 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 30

4.59.35 `une_pfss` Percentage of female students, secondary education.

Percentage of female students, secondary education.



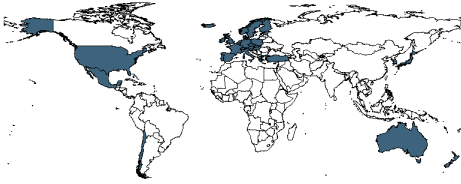
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



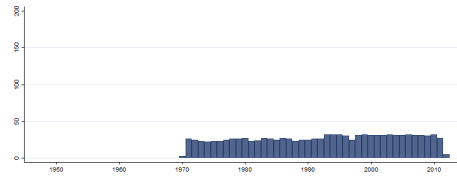
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1153 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 34

4.59.36 une_pfst Percentage of female students, tertiary education.

Percentage of female students, tertiary education.



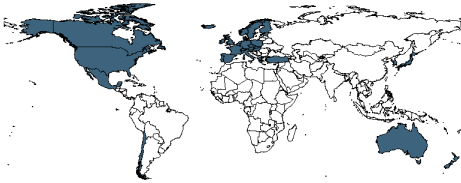
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



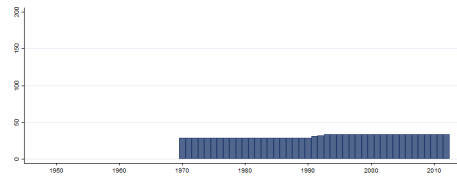
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1141 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 34

4.59.37 une_pop Total population

Total population



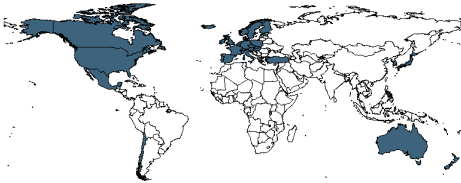
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



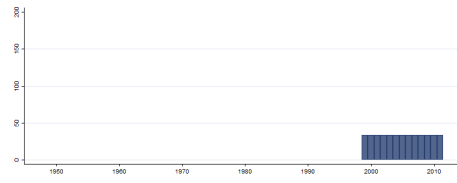
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.59.38 une_popgr Annual population growth rate

Annual population growth rate



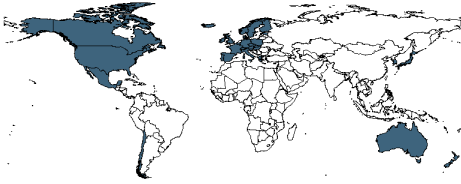
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



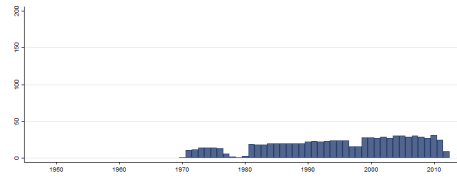
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 442 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 13

4.59.39 une_ppep Percentage private enrollment, primary.

Percentage private enrollment, primary.



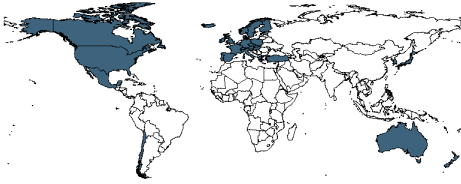
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



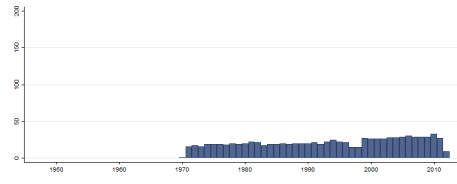
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 839 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 25

4.59.40 une_ppepp Percentage private enrollment, pre-primary.

Percentage private enrollment, pre-primary.



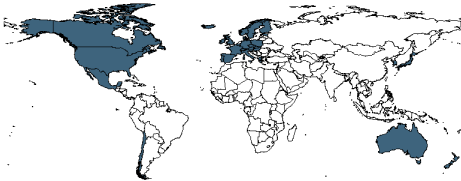
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



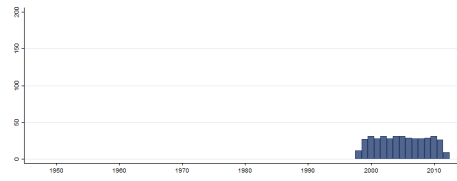
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 917 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 27

4.59.41 une_ppes Percentage private enrollment, secondary.

Percentage private enrollment, secondary.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



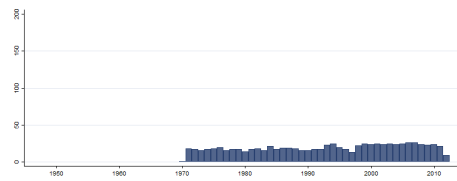
Min. Year:1998 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 399 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 12

4.59.42 une_ptrp Pupil-teacher-ratio, primary

Pupil-teacher-ratio, primary

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

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



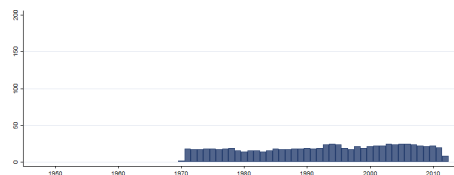
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 827 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 25

4.59.43 une_ptrpp Pupil-teacher-ratio, pre-primary

Pupil-teacher-ratio, pre-primary

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

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



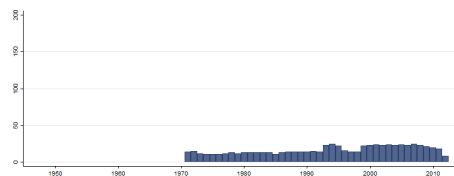
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 810 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 25

4.59.44 une_ptrs Pupil-teacher-ratio, secondary

Pupil-teacher-ratio, secondary

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

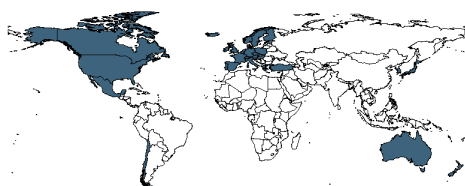
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



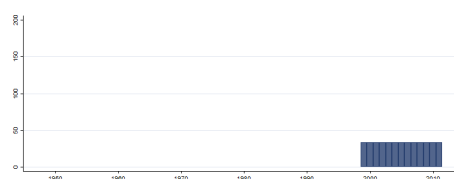
Min. Year:1971 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 700 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 21

4.59.45 une_rp Rural population (%)

Rural population (%)



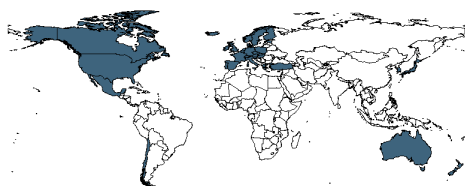
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



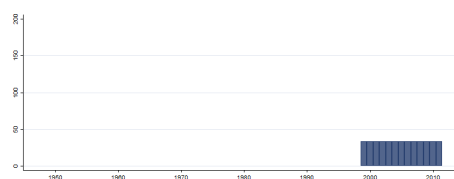
Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 442 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 13

4.59.46 une_tfr Total fertility rate

Total fertility rate



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1999 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 442 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 13

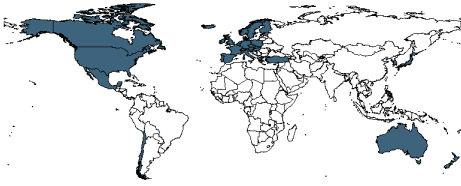
4.60 UN Statistics

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

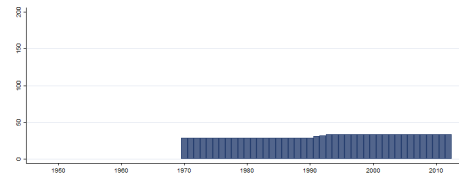
National Accounts Main Aggregates Database Note: Dropped the following countries: "Australia and New Zealand", "Sudan", "South Sudan", the two different parts of Tanzania. Also Micronesia was problematic.

4.60.1 unna_ahff GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing

GDP: Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing



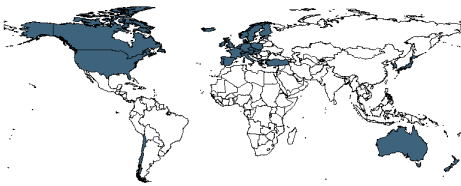
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



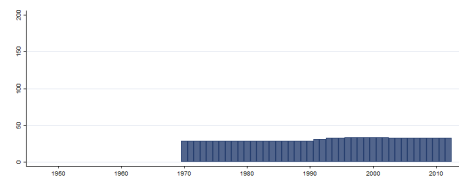
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.2 unna_cii GDP: Changes in Inventories

GDP: Changes in Inventories



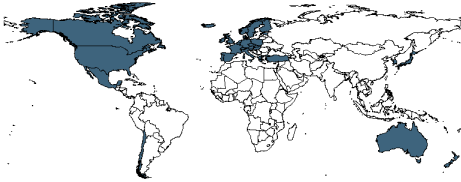
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



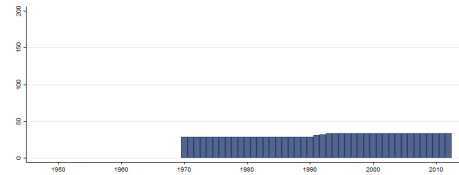
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1338 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 39

4.60.3 unna_con GDP: Construction

GDP: Construction



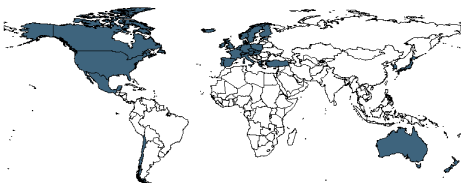
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



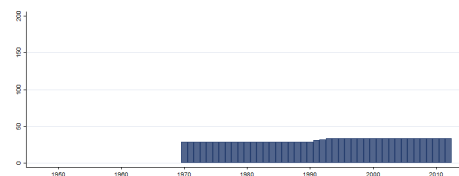
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.4 unna_er Exchange Rate (IMF Based)

Exchange Rate (IMF Based)



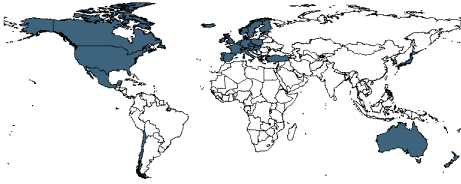
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



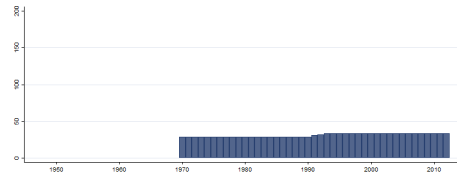
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.5 unna_fce GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure

GDP: Final Consumption Expenditure



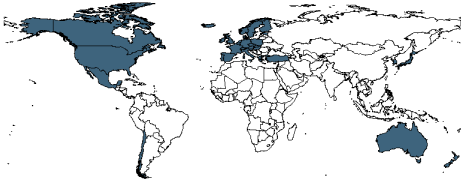
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



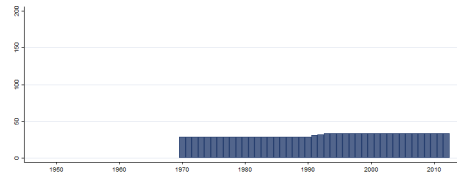
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.6 unna_gcf GDP: Gross Capital Formation

GDP: Gross Capital Formation



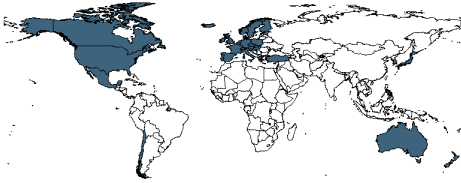
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



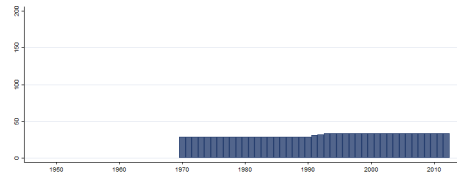
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.7 unna_gdp Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product



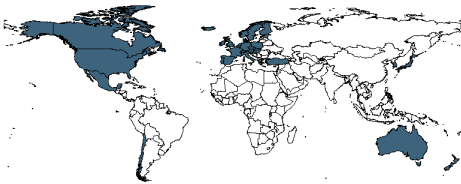
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



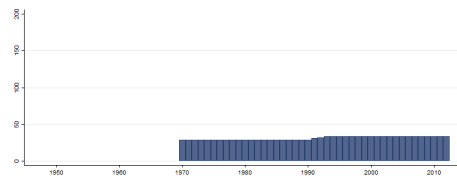
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.8 unna_gfcf GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation

GDP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation



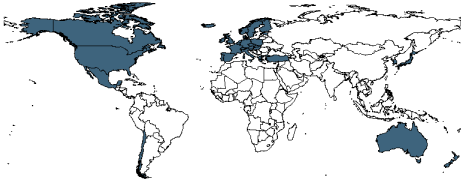
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



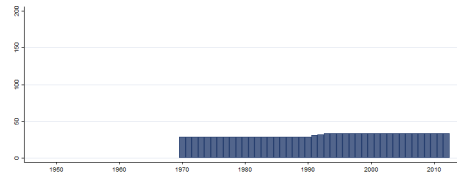
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.9 unna_ggfce GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure

GDP: General Government Final Consumption Expenditure



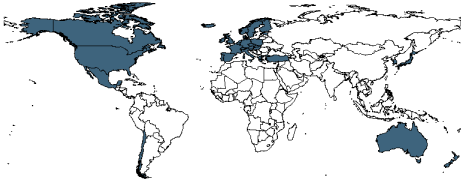
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



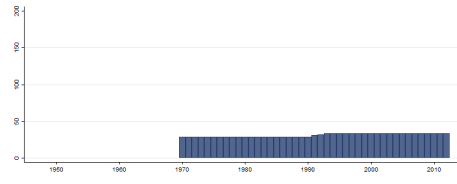
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.10 unna_gse GDP: Goods and Services - Export

GDP: Goods and Services - Export



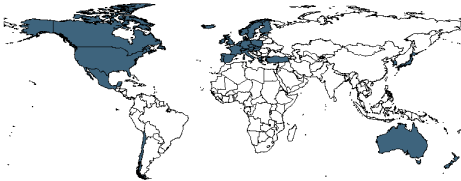
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



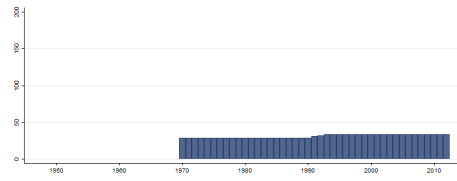
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.11 unna_gsi GDP: Goods and Services - Import

GDP: Goods and Services - Import



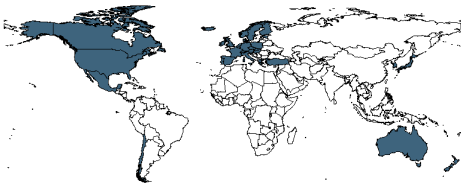
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



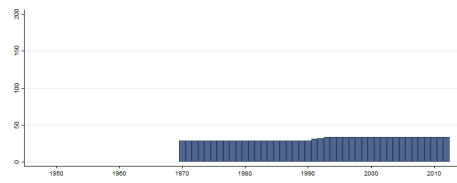
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.12 unna_hce GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure

GDP: Household Consumption Expenditure



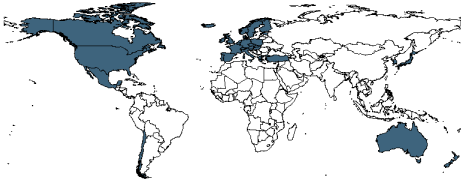
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



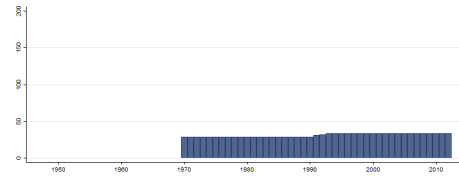
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.13 unna_man GDP: Manufacturing

GDP: Manufacturing



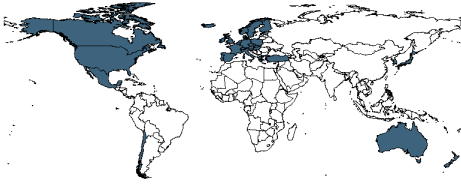
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



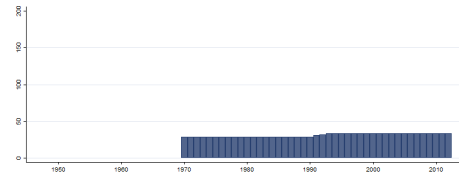
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.14 unna_mmu GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities

GDP: Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities



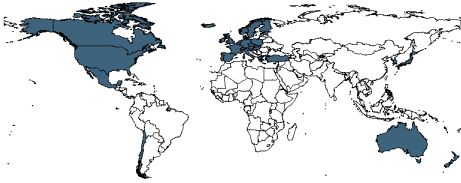
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



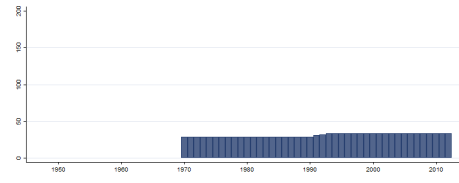
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.15 unna_oa GDP: Other Activities

GDP: Other Activities



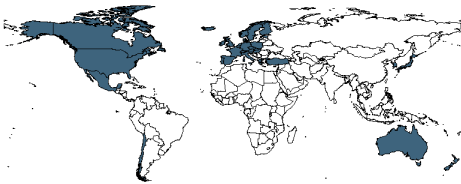
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



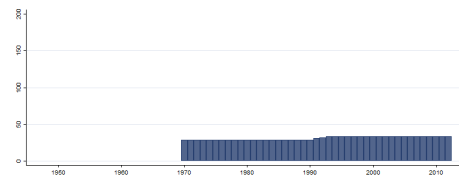
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.16 unna_pop Population

Population



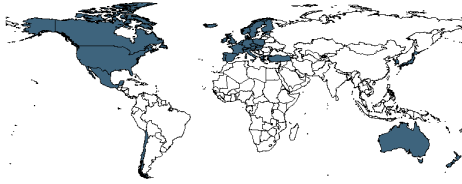
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



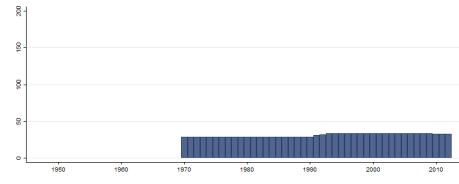
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

4.60.17 unna_tsc GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication

GDP: Transport, Storage and Communication



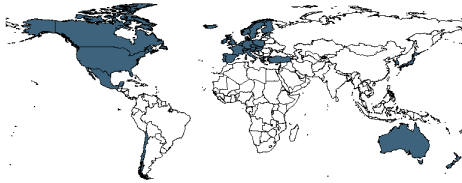
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



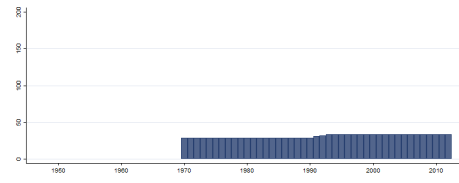
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1349 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

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

GDP: Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1352 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 40

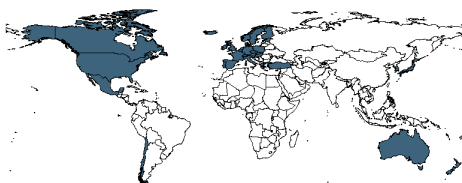
4.61 Vanhanen, Tatu

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

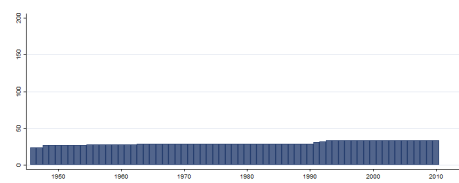
Measures of Democracy 1810-2012 The data contain three different variables, created by Tatu Vanhanen in his long-term research, for each year from 1810 to 2012. The variables in question are political competition, political participation and the index of democratization.

4.61.1 van_comp Competition

The competition variable portrays the electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. The variable is calculated by subtracting from 100 the percentage of votes won by the largest party (the party which wins most votes) in parliamentary elections or by the party of the successful candidate in presidential elections. Depending on their importance, either parliamentary or presidential elections are used in the calculation of the variable, or both elections are used, with weights. If information on the distribution of votes is not available, or if the distribution does not portray the reality accurately, the distribution of parliamentary seats is used instead. If parliament members are elected but political parties are not allowed to take part in elections, it is assumed that one party has taken all votes or seats. In countries where parties are not banned but yet only independent candidates participate in elections, it is assumed that the share of the largest party is not over 30 percent.



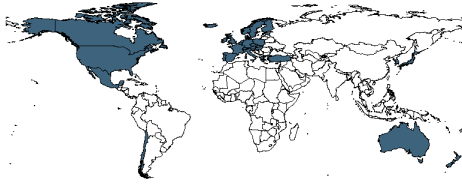
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



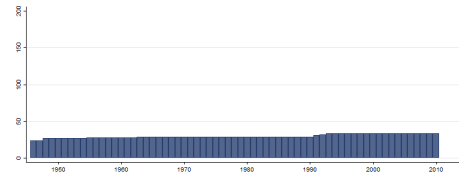
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1948 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.61.2 van_index Index of Democratization

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



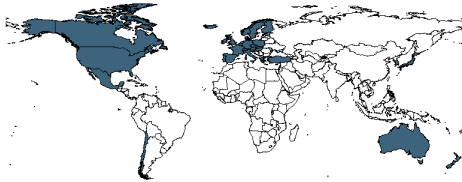
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



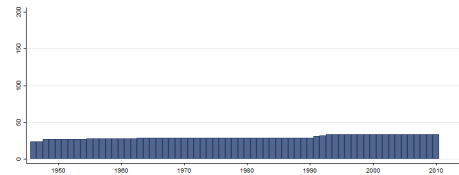
Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1948 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

4.61.3 van_part Participation

The political participation variable portrays the voting turnout in each election, and is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year. The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1948 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 57

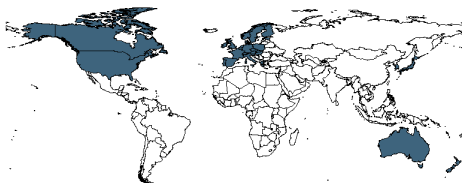
4.62 Jelle Visser

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

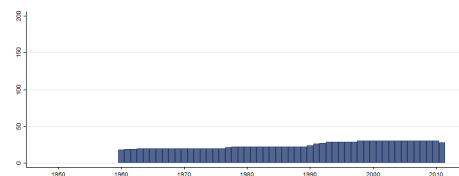
ICTWSS: Database on Institutional Characteristics of Trade Unions, Wage Setting, State Intervention and Social Pacts in 34 countries between 1960 and 2013 The ICTWSS database covers four key elements of modern political economies: trade unionism, wage setting, state intervention and social pacts. The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

4.62.1 vi_coord Coordination of wage-setting

Coordination of wage-setting



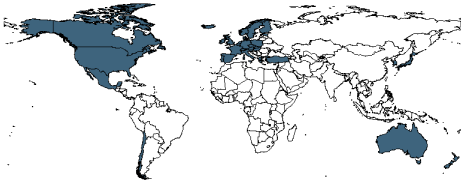
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 30



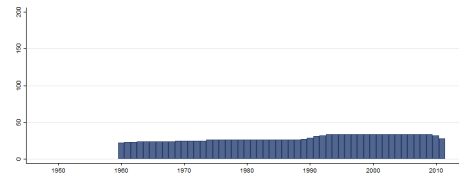
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30 n: 1261 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 42

4.62.2 vi_nmw National Minimum Wage

National Minimum Wage



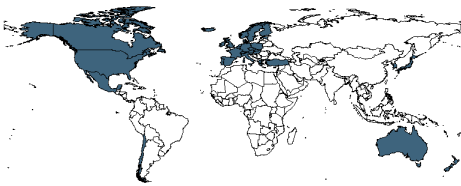
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



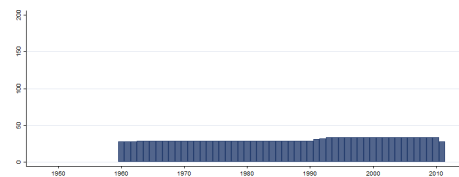
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1484 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 44

4.62.3 vi_rag Right of Association, government

Right of Association, government



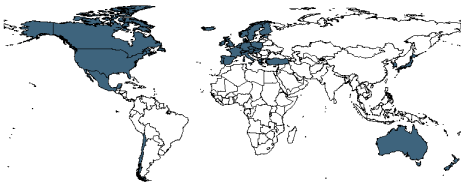
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



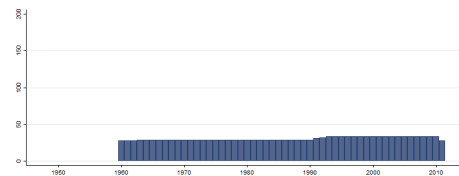
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1599 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 47

4.62.4 vi_ram Right of Association, market sector

Right of Association, market sector



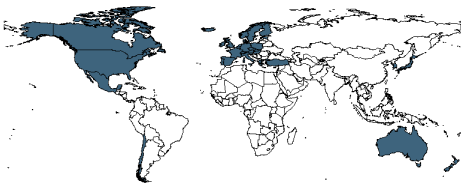
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



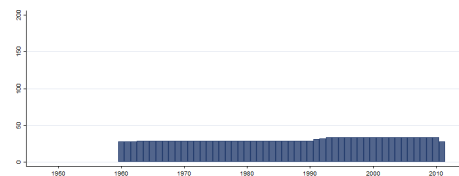
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1599 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 47

4.62.5 vi_rcbg Right of Collective bargaining, government sector

Right of Collective bargaining, government sector



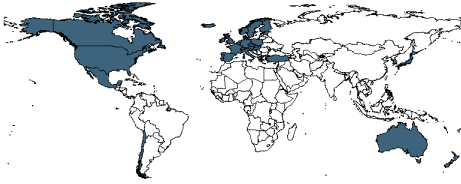
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



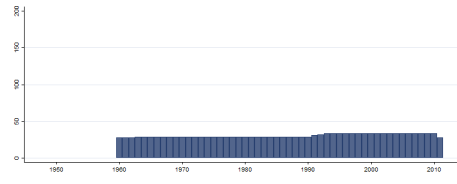
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1599 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 47

4.62.6 vi_rcbm Right of Collective bargaining, market sector

Right of Collective bargaining, market sector



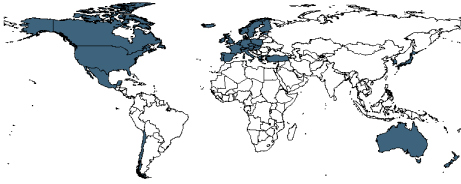
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



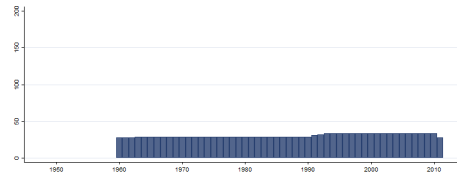
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1599 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 47

4.62.7 vi_rsg Right to Strike, government

Right to Strike, government



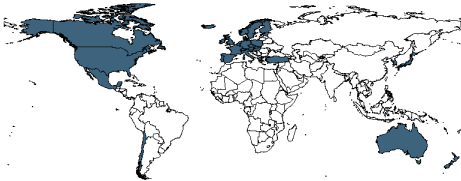
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



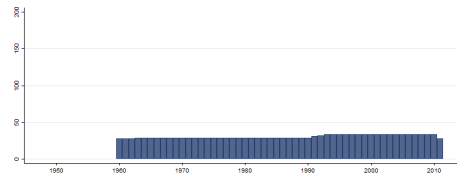
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1599 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 47

4.62.8 vi_rsm Right to Strike, market sector

Right to Strike, market sector



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



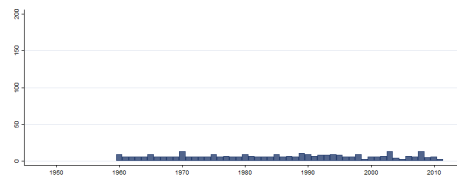
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1599 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 47

4.62.9 vi_umf Union Membership (% Females)

Union Membership (% Females)

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

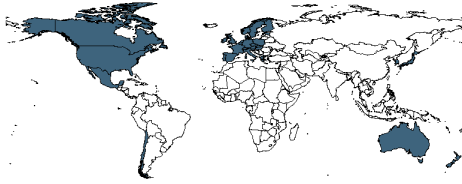
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



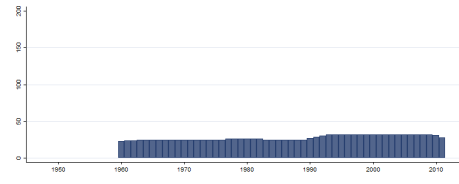
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30 n: 362 \bar{N} : 7 \bar{T} : 12

4.62.10 vi_wsgi Government intervention in wage bargaining

Government intervention in wage bargaining



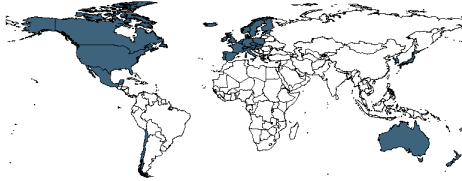
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32



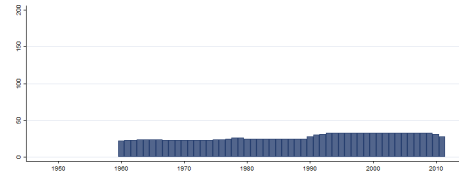
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33 n: 1441 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 44

4.62.11 vi_wsl The predominant levels at which wage bargaining takes place

The predominant levels at which wage bargaining takes place



Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1432 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 42

4.63 Worldbank

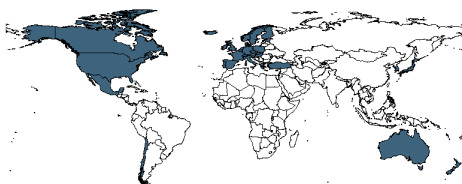
<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home>
(Kaufmann et al., 2010)(2014-03-17)

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

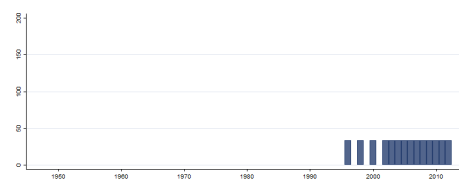
WARNING: Since the estimates are standardized (with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one) each year of measurement, they are not directly suitable for over-time comparisons within countries. Kaufmann et al. (2006) however find no systematic time-trends in a selection of indicators that do allow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

4.63.1 wbgi_cce Control of Corruption - Estimate

Control of Corruption - Estimate: "Control of Corruption" measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of "additional payments to get things done", to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring "grand corruption" in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in "state capture".



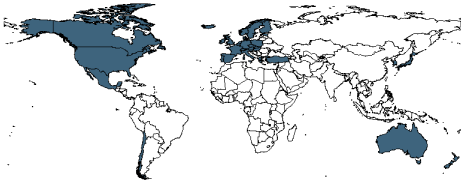
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



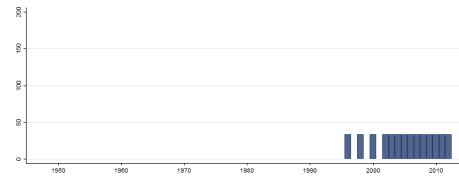
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.2 wbgc_cen Control of Corruption - Number of Sources

Control of Corruption - Number of Sources



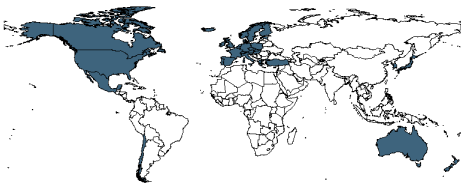
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



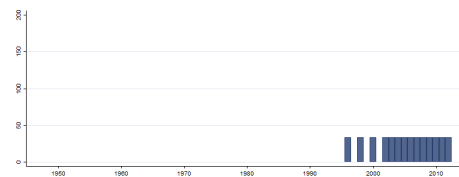
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.3 wbgc_ccs Control of Corruption - Standard Errors

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors



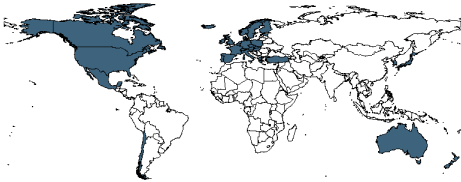
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



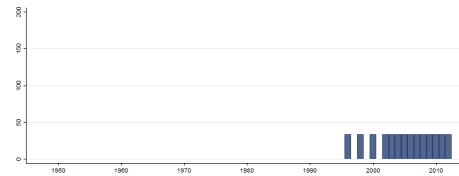
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.4 wbgc_gee Government Effectiveness - Estimate

Government Effectiveness - Estimate: "Government Effectiveness" combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on "inputs" required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.



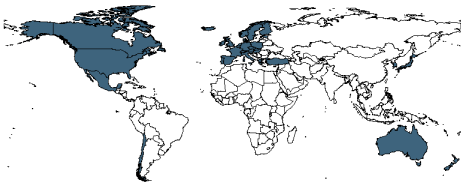
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.5 wbgc_gen Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources

Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources



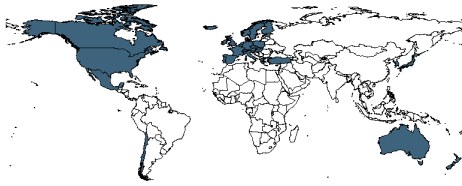
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



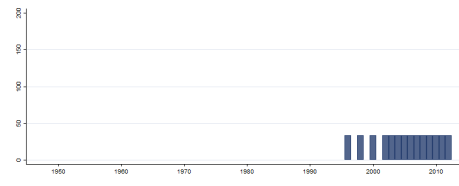
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.6 wbgc_ges Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors



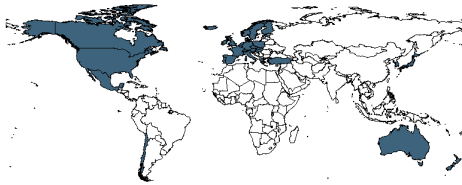
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



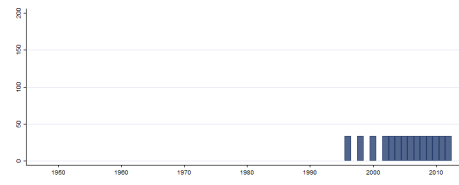
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.7 wbgp_pse Political Stability - Estimate

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



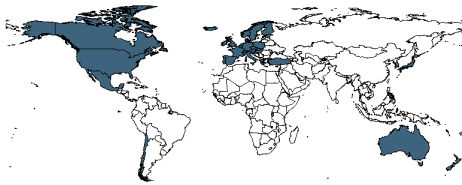
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



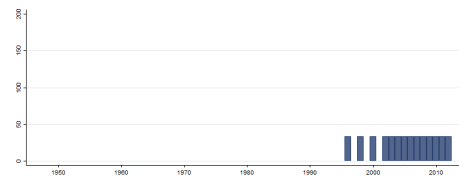
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.8 wbgp_psn Political Stability - Number of Sources

Political Stability - Number of Sources



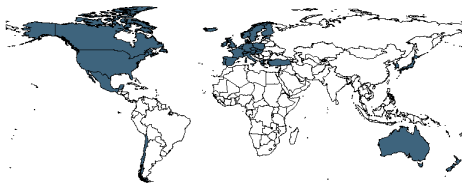
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



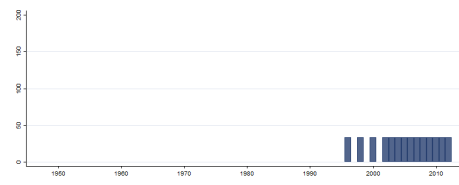
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.9 wbgp_pss Political Stability - Standard Errors

Political Stability - Standard Errors



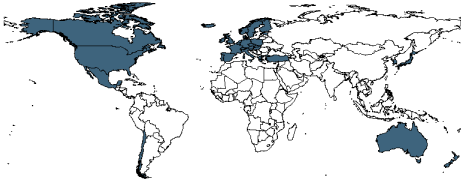
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



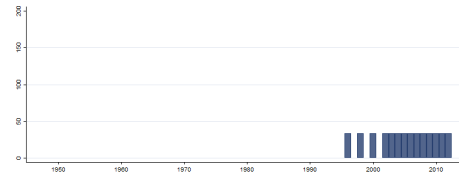
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.10 wbgp_rle Rule of Law - Estimate

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



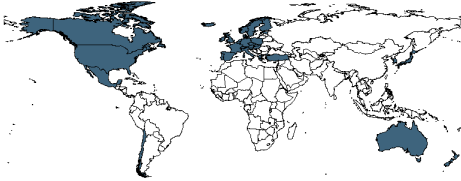
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



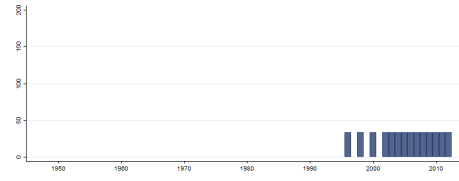
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.11 `wbgi_rln` Rule of Law - Number of Sources

Rule of Law - Number of Sources



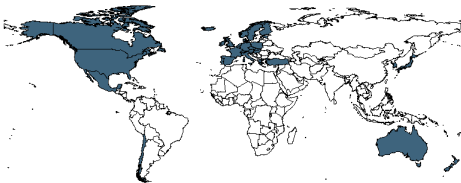
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



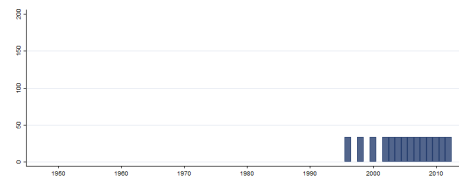
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.12 `wbgi_rls` Rule of Law - Standard Errors

Rule of Law - Standard Errors



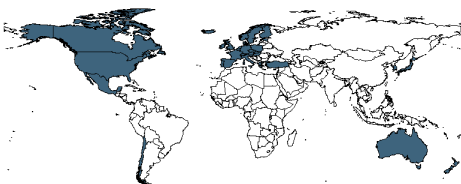
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.13 `wbgi_rqe` Regulatory Quality - Estimate

Regulatory Quality - Estimate: "Regulatory Quality" includes measures of the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.



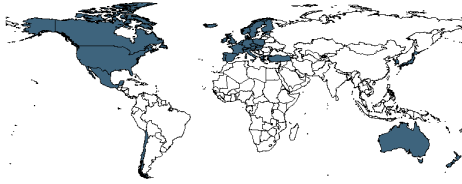
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



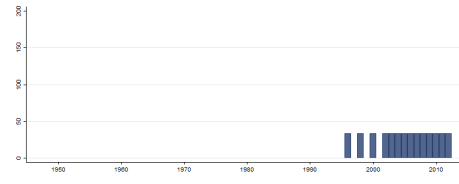
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.14 `wbgi_rqn` Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources



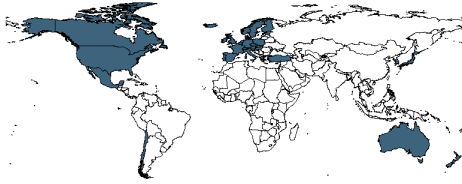
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



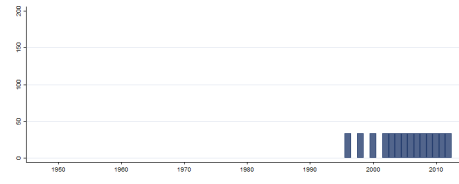
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.15 wsgi_rq Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors



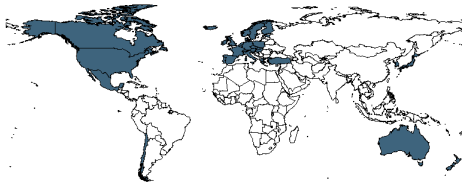
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



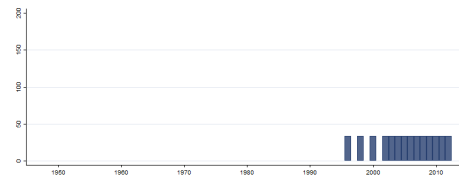
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.16 wsgi_vae Voice and Accountability - Estimate

Voice and Accountability - Estimate: "Voice and Accountability" includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.



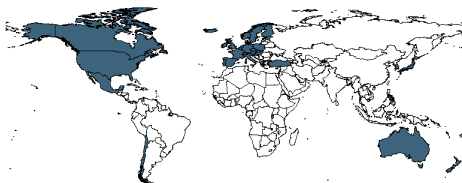
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



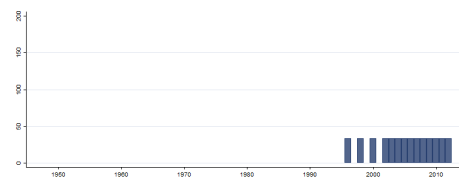
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.17 wsgi_van Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources



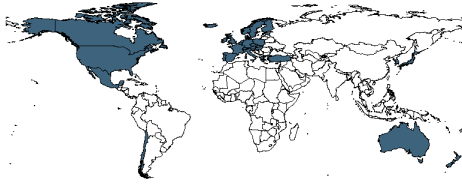
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



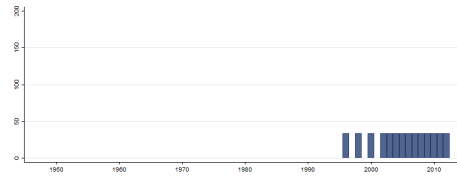
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

4.63.18 wsgi_vas Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 476 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 14

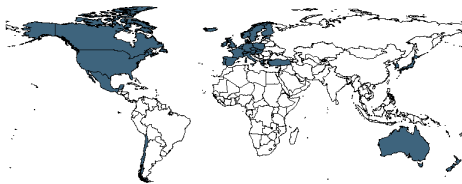
4.64 Worldbank

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

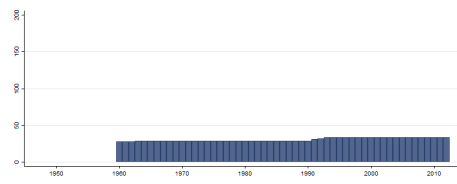
World Development Indicators The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources.

4.64.1 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.



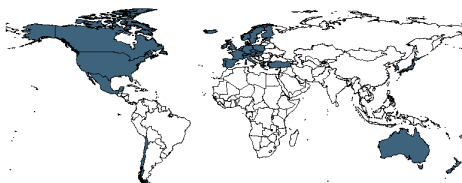
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



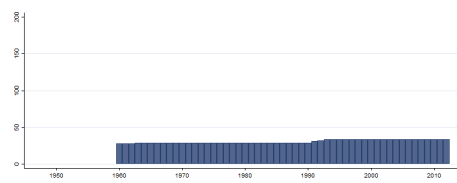
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.2 wdi_agedro Age dependency ratio, old (% of working-age population)

Age dependency ratio, old, is the ratio of older dependents—people 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.



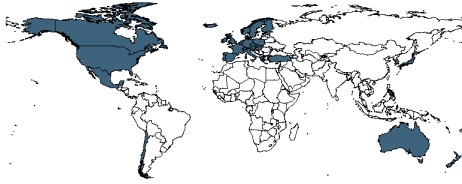
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



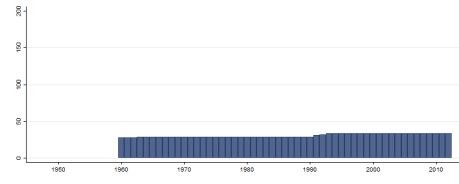
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.3 wdi_agedry Age dependency ratio, young (% of working-age population)

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



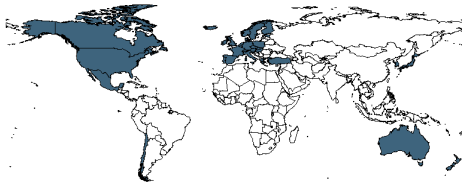
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



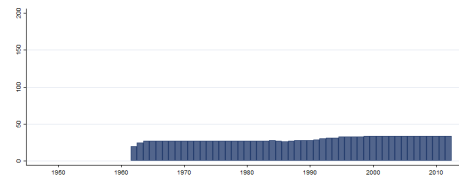
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.4 wdi_agrrmimp Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports)

Agricultural raw materials comprise SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).



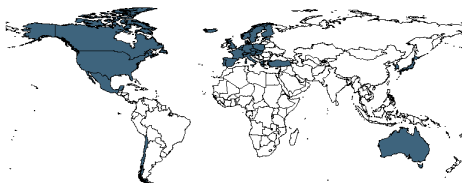
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



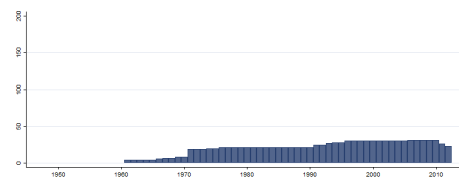
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1506 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.5 wdi_agrvaagr Agriculture, value added (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate for agricultural value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.



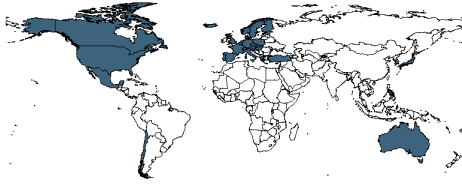
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31



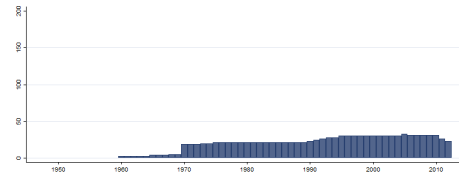
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31 n: 1105 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 36

4.64.6 wdi_agrvacon Agriculture, value added (constant 2005 US dollar)

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



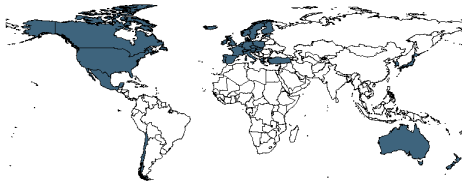
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31



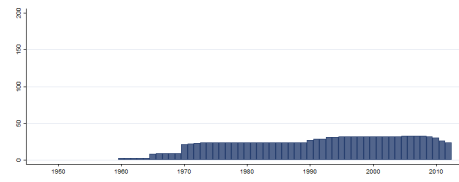
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1116 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 34

4.64.7 wdi_agrvagdp Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.



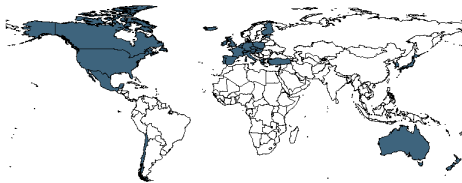
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



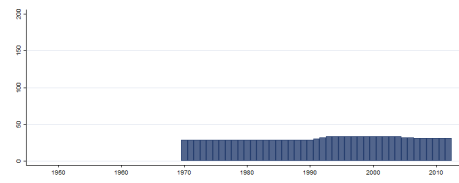
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1244 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 38

4.64.8 wdi_airtransport Air transport, registered carrier departures worldwide

Registered carrier departures worldwide are domestic takeoffs and takeoffs abroad of air carriers registered in the country.



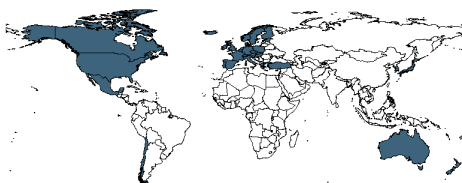
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31



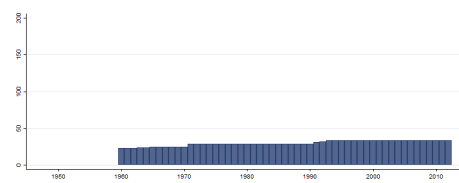
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1329 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 39

4.64.9 wdi_altnucen Alternative and nuclear energy (% of total energy use)

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



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

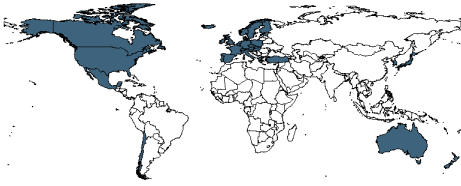


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1590 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

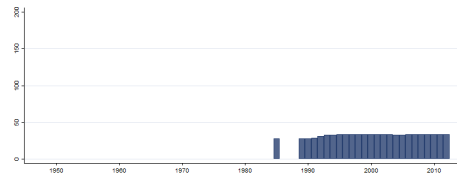
4.64.10 wdi_armedf Armed forces personnel, total

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular

military forces.



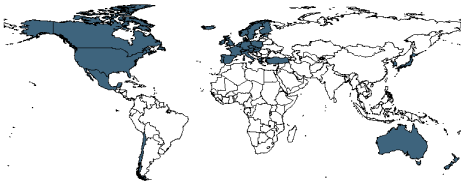
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



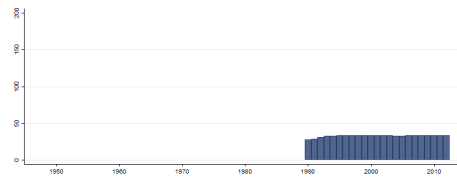
Min. Year:1985 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 820 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 24

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

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.



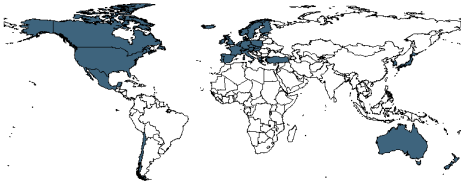
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



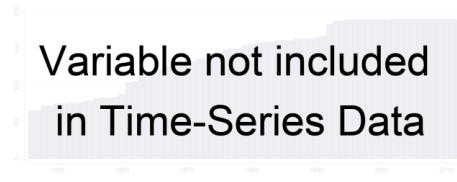
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 764 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.12 wdi_atm Automated teller machines (ATMs) (per 100,000 adults)

Automated teller machines are computerized telecommunications devices that provide clients of a financial institution with access to financial transactions in a public place.



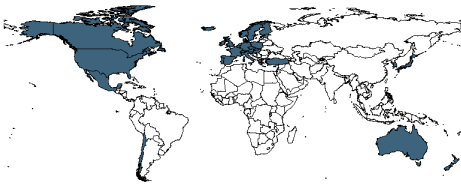
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



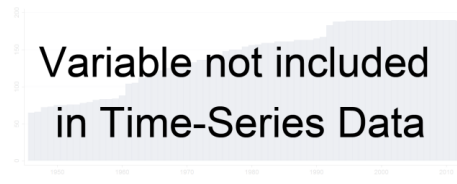
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.13 wdi_bedi Business extent of disclosure index (0=less disclosure to 10=more disclosure)

Disclosure index measures the extent to which investors are protected through disclosure of ownership and financial information. The index ranges from 0 to 10, with higher values indicating more disclosure.



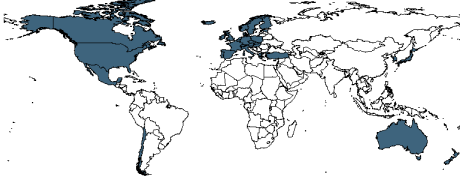
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



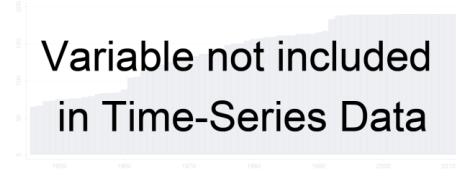
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.14 wdi_biodivindex GEF biodiversity index

GEF benefits index for biodiversity is a composite index of relative biodiversity potential for each country based on the species represented in each country, their threat status, and the diversity of habitat types in each country. The index has been normalized so that values run from 0 (no biodiversity potential) to 100 (maximum biodiversity potential).



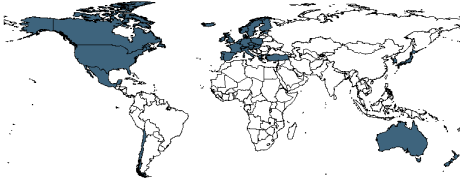
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2008
N: 34



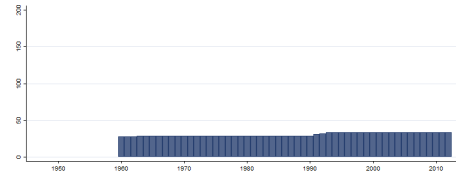
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.15 wdi_birtherate 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:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



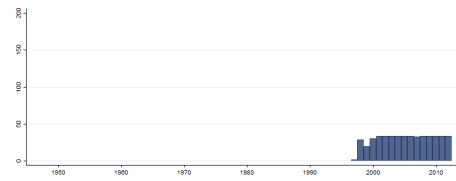
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.16 wdi_broadband Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)

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



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



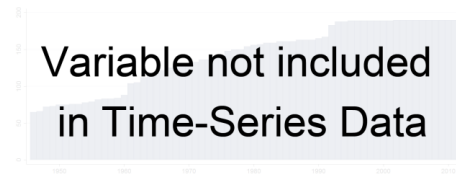
Min. Year:1997 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 488 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 14

4.64.17 wdi_caccbalgdp Current account balance (% of GDP)

Current account balance is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net primary income, and net secondary income.



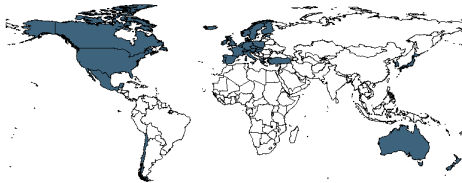
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



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

4.64.18 wdi_cars Passenger cars (per 1,000 people)

Passenger cars refer to road motor vehicles, other than two-wheelers, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine people (including the driver).



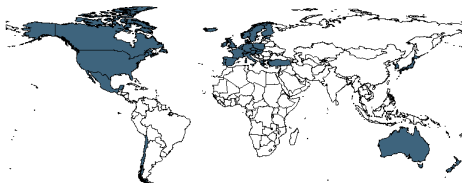
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



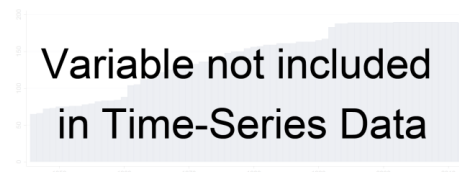
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 395 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.64.19 wdi_cbb Commercial bank branches (per 100,000 adults)

Commercial bank branches are retail locations of resident commercial banks and other resident banks that function as commercial banks that provide financial services to customers and are physically separated from the main office but not organized as legally separated subsidiaries.



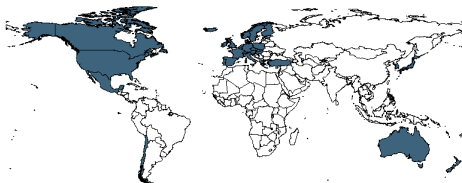
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



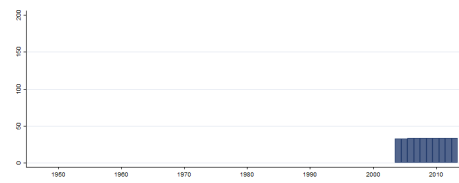
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.20 wdi_cdii Credit depth of information index (0=low to 6=high)

Credit depth of information index measures rules affecting the scope, accessibility, and quality of credit information available through public or private credit registries. The index ranges from 0 to 6, with higher values indicating the availability of more credit information, from either a public registry or a private bureau, to facilitate lending decisions.



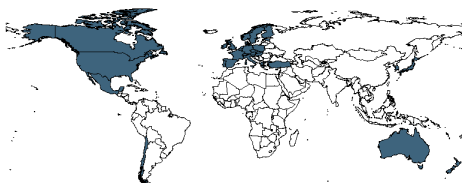
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



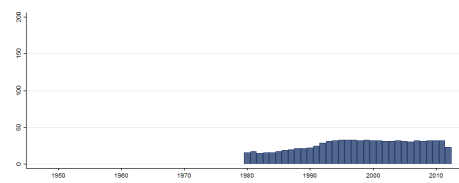
Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 338 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 10

4.64.21 wdi_cfw Contributing family workers, total (% of total employed)

Contributing family workers are those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.



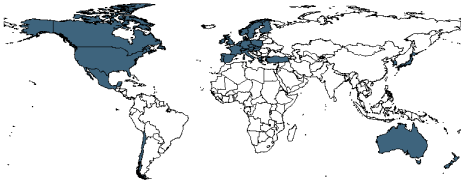
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



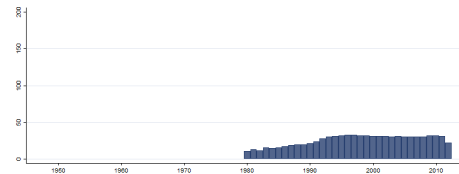
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 882 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 26

4.64.22 wdi_cfwf Contributing family workers, female (% of females employed)

Contributing family workers are those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.



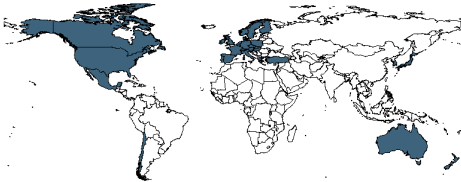
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



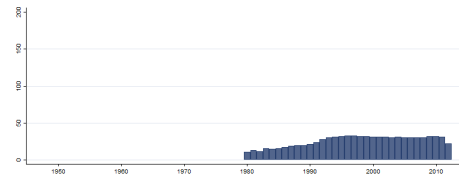
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 846 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 25

4.64.23 wdi_cfwm Contributing family workers, male (% of males employed)

Contributing family workers are those workers who hold "self-employment jobs" as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



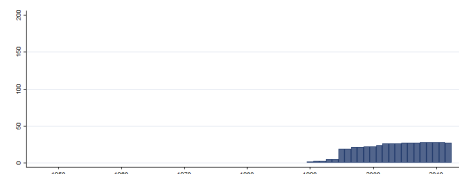
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 846 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 25

4.64.24 wdi_cgovd 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.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

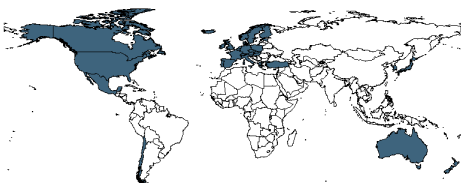
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



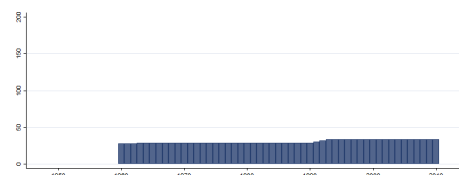
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 464 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 15

4.64.25 wdi_co2kt CO2 emissions (kt)

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.



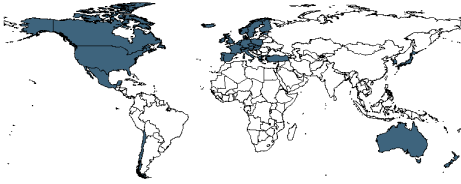
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



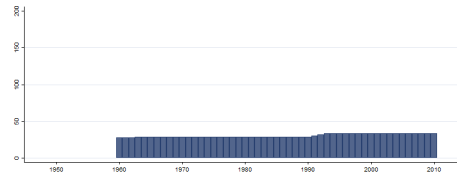
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1570 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.26 wdi_co2mtpc CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)

Carbon dioxide emissions are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.



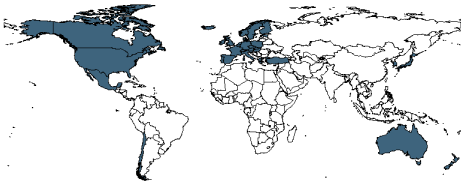
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



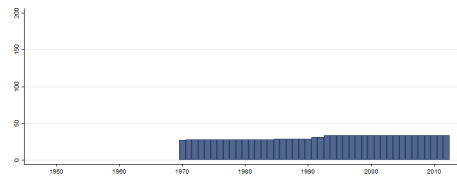
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1570 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.27 wdi_coalrent Coal rents (% of GDP)

Coal rents are the difference between the value of both hard and soft coal production at world prices and their total costs of production.



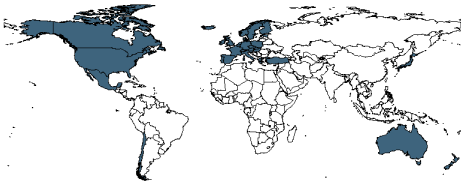
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



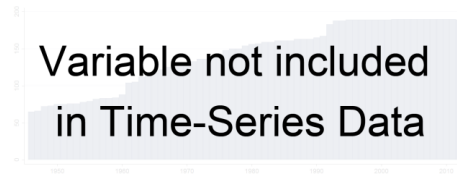
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1335 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 39

4.64.28 wdi_combr Completeness of birth registration (%)

Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.



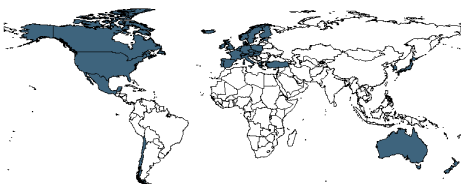
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



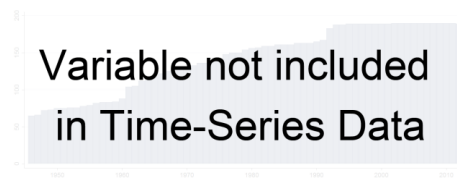
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.29 wdi_compdiri Completeness of infant death reporting

Completeness of infant death reporting is the number of infant deaths reported by national statistics authorities to the United Nations Statistics Division's Demography Yearbook divided by the number of infant deaths estimated by the United Nations Population Division.



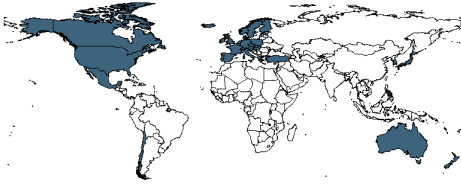
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



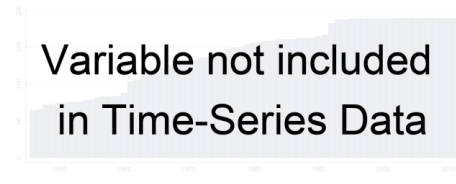
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.30 wdi_compdrct Completeness of total death reporting

Completeness of total death reporting is the number of total deaths reported by national statistics authorities to the United Nations Statistics Division's Demography Yearbook divided by the number of total deaths estimated by the United Nations Population Division.



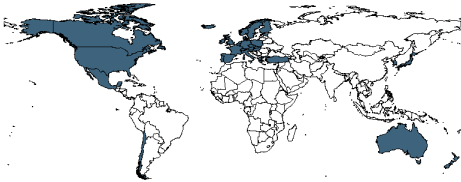
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



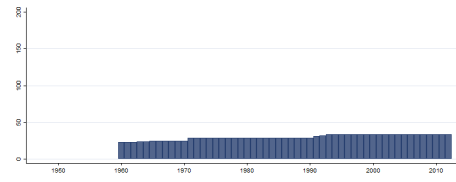
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.31 wdi_corewa Combustible renewables and waste (% of total energy)

Combustible renewables and waste comprise solid biomass, liquid biomass, biogas, industrial waste, and municipal waste, measured as a percentage of total energy use.



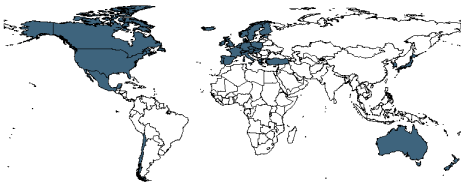
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



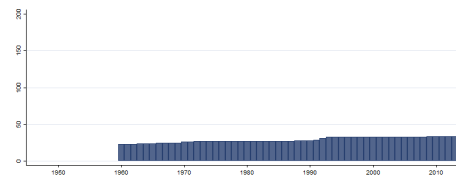
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1590 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.32 wdi_cpi Consumer price index (2005 = 100)

Consumer price index reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used. Data are period averages.



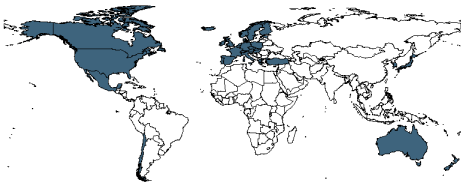
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



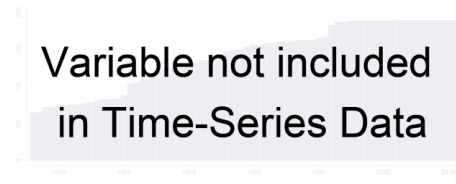
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1567 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.33 wdi_dbcdmpnc Cause of death, be disease etc.

Cause of death refers to the share of all deaths for all ages by underlying causes. Communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal and nutrition conditions include infectious and parasitic diseases, respiratory infections, and nutritional deficiencies such as underweight and stunting.



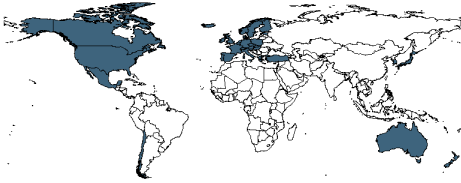
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



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

4.64.34 wdi_dbinj Cause of death, by injury (% of total)

Cause of death refers to the share of all deaths for all ages by underlying causes. Injuries include unintentional and intentional injuries.



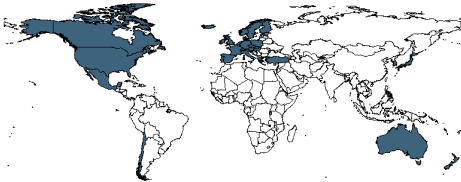
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

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

4.64.35 wdi_dbncd Cause of death, by non-communicable diseases (% of total)

Cause of death refers to the share of all deaths for all ages by underlying causes. Non-communicable diseases include cancer, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, digestive diseases, skin diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, and congenital anomalies.



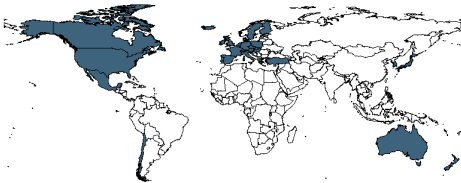
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

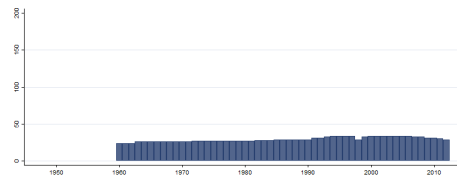
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.36 wdi_dcpsb Domestic credit to private sector by banks (% of GDP)

Domestic credit to private sector by banks refers to financial resources provided to the private sector by other depository corporations (deposit taking corporations except central banks), such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



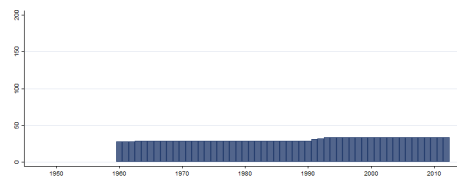
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1552 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.37 wdi_deathrate Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

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



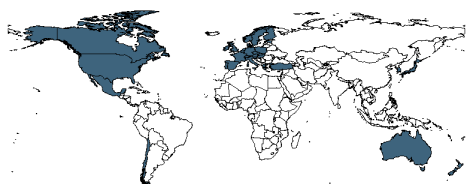
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.38 wdi_dfetave Droughts, floods, extreme temperatures (% of population, average 1990-2009)

Droughts, floods and extreme temperatures is the annual average percentage of the population that is affected by natural disasters classified as either droughts, floods, or extreme temperature events. A drought is an extended period of time characterized by a deficiency in a region's water supply that is the result of constantly below average precipitation. A drought can lead to losses to agriculture, affect inland navigation and hydropower plants, and cause a lack of drinking water and famine. A flood is a significant rise of water level in a stream, lake, reservoir or coastal region. Extreme temperature events are either cold waves or heat waves. A cold wave can be both a prolonged period of excessively cold weather and the sudden invasion of very cold air over a large area. Along with frost it can cause damage to agriculture, infrastructure, and property. A heat wave is a prolonged period of excessively hot and sometimes also humid weather relative to normal climate patterns of a certain region. Population affected is the number of people injured, left homeless or requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency resulting from a natural disaster; it can also include displaced or evacuated people. Average percentage of population affected is calculated by dividing the sum of total affected for the period stated by the sum of the annual population figures for the period stated.



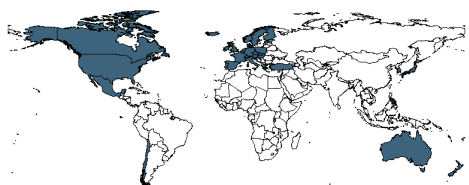
Min. Year: 2009 Max. Year: 2009
N: 33

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

4.64.39 wdi_diabetes Diabetes prevalence (% of population ages 20 to 79)

Diabetes prevalence refers to the percentage of people ages 20-79 who have type 1 or type 2 diabetes.



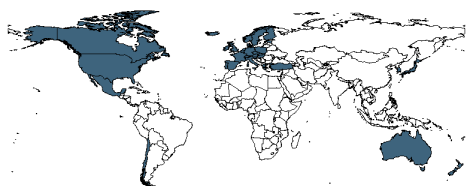
Min. Year: 2013 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.64.40 wdi_docexp Documents to export (number)

All documents required per shipment to export goods are recorded. It is assumed that the contract has already been agreed upon and signed by both parties. Documents required for clearance by government ministries, customs authorities, port and container terminal authorities, health and technical control agencies and banks are taken into account. Since payment is by letter of credit, all documents required by banks for the issuance or securing of a letter of credit are also taken into account. Documents that are renewed annually and that do not require renewal per shipment (for example, an annual tax clearance certificate) are not included.



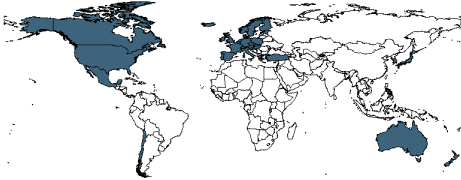
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

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

4.64.41 wdi_docimp Documents to import (number)

All documents required per shipment to import goods are recorded. It is assumed that the contract has already been agreed upon and signed by both parties. Documents required for clearance by government ministries, customs authorities, port and container terminal authorities, health and technical control agencies and banks are taken into account. Since payment is by letter of credit, all documents required by banks for the issuance or securing of a letter of credit are also taken into account. Documents that are renewed annually and that do not require renewal per shipment (for example, an annual tax clearance certificate) are not included.



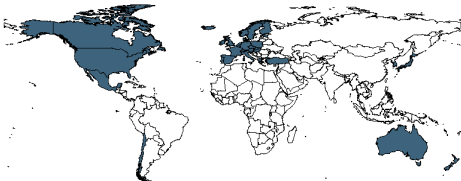
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

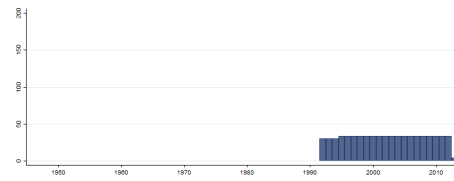
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.42 wdi_dofdcad Depth of the food deficit (kilocalories per person per day)

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



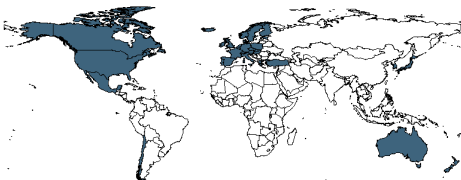
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



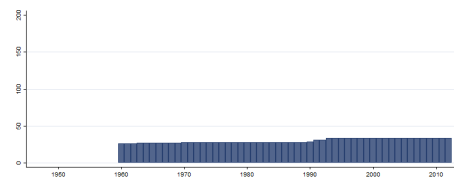
Min. Year: 1992 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 706 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.43 wdi_ebgsgdp External balance on goods and services (% of GDP)

External balance on goods and services (formerly resource balance) equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services).



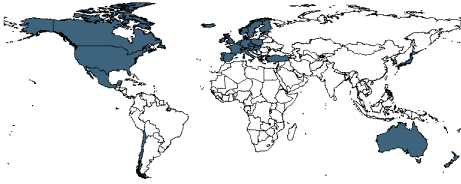
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



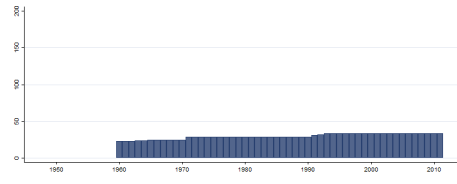
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1598 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.44 wdi_elpowcon Electric power consumption (kWh)

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.



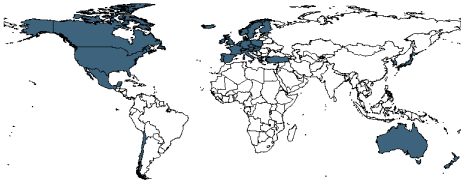
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



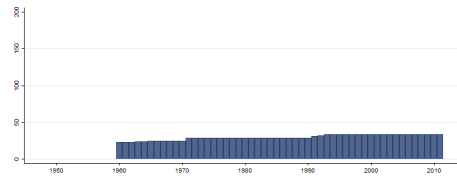
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1556 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.45 wdi_elpowconpc Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.



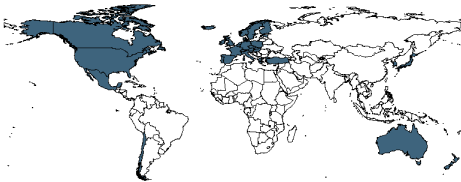
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



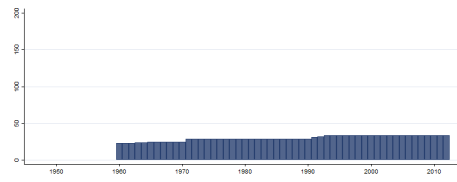
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1556 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.46 wdi_elprcoal 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.



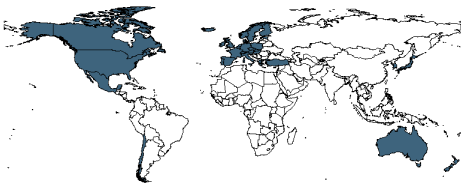
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



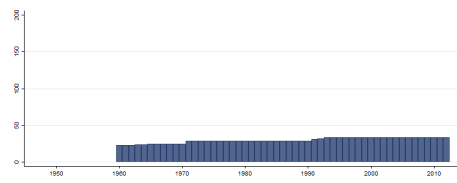
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1590 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.47 wdi_elprhydro 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.



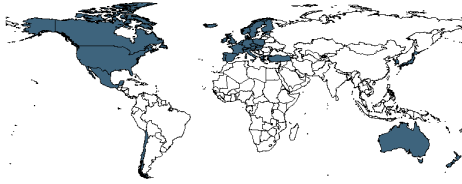
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



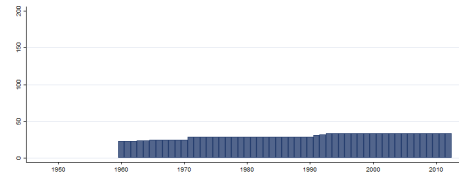
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1590 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.48 wdi_elprn 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.



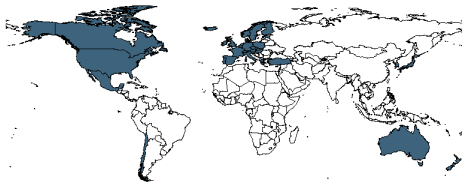
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



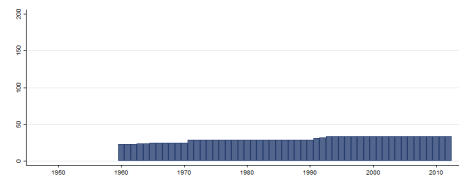
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1590 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.49 wdi_elprng 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.



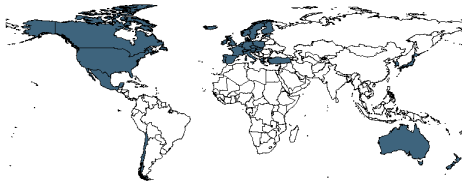
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



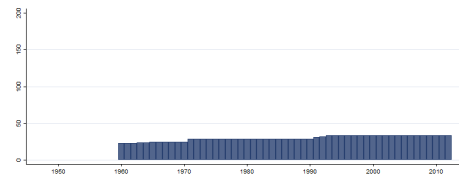
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1590 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.50 wdi_elpro 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.



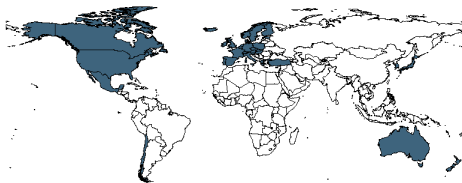
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



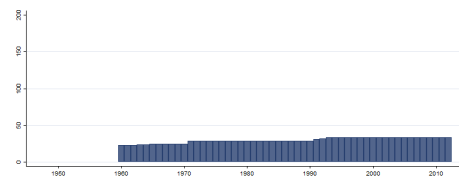
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1590 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.51 wdi_elprog Electricity production from oil, gas and coal sources (% of total)

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids. 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.



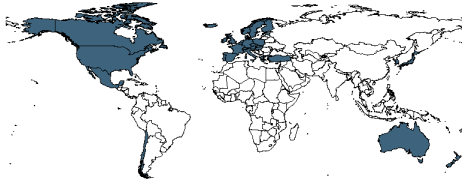
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



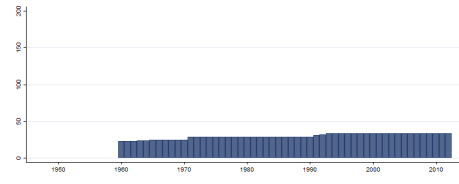
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1590 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.52 wdi_elprneh Electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric

Electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric, includes geothermal, solar, tides, wind, biomass, and biofuels.



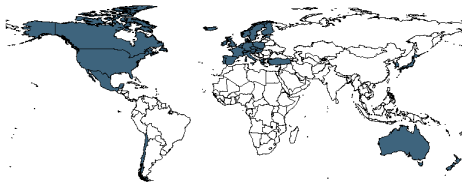
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



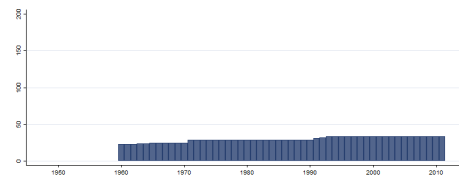
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1590 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.53 wdi_elptrdl Electric power transmission and distribution losses (% of output)

Electric power transmission and distribution losses include losses in transmission between sources of supply and points of distribution and in the distribution to consumers, including pilferage.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



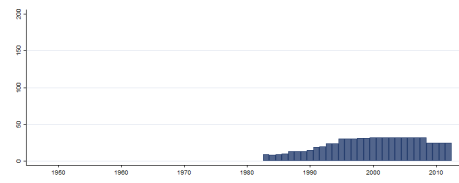
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1556 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.54 wdi_emp Employers, total (% of employment)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).



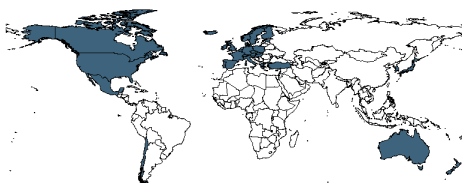
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 32



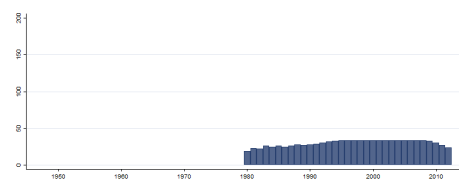
Min. Year:1983 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 717 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.55 wdi_empagr Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

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



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34

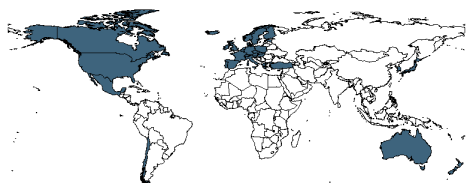


Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 989 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 29

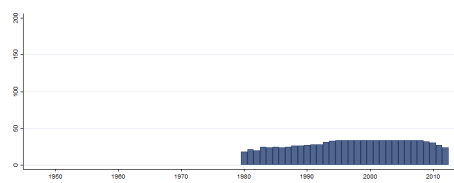
4.64.56 wdi_empagrfr Employees, agriculture, female (% of female employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC

revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.



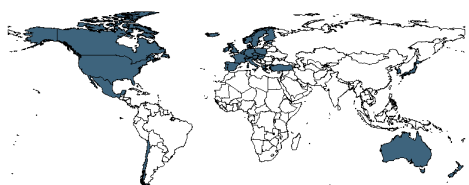
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



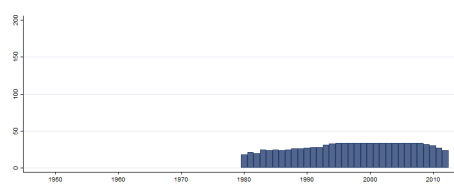
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 970 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 29

4.64.57 wdi_empagr Employees, agriculture, male (% of male employment)

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



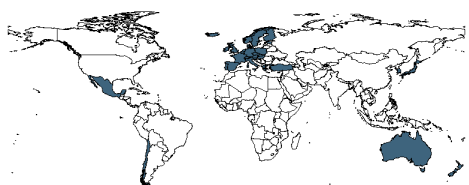
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



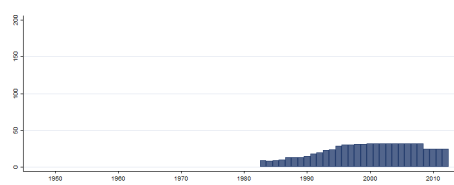
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 970 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 29

4.64.58 wdi_empf Employers, female (% of employment)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).



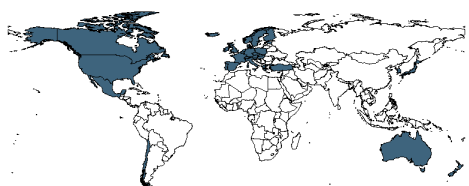
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



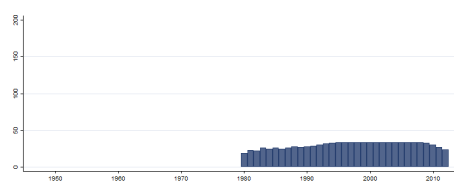
Min. Year:1983 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 714 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.59 wdi_empind Employment in industry (% of total employment)

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



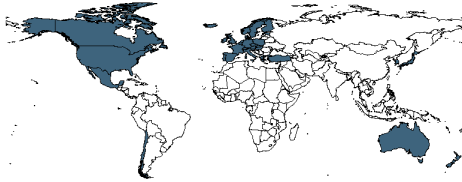
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



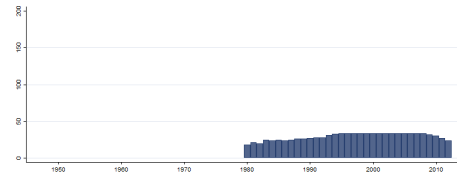
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 989 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 29

4.64.60 wdi_empindf Employees, industry, female (% of female employment)

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



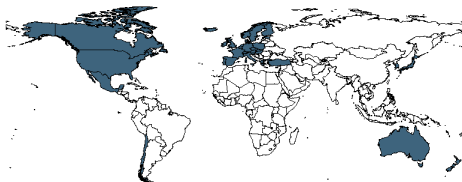
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



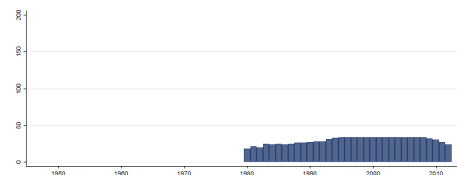
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 970 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 29

4.64.61 wdi_empindm Employees, industry, male (% of male employment)

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



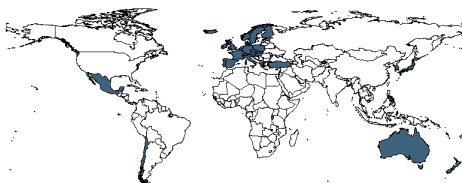
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



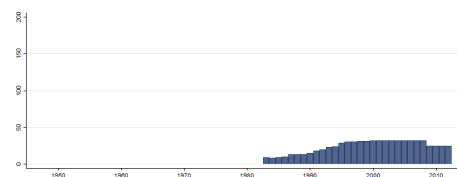
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 970 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 29

4.64.62 wdi_empm Employers, male (% of employment)

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a "self-employment jobs" i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s).



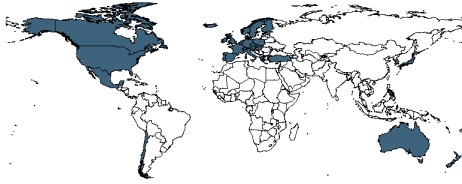
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



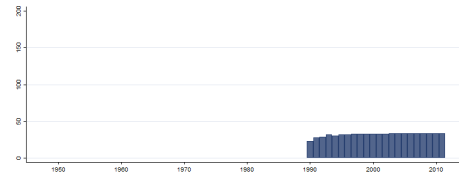
Min. Year:1983 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 714 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.63 wdi_empnagr Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector

Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector is the share of female workers in the nonagricultural sector (industry and services), expressed as a percentage of total employment in the nonagricultural sector. Industry includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, and water, corresponding to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3). Services include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services-corresponding to divisions 6-9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3).



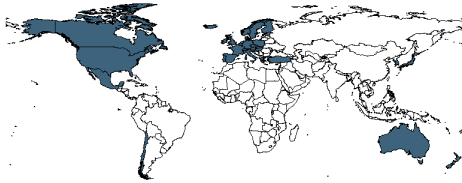
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



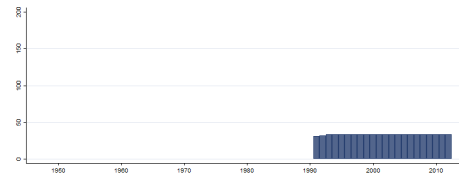
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 710 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.64 wdi_emppr15filo Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



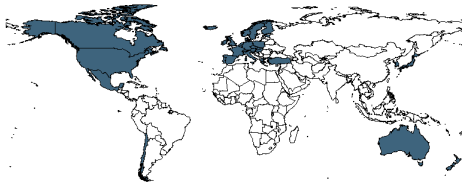
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



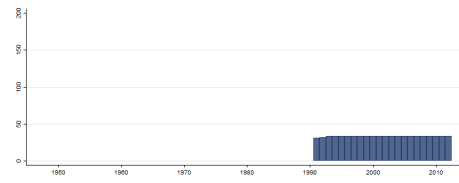
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 743 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.65 wdi_emppr15ilo Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



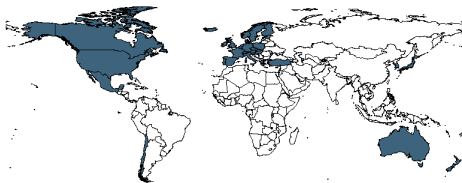
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



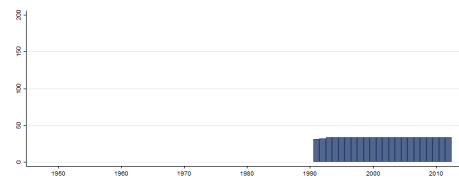
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 743 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.66 wdi_emppr15milo Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.



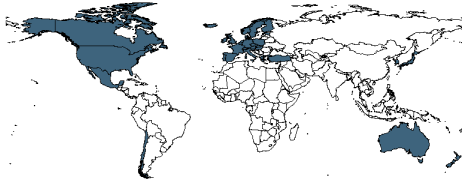
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



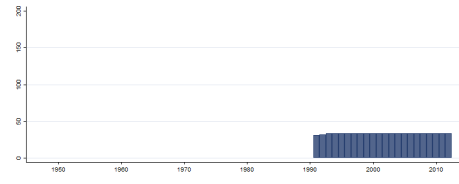
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 743 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.67 wdi_emppr24filo Employment to population ratio, 15-14, fem

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



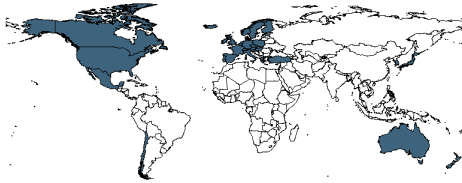
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



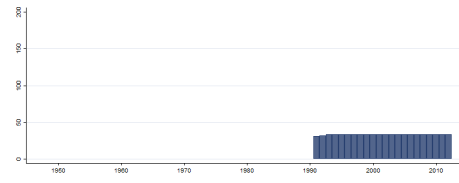
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 743 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.68 wdi_empr24ilo Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



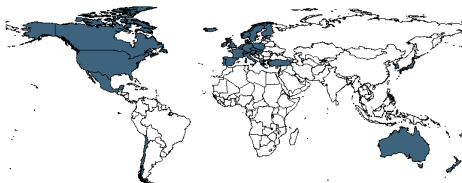
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



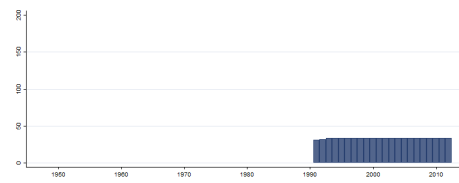
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 743 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.69 wdi_empr24milo Employment to population ratio, 15-14, male

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.



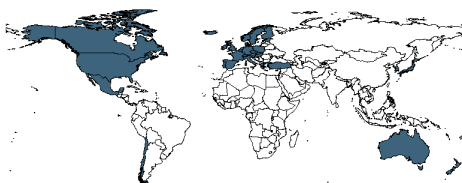
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



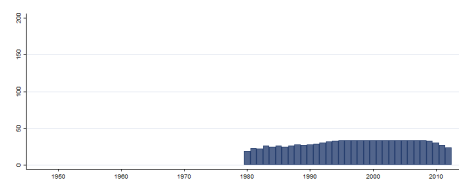
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 743 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.70 wdi_empser Employment in services (% of total employment)

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



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34

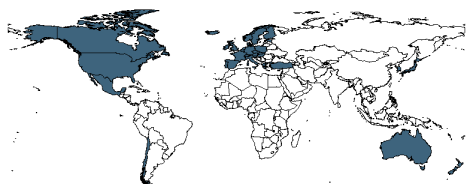


Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 989 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 29

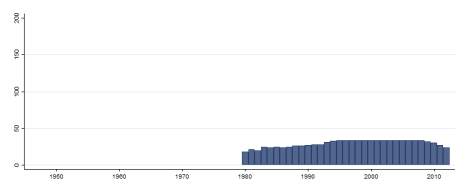
4.64.71 wdi_empserf Employees, services, female (% of female employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind. Services correspond to divisions 6-9 (ISIC

revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.



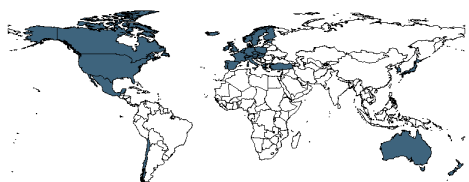
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



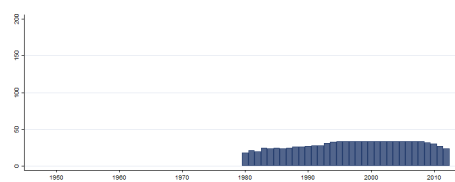
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 970 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 29

4.64.72 wdi_empserm Employees, services, male (% of male employment)

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



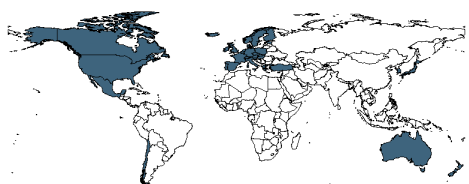
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



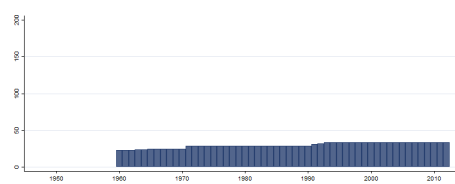
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 970 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 29

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

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



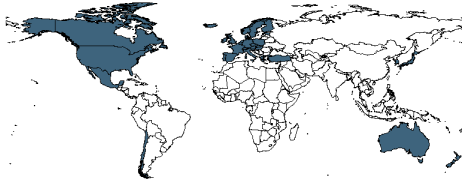
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



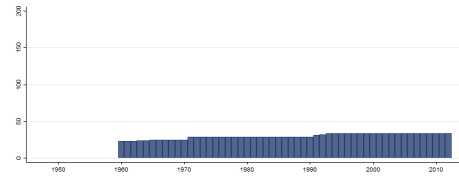
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1590 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.74 wdi_energyprod Energy production (kt of oil equivalent)

Energy production refers to forms of primary energy—petroleum (crude oil, natural gas liquids, and oil from nonconventional sources), natural gas, solid fuels (coal, lignite, and other derived fuels), and combustible renewables and waste—and primary electricity, all converted into oil equivalents.



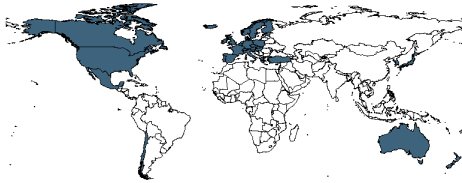
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



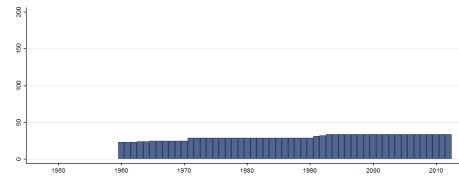
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1590 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.75 wdi_enusektoe Energy use (kt of oil equivalent)

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



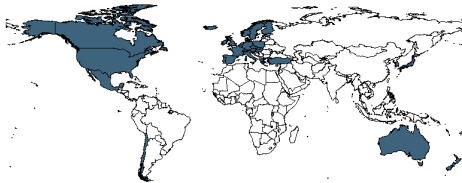
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



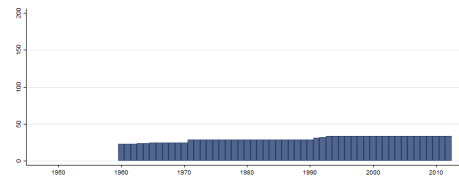
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1590 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

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

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



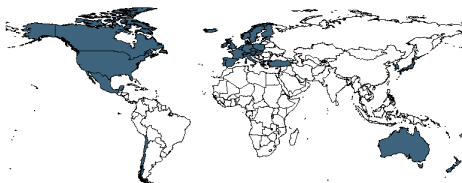
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



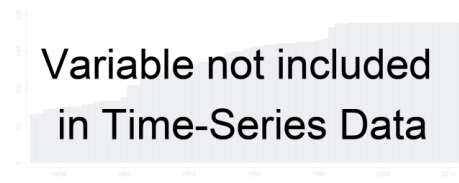
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1590 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

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

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



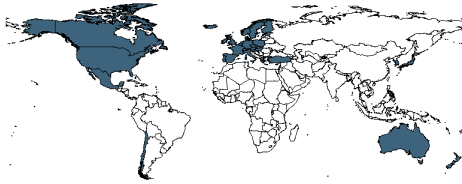
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



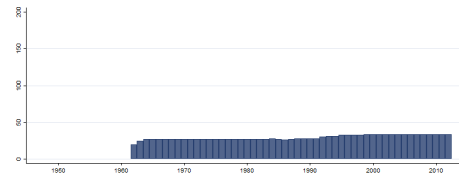
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.78 wdi_expaggrw Agricultural raw materials exports (% of merchandise exports)

Agricultural raw materials comprise SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

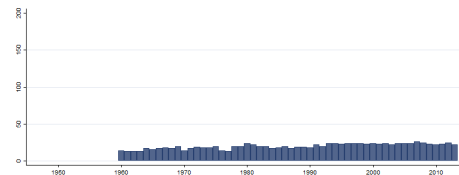


Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1505 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.79 wdi_exparms Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

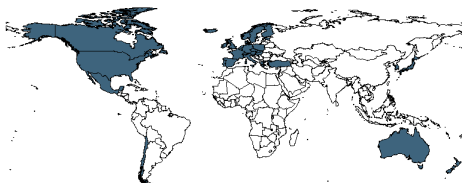


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 32 n: 1084 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 34

4.64.80 wdi_expcomser Commercial service exports (current US dollar)

Commercial service exports are total service exports minus exports of government services not included elsewhere. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993) as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Definitions may vary among reporting economies.



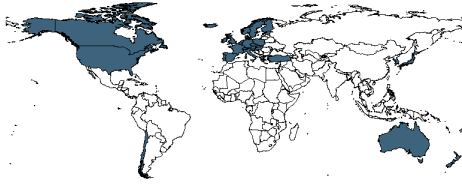
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

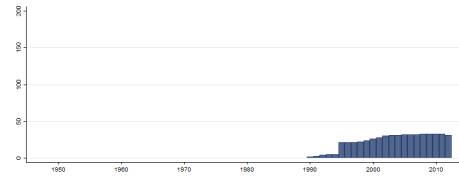
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.81 wdi_expense Expense (% of GDP)

Expense is cash payments for operating activities of the government in providing goods and services. It includes compensation of employees (such as wages and salaries), interest and subsidies, grants, social benefits, and other expenses such as rent and dividends.



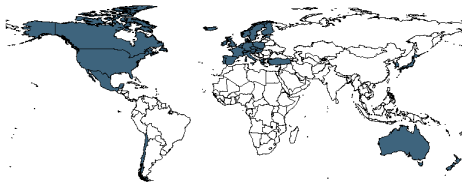
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



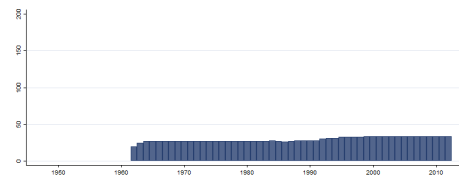
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 533 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 16

4.64.82 wdi_expfood Food exports (% of merchandise exports)

Food comprises the commodities in SITC sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).



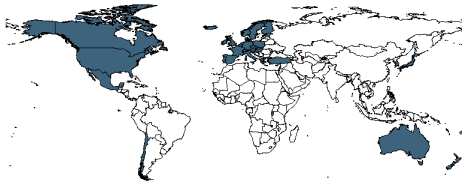
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



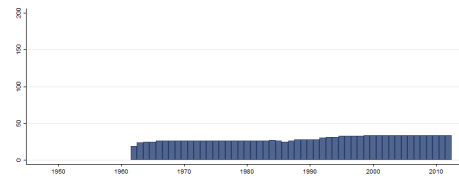
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1505 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.83 wdi_expfuel Fuel exports (% of merchandise exports)

Fuels comprise SITC section 3 (mineral fuels).



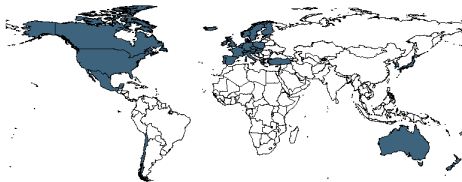
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



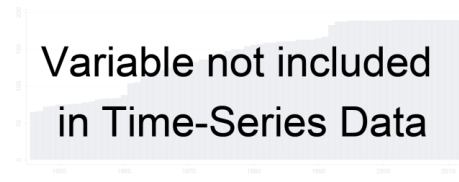
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1477 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 43

4.64.84 wdi_expgoods Goods exports (BoP, current US dollar)

Goods exports refer to all movable goods (including nonmonetary gold and net exports of goods under merchanting) involved in a change of ownership from residents to nonresidents. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



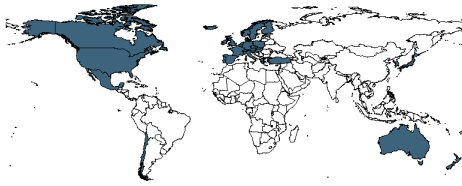
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



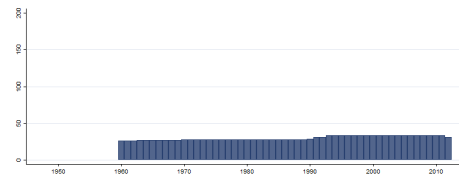
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.85 wdi_expfgdp Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.



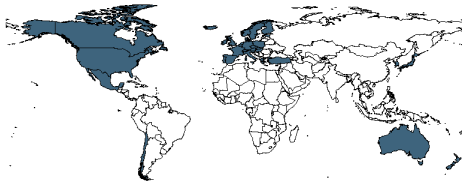
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



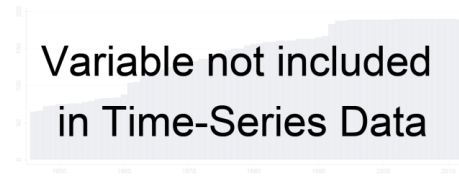
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1595 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.86 wdi_expgsprinc Exports of goods, services and primary income (BoP, current US dollar)

Exports of goods, services and primary income is the sum of goods exports, service exports and primary income receipts. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



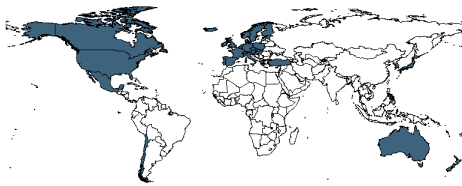
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



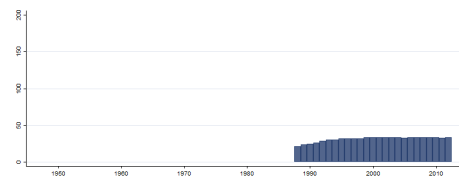
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.87 wdi_exphtper High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.



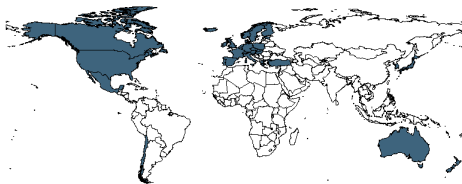
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



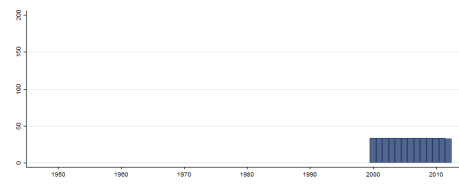
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 787 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.88 wdi_expict ICT goods exports (% of total goods exports)

Information and communication technology goods exports include telecommunications, audio and video, computer and related equipment; electronic components; and other information and communication technology goods. Software is excluded.



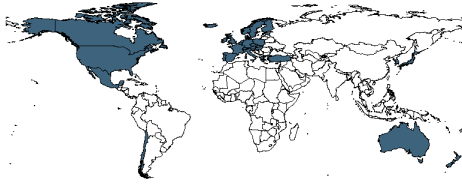
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



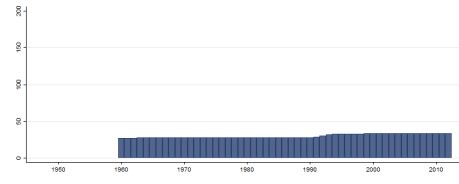
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 441 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 13

4.64.89 wdi_expmp Merchandise exports (current US dollar)

Merchandise exports show the f.o.b. value of goods provided to the rest of the world valued in current U.S. dollars.



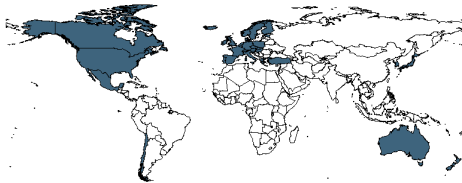
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



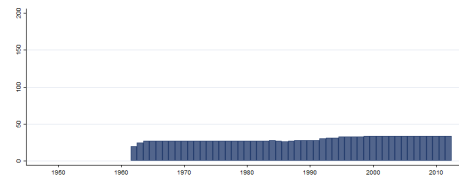
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1597 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.90 wdi_expman Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)

Manufactures comprise commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (non-ferrous metals).



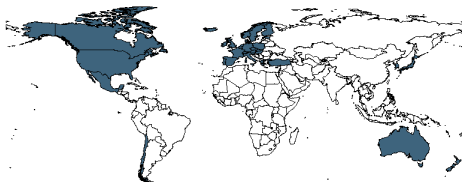
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



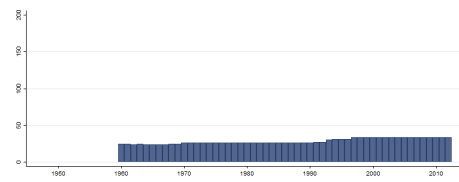
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1505 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.91 wdi_expma Arab World

Merchandise exports to economies in the Arab World are the sum of merchandise exports by the reporting economy to economies in the Arab World. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



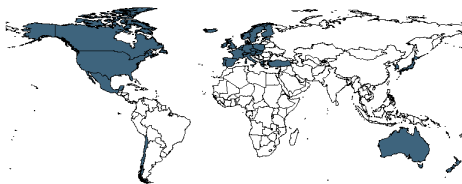
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



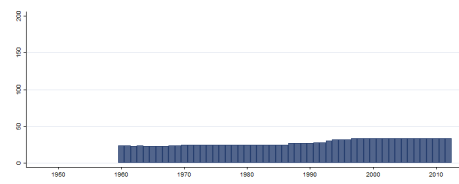
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1512 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.92 wdi_expmd Deep Merchandise exports to dev. East Asia Pacific

Merchandise exports to developing economies in East Asia and Pacific are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the East Asia and Pacific region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



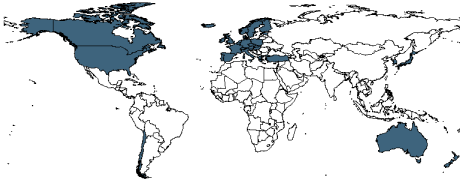
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



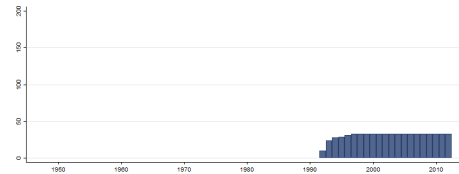
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1494 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.93 wdi_expmddeeca Merchandise exports to dev. Europe Cental Asia

Merchandise exports to developing economies in Europe and Central Asia are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the Europe and Central Asia region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



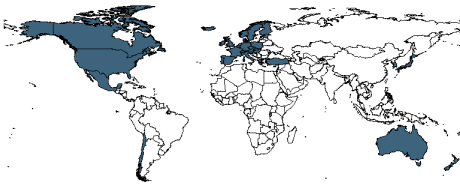
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



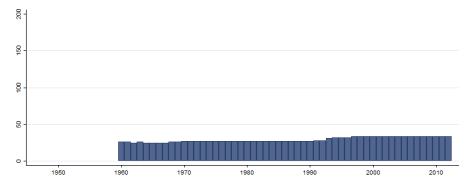
Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 650 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 20

4.64.94 wdi_expmdelac Merchandise exports to dev. Latian America Car.

Merchandise exports to developing economies in Latin America and the Caribbean are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the Latin America and the Caribbean region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



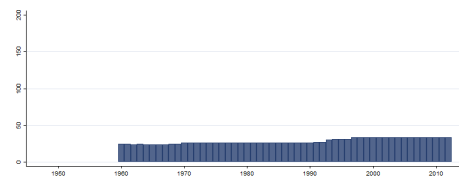
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1549 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.95 wdi_expmdemena Merchandise exports to dev. Middel East North Afr.

Merchandise exports to developing economies in Middle East and North Africa are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the Middle East and North Africa region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



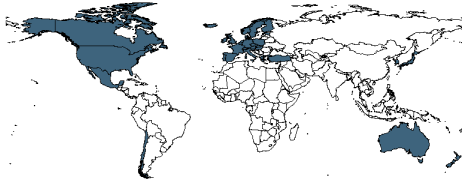
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



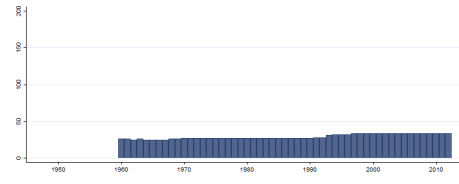
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1512 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.96 wdi_expmdeor Merchandise exports to dev. outside region

Merchandise exports to developing economies outside region are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to other developing economies in other World Bank regions according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



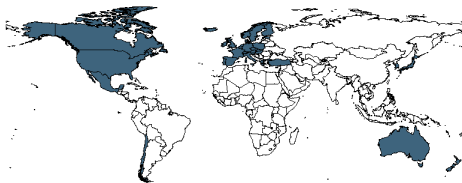
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



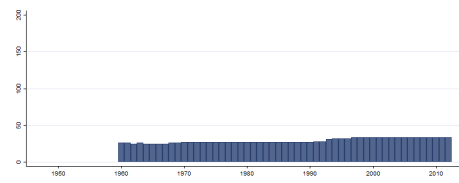
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1549 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.97 wdi_expmdesa Merchandise exports to dev. South Asia

Merchandise exports to developing economies in South Asia are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the South Asia region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



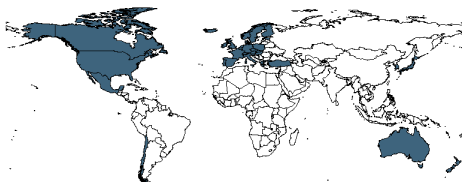
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



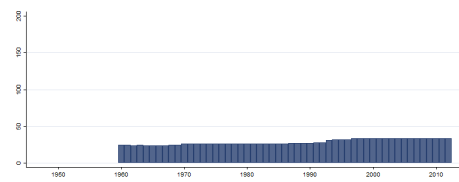
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1549 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.98 wdi_expmdessa Merchandise exports to dev. Sub-Saharan Africa

Merchandise exports to developing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to developing economies in the Sub-Saharan Africa region according to World Bank classification of economies. Data are as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



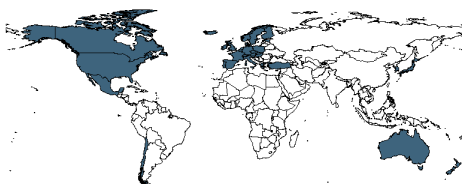
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



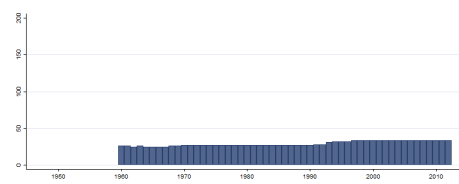
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1522 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 45

4.64.99 wdi_expmhie Merchandise exports to high-income economies (% of total merchandise exports)

Merchandise exports to high-income economies are the sum of merchandise exports from the reporting economy to high-income economies according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise exports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



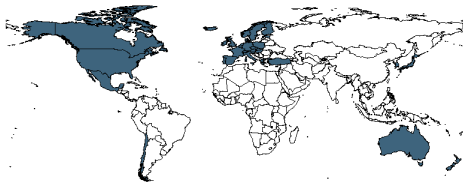
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



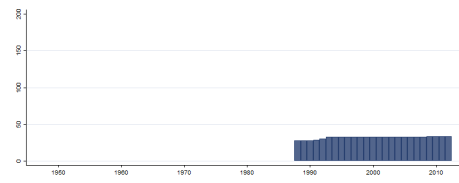
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1549 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.100 wdi_expmilgdp Military expenditure (% of GDP)

Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)



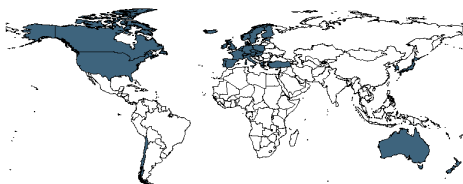
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



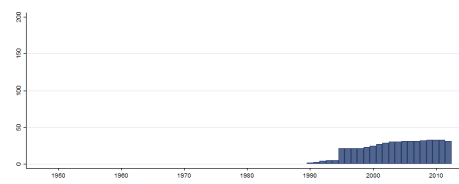
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 807 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 24

4.64.101 wdi_expmilgexp Military expenditure (% of central government expenditure)

Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)



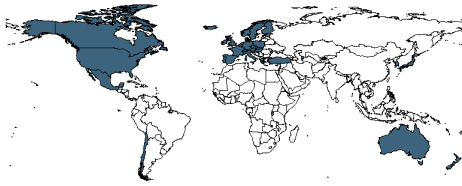
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



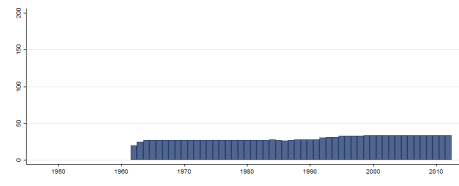
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 522 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 15

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

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



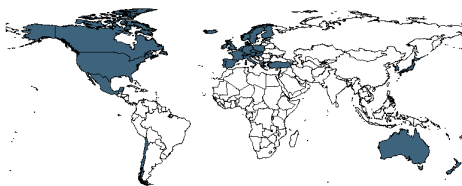
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



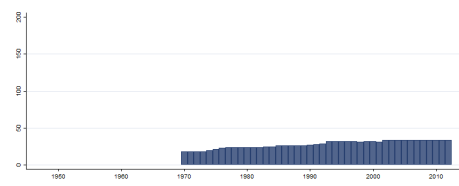
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1505 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.103 wdi_fdiin Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.



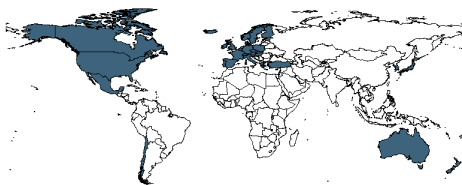
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



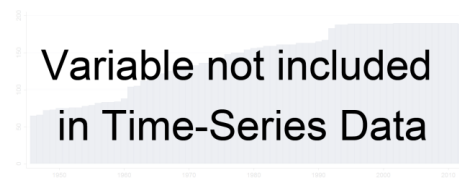
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1204 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 35

4.64.104 wdi_fdiout Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.



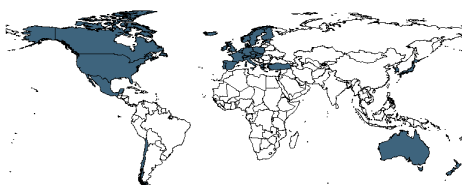
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



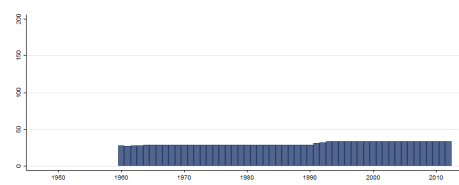
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.105 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 current age-specific fertility rates.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



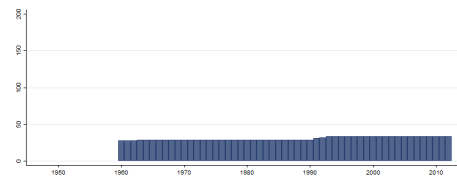
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1637 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.106 wdi_fertility1519 Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)

Adolescent fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15-19.



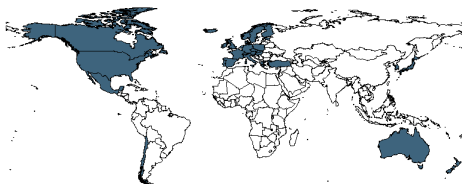
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



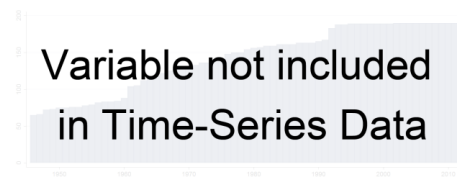
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.107 wdi_fertilizer Fertilizer consumption (kilograms per hectare of arable land)

Fertilizer consumption measures the quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers (including ground rock phosphate). Traditional nutrients—animal and plant manures—are not included. For the purpose of data dissemination, FAO has adopted the concept of a calendar year (January to December). Some countries compile fertilizer data on a calendar year basis, while others are on a split-year basis. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.



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

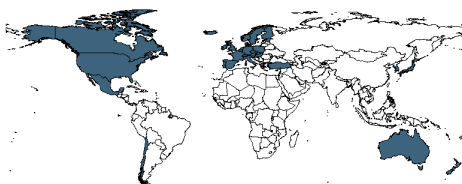


Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

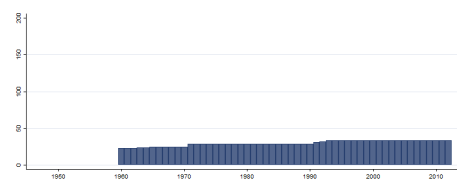
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.108 wdi_ffecon Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)

Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.



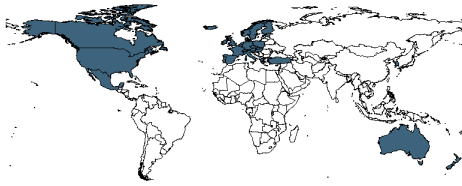
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



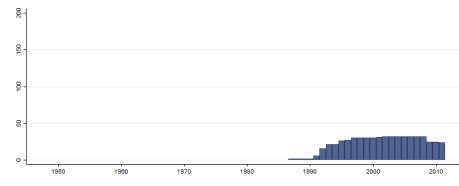
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1590 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.109 wdi_flsom Female legislators, senior officials and managers (% of total)

Female legislators, senior officials and managers (% of total) refers to the share of legislators, senior officials and managers who are female.



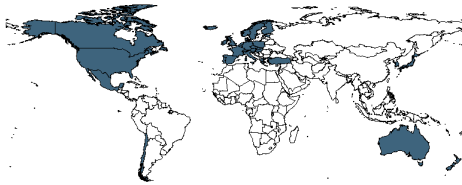
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 32



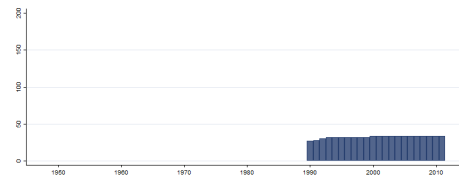
Min. Year:1987 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33 n: 574 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.110 wdi_forestarea Forest area (% of land area)

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.



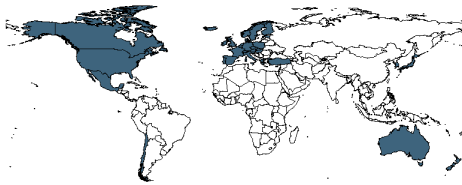
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



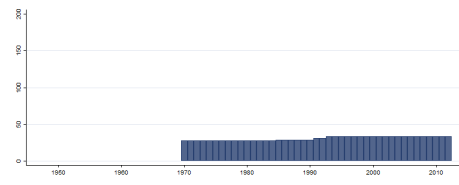
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 717 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.111 wdi_forestrent Forest rents (% of GDP)

Forest rents are roundwood harvest times the product of average prices and a region-specific rental rate.



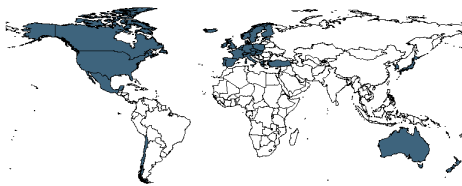
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



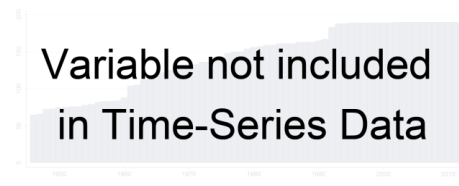
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1336 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 39

4.64.112 wdi_frwwcm Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (billion cubic meters)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture and industry are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production and for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.



Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



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

4.64.113 wdi_frwwind Annual freshwater withdrawals, industry (% of total freshwater withdrawal)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for industry are total withdrawals for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.



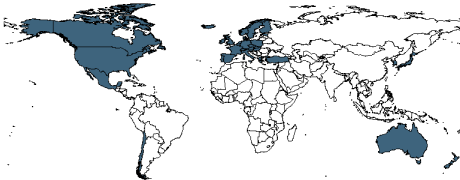
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34

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

4.64.114 wdi_frwwper Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture and industry are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production and for direct industrial use (including withdrawals for cooling thermoelectric plants). Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.



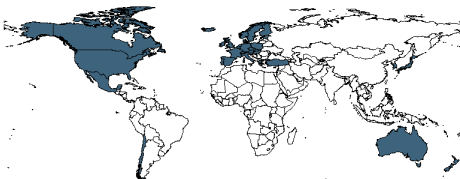
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34

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

4.64.115 wdi_fwagr Annual freshwater withdrawals, agriculture (% of total freshwater withdrawal)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for agriculture are total withdrawals for irrigation and livestock production. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.



Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

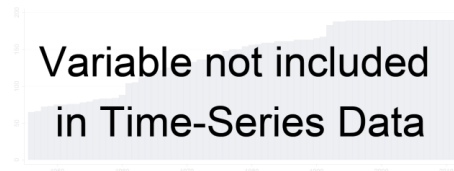
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.116 wdi_fwwdom Annual freshwater withdrawals, domestic (% of total freshwater withdrawal)

Annual freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Withdrawals for domestic uses include drinking water, municipal use or supply, and use for public services, commercial establishments, and homes. Data are for the most recent year available for 1987-2002.



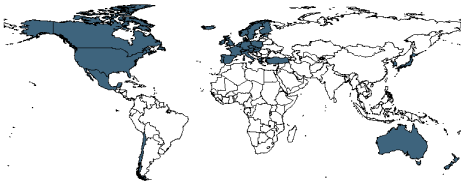
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



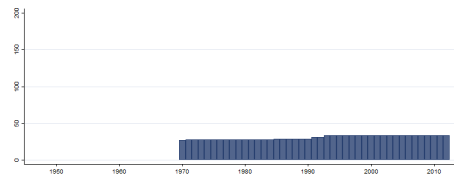
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.117 wdi_gasrent Natural gas rents (% of GDP)

Natural gas rents are the difference between the value of natural gas production at world prices and total costs of production.



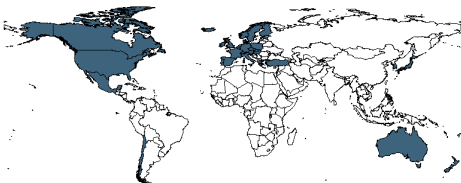
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



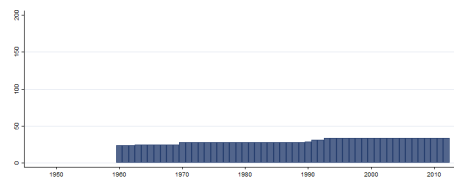
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1335 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 39

4.64.118 wdi_gdpcon GDP (constant 2005 US dollar)

GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2000 official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used.



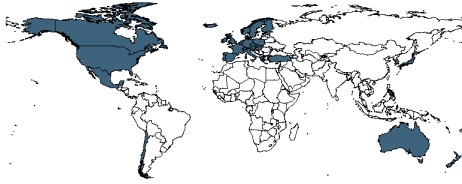
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



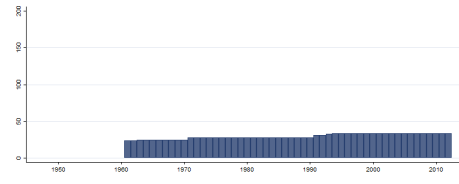
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1578 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.119 wdi_gdpgr GDP growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.



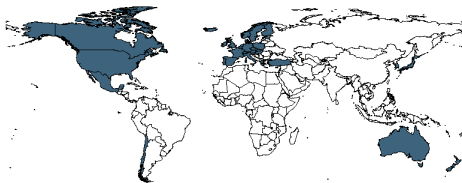
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



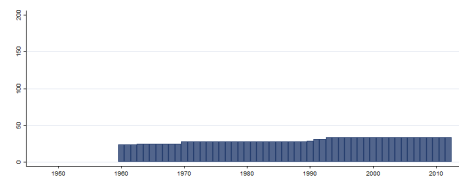
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1549 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.120 wdi_gdppcon GDP per capita (constant 2005 US dollar)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



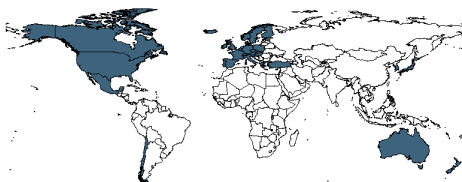
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



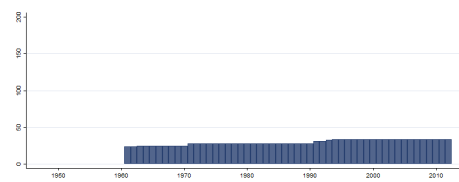
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1578 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.121 wdi_gdppcgr GDP per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.



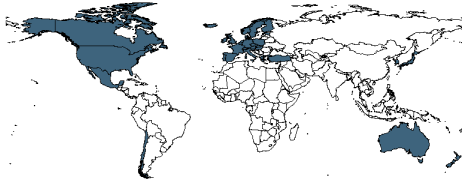
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



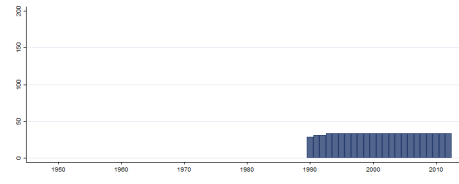
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1549 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.122 wdi_gdppcPPPcon GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.



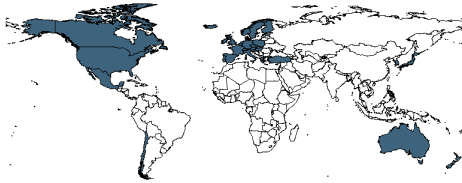
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



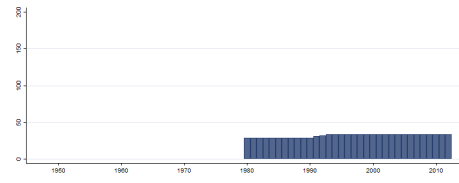
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 771 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.123 wdi_gdppemp GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP dollar)

GDP per person employed is gross domestic product (GDP) divided by total employment in the economy. Purchasing power parity (PPP) GDP is GDP converted to 1990 constant international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP that a U.S. dollar has in the United States.



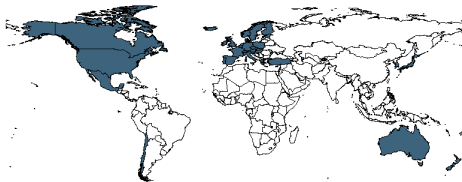
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



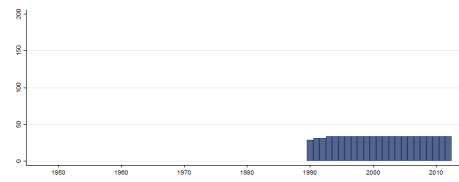
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1062 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 31

4.64.124 wdi_gdppppcon GDP, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.



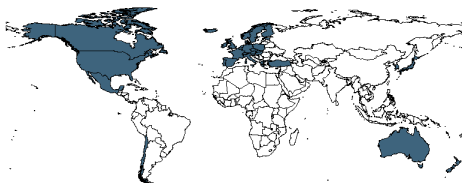
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



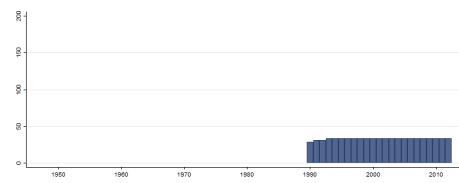
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 771 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.125 wdi_gdppueu GDP per unit of energy use (PPP dollar per kg of oil equivalent)

GDP per unit of energy use is the PPP GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of energy use. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to current international dollars using purchasing power parity rates based on the 2011 ICP round. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as a U.S. dollar has in the United States.



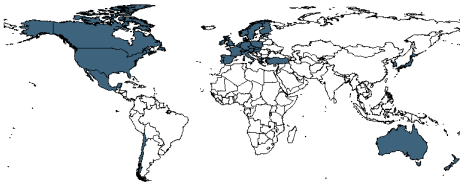
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



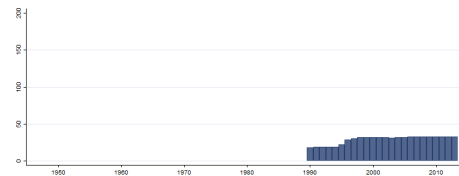
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 771 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.126 wdi_geqind S&P Global Equity Indices (annual % change)

S&P Global Equity Indices measure the U.S. dollar price change in the stock markets covered by the S&P/IFCI and S&P/Frontier BMI country indices.



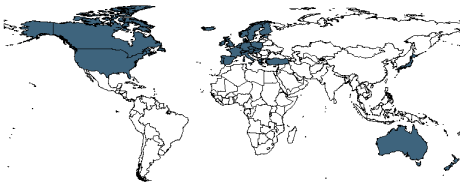
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



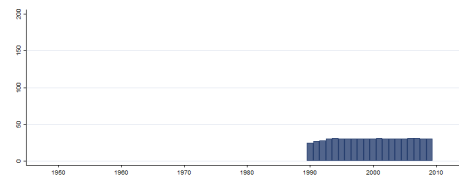
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33 n: 694 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.127 wdi_ghgnetem GHG net emissions/removals by LUCF (Mt of CO2 equivalent)

GHG net emissions/removals by LUCF refers to changes in atmospheric levels of all greenhouse gases attributable to forest and land-use change activities, including but not limited to (1) emissions and removals of CO₂ from decreases or increases in biomass stocks due to forest management, logging, fuelwood collection, etc.; (2) conversion of existing forests and natural grasslands to other land uses; (3) removal of CO₂ from the abandonment of formerly managed lands (e.g. croplands and pastures); and (4) emissions and removals of CO₂ in soil associated with land-use change and management. For Annex-I countries under the UNFCCC, these data are drawn from the annual GHG inventories submitted to the UNFCCC by each country; for non-Annex-I countries, data are drawn from the most recently submitted National Communication where available. Because of differences in reporting years and methodologies, these data are not generally considered comparable across countries. Data are in million metric tons.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2009
N: 31



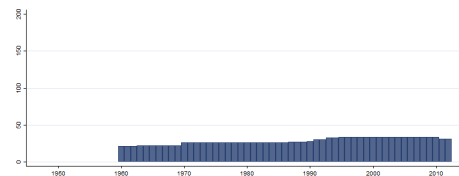
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34 n: 594 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.128 wdi_gnexpcon Gross national expenditure (constant 2005 US dollar)

Gross national expenditure (formerly domestic absorption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption), general government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption), and gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment). Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

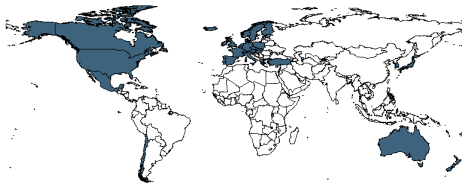


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1500 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 44

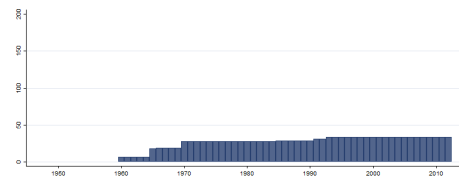
4.64.129 wdi_gnexpgdp Gross national expenditure (% of GDP)

Gross national expenditure (formerly domestic absorption) is the sum of household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption), general government final consumption expenditure

(formerly general government consumption), and gross capital formation (formerly gross domestic investment).



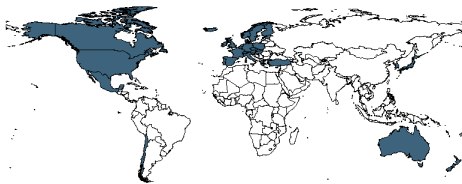
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



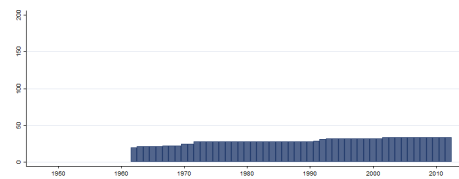
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1465 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 43

4.64.130 wdi_gniatlascur GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.



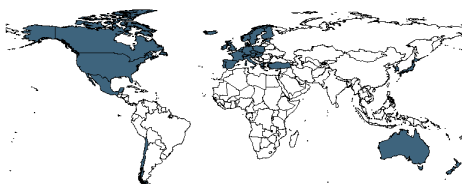
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



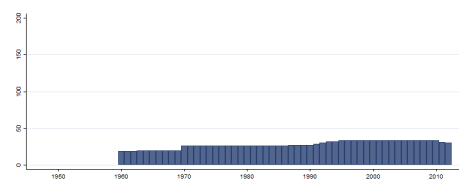
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1474 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 43

4.64.131 wdi_gnicon GNI (constant 2005 US dollar)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



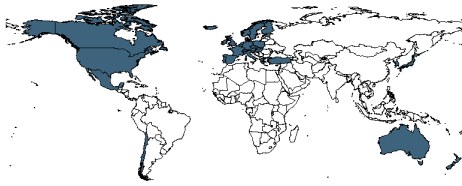
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



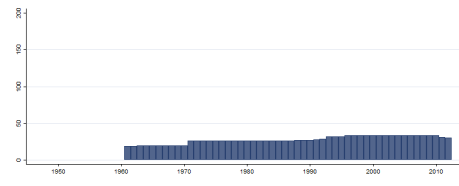
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1475 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 43

4.64.132 wdi_gnigr GNI growth (annual %)

GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.



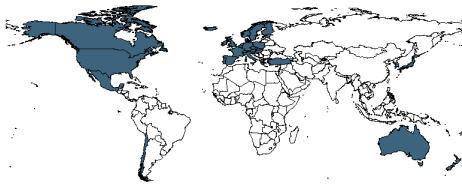
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



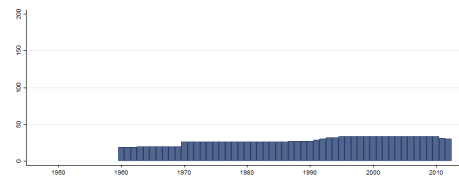
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1445 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 43

4.64.133 wdi_gnipcccon GNI per capita (constant 2005 US dollar)

GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



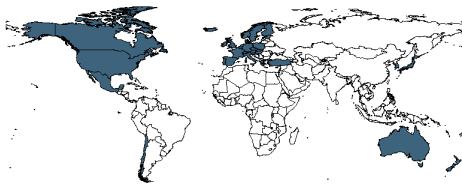
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



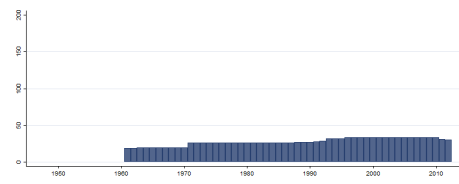
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1475 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 43

4.64.134 wdi_gnipcgr GNI per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth rate of GNI per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. GNI per capita is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI (formerly GNP) is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.



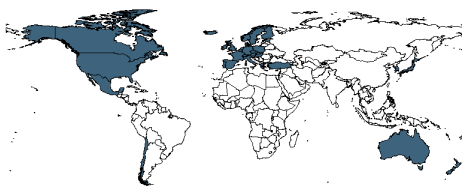
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



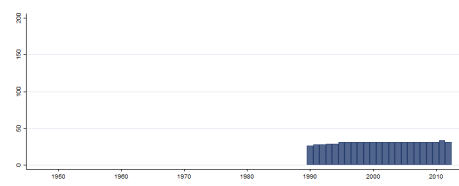
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1445 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 43

4.64.135 wdi_gnipcPPPcon GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.



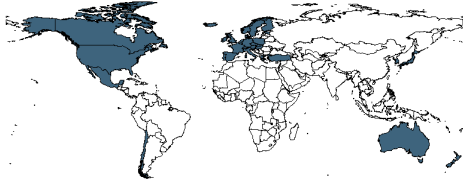
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



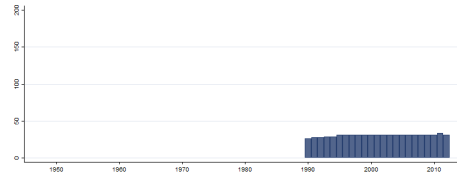
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 701 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.136 wdi_gnipppcon GNI, PPP (constant 2011 international dollar)

PPP GNI (formerly PPP GNP) is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. Gross national income is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.



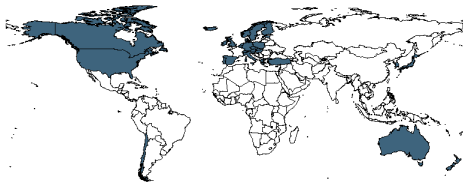
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



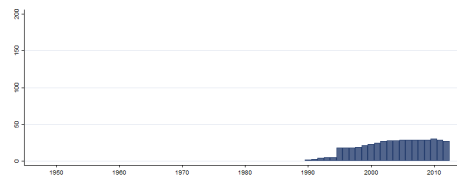
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 701 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.137 wdi_gor Grants and other revenue (% of revenue)

Grants and other revenue include grants from other foreign governments, international organizations, and other government units; interest; dividends; rent; required, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes (such as fines, administrative fees, and entrepreneurial income from government ownership of property); and voluntary, unrequited, nonrepayable receipts other than grants.



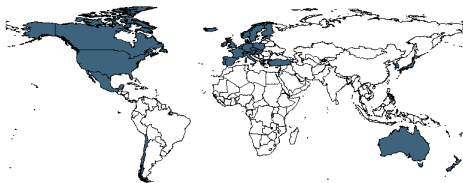
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 32



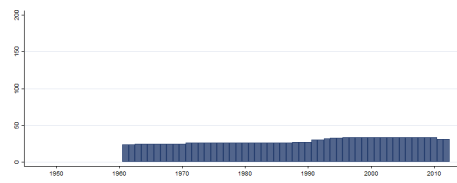
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 475 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 14

4.64.138 wdi_govfcxpagr General government final consumption expenditure (annual % growth)

Annual percentage growth of general government final consumption expenditure based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. General government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

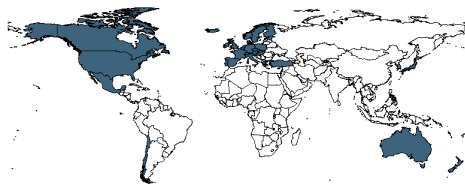


Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1501 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 44

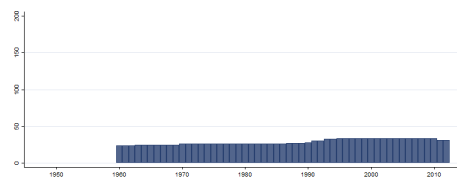
4.64.139 wdi_govfcxpcn General government final consumption expenditure (constant 2005 US dollar)

General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes

government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



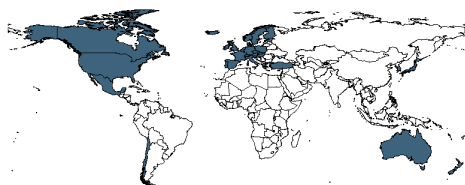
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



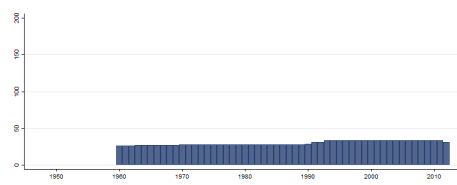
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1530 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 45

4.64.140 wdi_govfcexpgdp General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP)

General government final consumption expenditure (formerly general government consumption) includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital formation.



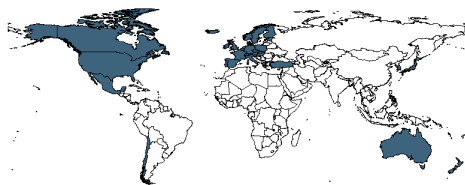
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



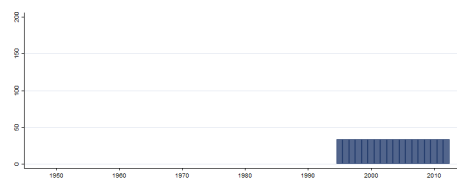
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1595 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.141 wdi_hepcusd Health expenditure per capita (current US dollar)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population. 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. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



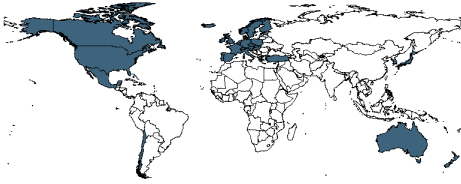
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



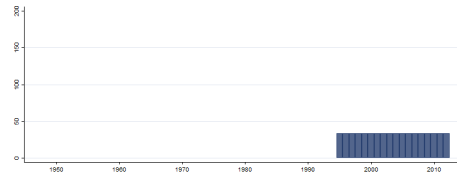
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

4.64.142 wdi_hepcusd05 Health expenditure per capita, PPP (constant 2005 international dollar)

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population. 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. Data are in international dollars converted using 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) rates.



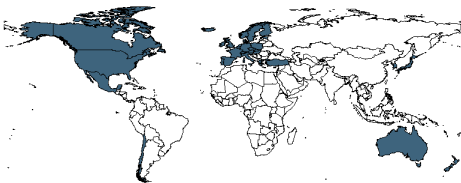
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



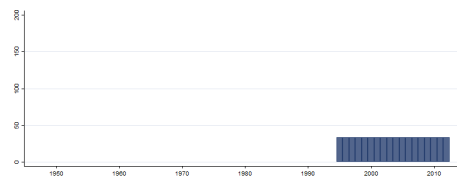
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

4.64.143 wdi_hepriv Health expenditure, private (% of GDP)

Private health expenditure includes direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, charitable donations, and direct service payments by private corporations.



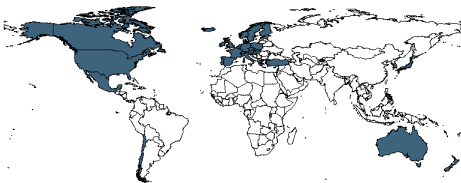
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



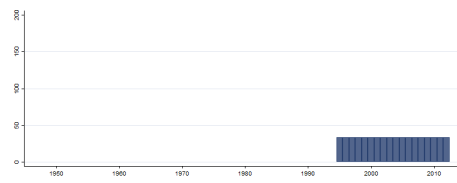
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

4.64.144 wdi_hepub Health expenditure, public (% of GDP)

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.



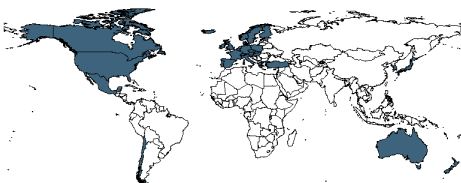
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



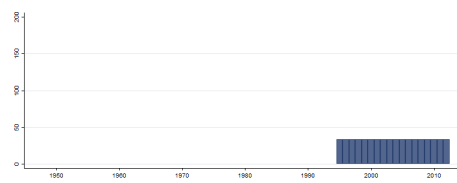
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

4.64.145 wdi_hepubgov Health expenditure, public (% of government expenditure)

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:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

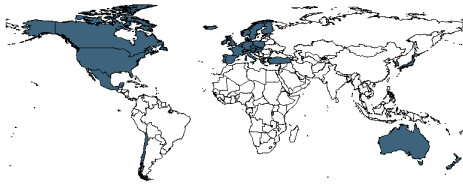


Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

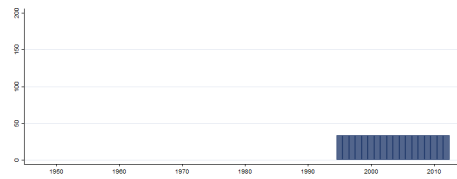
4.64.146 wdi_hepubtot Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)

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. Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health

services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.



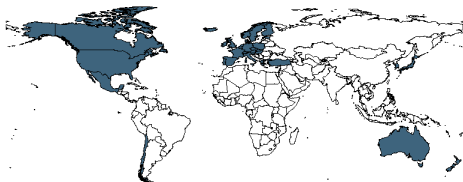
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



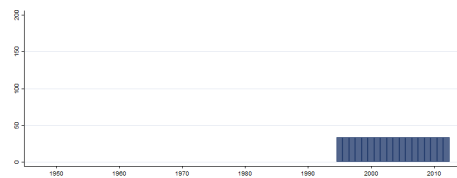
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

4.64.147 wdi_hetot Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)

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



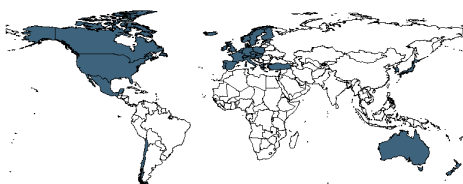
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



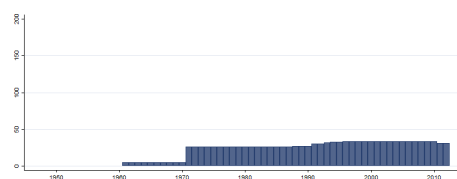
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

4.64.148 wdi_hfcexpagr Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (annual % growth)

Annual percentage growth of household final consumption expenditure is based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

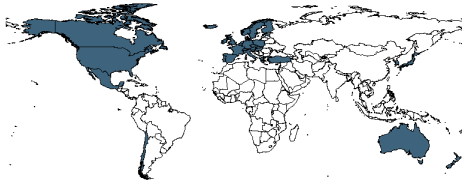


Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1303 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 38

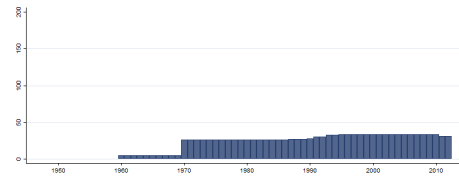
4.64.149 wdi_hfcexpcon Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (constant 2005 US dollar)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical

discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



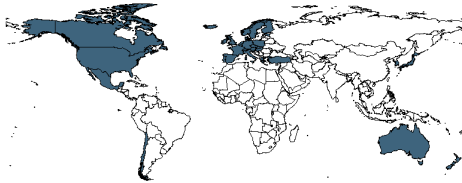
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



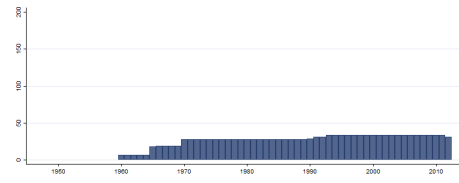
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1333 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 39

4.64.150 wdi_hfcexpgdp Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (% of GDP)

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. This item also includes any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources.



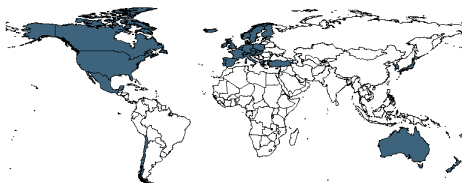
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



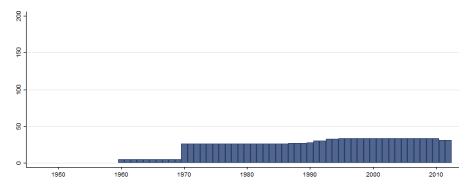
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1457 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 43

4.64.151 wdi_hfcexppcon Household final consumption expenditure per capita (constant 2005 US dollar)

Household final consumption expenditure per capita (private consumption per capita) is calculated using private consumption in constant 2005 prices and World Bank population estimates. Household final consumption expenditure is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

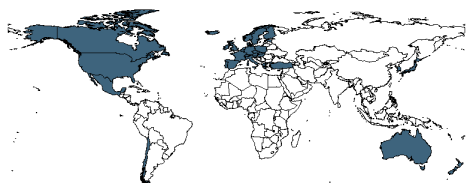


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1333 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 39

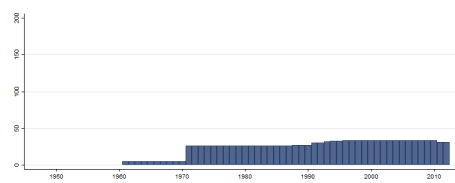
4.64.152 wdi_hfcexppcga Household final consumption expenditure per capita growth (annual %)

Annual percentage growth of household final consumption expenditure per capita, which is calculated using household final consumption expenditure in constant 2005 prices and World Bank population estimates. Household final consumption expenditure (private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers),

purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country.



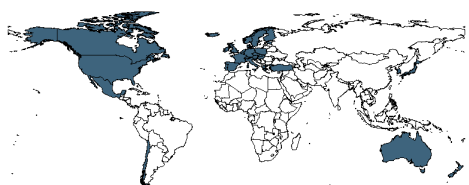
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



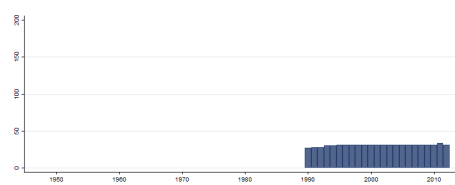
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1303 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 38

4.64.153 wdi_hfcexppppcon Household final consumpt. expt., PPP

Household final consumption expenditure (formerly private consumption) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. Here, household consumption expenditure includes the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households, even when reported separately by the country. Data are converted to constant 2011 international dollars using purchasing power parity rates.



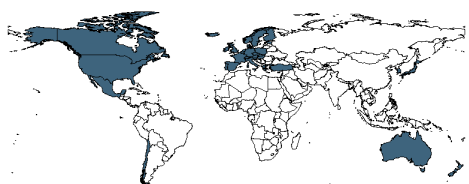
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



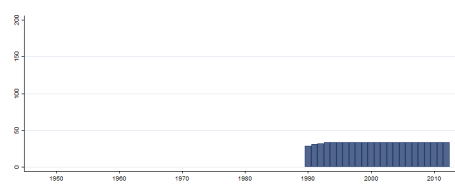
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 704 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.154 wdi_hivfem15 Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV (%)

Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people who are infected with HIV. Female rate is as a percentage of the total population ages 15+ who are living with HIV.



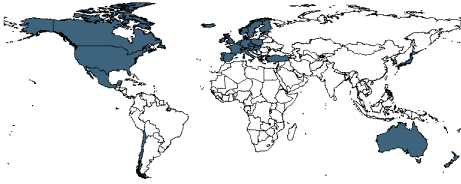
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



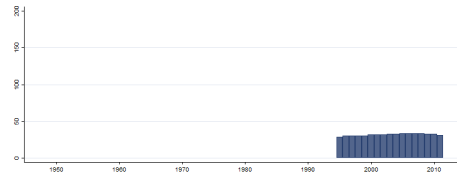
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.155 wdi_homicide Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)

Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.



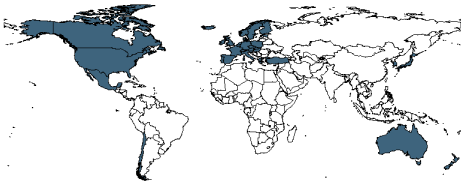
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



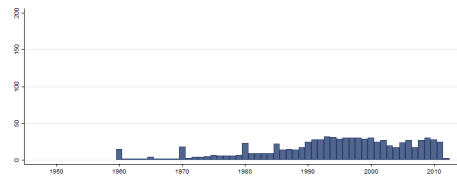
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 544 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 16

4.64.156 wdi_hospbed Hospital beds (per 1,000 people)

Hospital beds include inpatient beds available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. In most cases beds for both acute and chronic care are included.



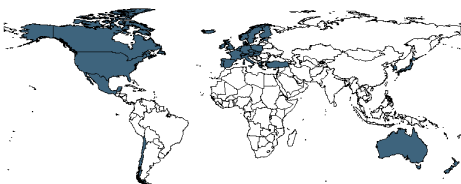
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



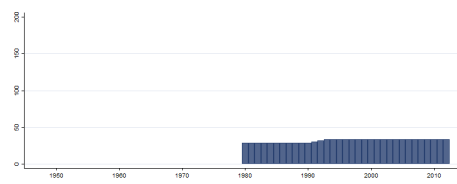
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 834 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 25

4.64.157 wdi_immdpt Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)

Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against diphtheria, pertussis (or whooping cough), and tetanus (DPT) after receiving three doses of vaccine.



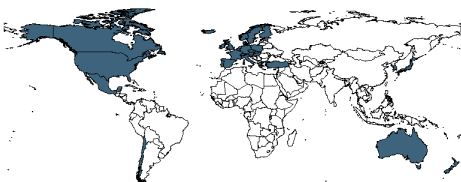
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



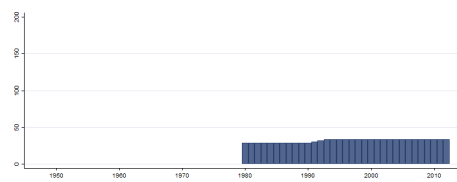
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1061 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 31

4.64.158 wdi_immm Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)

Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

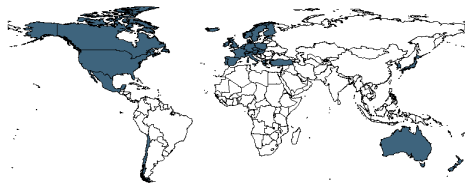


Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1061 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 31

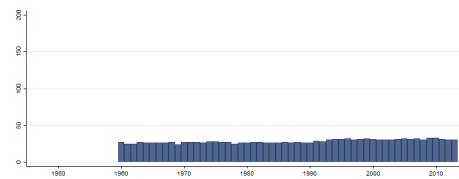
4.64.159 wdi_imparms Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values)

Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other

military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.



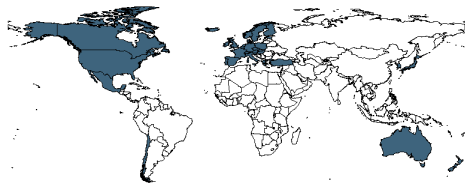
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



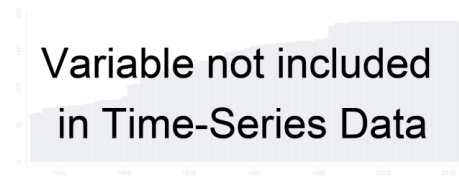
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1525 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 45

4.64.160 wdi_impcomser Commercial service imports (current US dollar)

Commercial service imports are total service imports minus imports of government services not included elsewhere. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993) as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Definitions may vary among reporting economies.



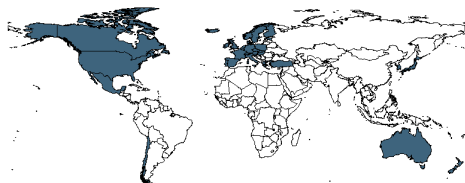
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



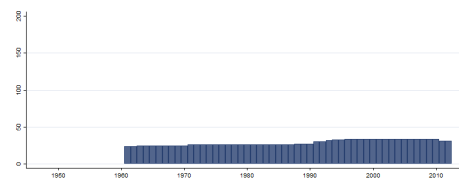
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.161 wdi_impgsagr Imports of goods and services (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate of imports of goods and services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.



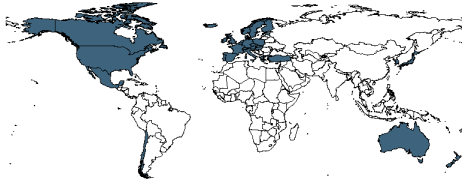
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



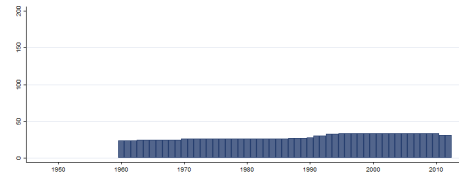
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1501 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.162 wdi_impgscon Imports of goods and services (constant 2005 US dollar)

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



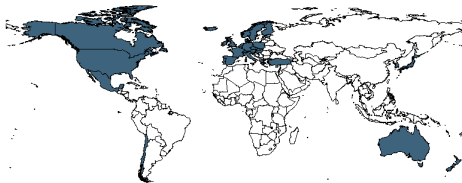
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



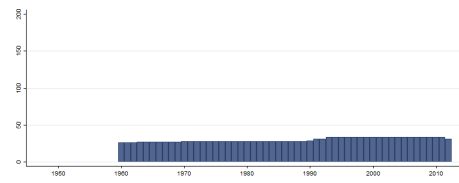
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1530 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 45

4.64.163 wdi_impdsgdp Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.



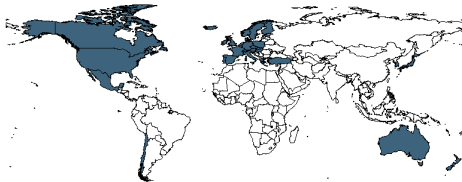
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



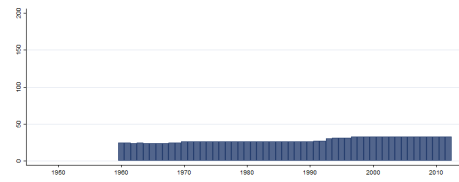
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1595 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.164 wdi_impmarab Merchandise imports from Arab World

Merchandise imports from economies in the Arab World are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from economies in the Arab World. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



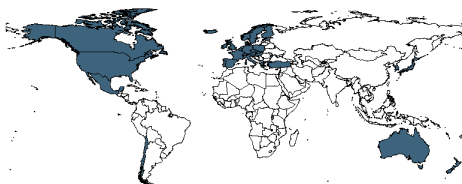
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



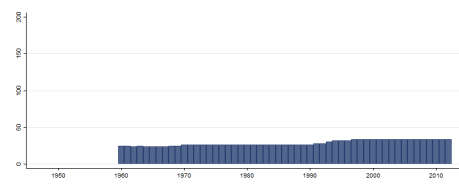
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1496 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 45

4.64.165 wdi_impmddeap Merchandise imports from dev. East Asia Pacific

Merchandise imports from developing economies in East Asia and Pacific are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the East Asia and Pacific region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



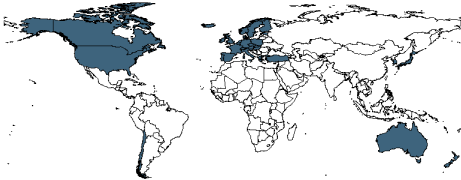
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



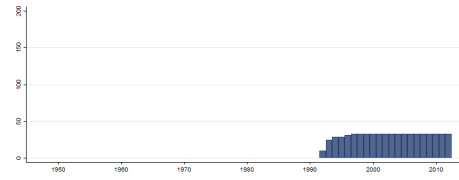
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1517 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 45

4.64.166 wdi_impmedeca Merchandise imports from dev. Europe Cental Asia

Merchandise imports from developing economies in Europe and Central Asia are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the Europe and Central Asia region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



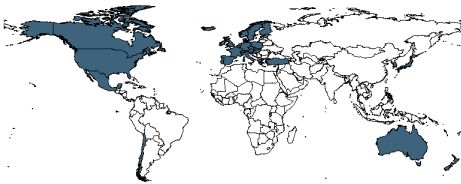
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



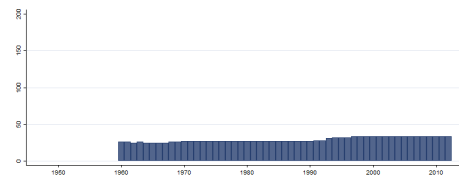
Min. Year:1992 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 652 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 20

4.64.167 wdi_impmdelac Merchandise imports from dev. Latian America Car.

Merchandise imports from developing economies in Latin America and the Caribbean are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the Latin America and the Caribbean region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



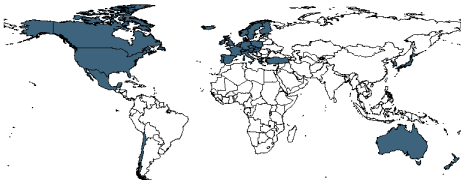
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



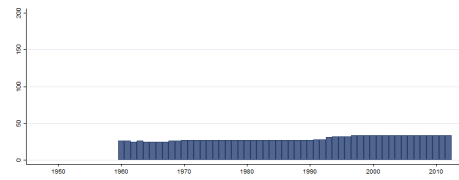
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1549 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.168 wdi_impmdemena Merchandise imports from dev. Middel East North Afr.

Merchandise imports from developing economies in Middle East and North Africa are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the Middle East and North Africa region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



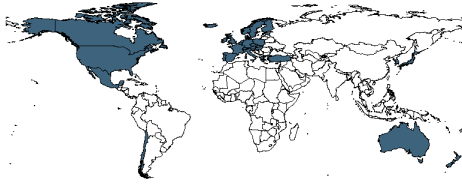
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



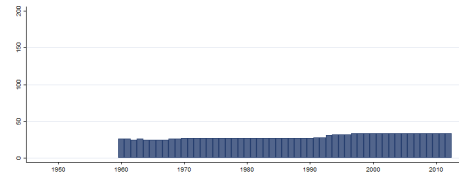
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1549 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.169 wdi_impmdedor Merchandise imports from dev. outside region

Merchandise imports from developing economies outside region are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from other developing economies in other World Bank regions according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



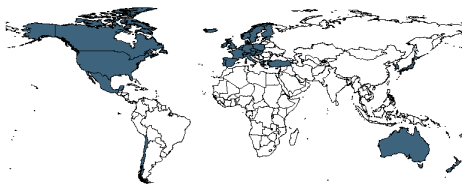
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



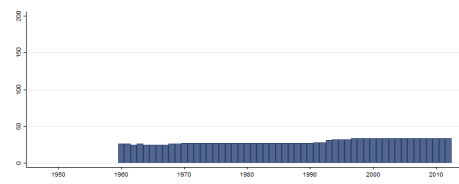
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1549 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.170 wdi_impmdesa Merchandise imports from dev. South Asia

Merchandise imports from developing economies in South Asia are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the South Asia region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



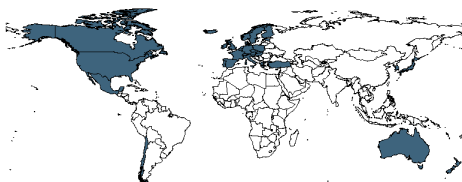
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



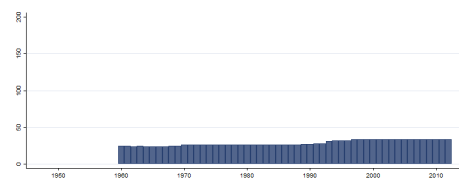
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1549 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.171 wdi_impmdessa Merchandise imports from dev. Sub-Saharan Africa

Merchandise imports from developing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa are the sum of merchandise imports by the reporting economy from developing economies in the Sub-Saharan Africa region according to the World Bank classification of economies. Data are expressed as a percentage of total merchandise imports by the economy. Data are computed only if at least half of the economies in the partner country group had non-missing data.



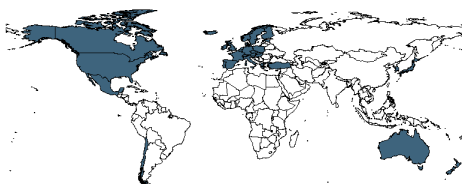
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



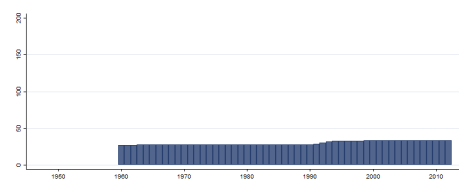
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1520 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 45

4.64.172 wdi_impmerch Merchandise imports (current US dollar)

Merchandise imports show the c.i.f. value of goods received from the rest of the world valued in current U.S. dollars.



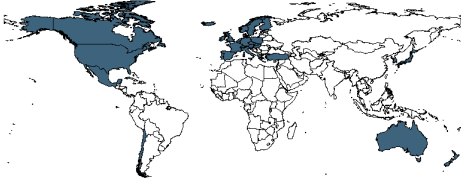
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



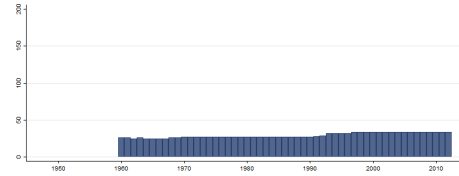
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1597 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.173 wdi_impmerre Merchandise imports by the reporting economy (current US dollar)

Merchandise imports by the reporting economy are the total merchandise imports by the reporting economy from the rest of the world, as reported in the IMF's Direction of trade database. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



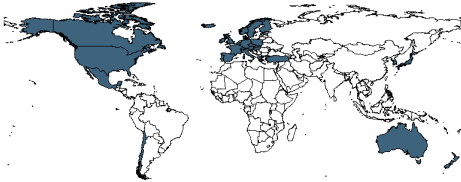
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



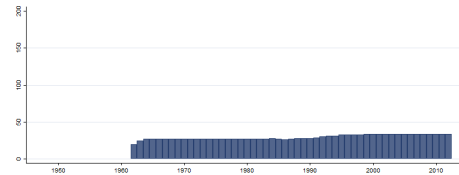
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1551 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.174 wdi_importfood Food imports (% of merchandise imports)

Food comprises the commodities in SITC sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).



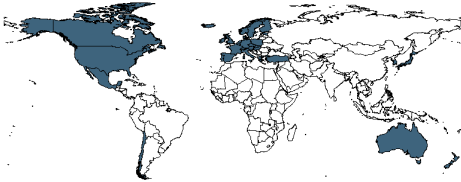
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



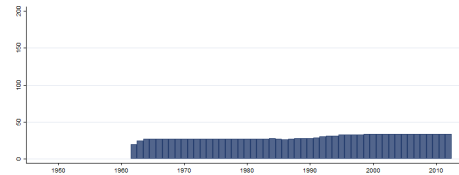
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1506 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.175 wdi_importfuel Fuel imports (% of merchandise imports)

Fuels comprise the commodities in SITC section 3 (mineral fuels).



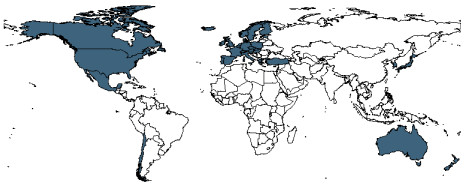
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



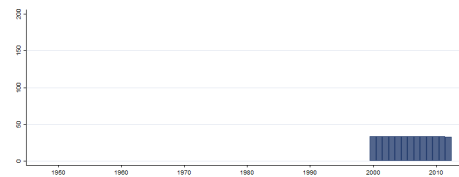
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1506 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.176 wdi_importict ICT goods imports (% total goods imports)

Information and communication technology goods imports include telecommunications, audio and video, computer and related equipment; electronic components; and other information and communication technology goods. Software is excluded.



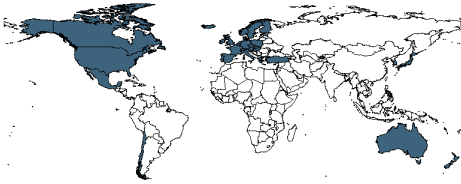
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



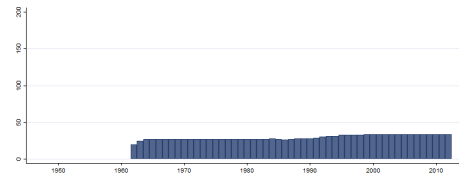
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 441 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 13

4.64.177 wdi_importman Manufactures imports (% of merchandise imports)

Manufactures comprise the commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68 (nonferrous metals).



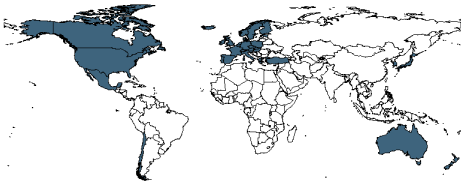
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



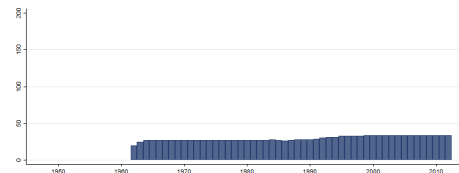
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1506 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.178 wdi_importom Ores and metals imports (% of merchandise imports)

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



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



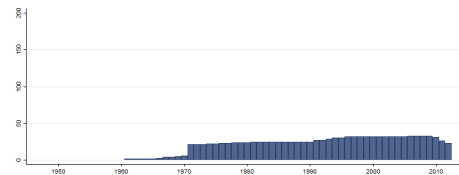
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1506 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.179 wdi_indvaagr Industry, value added (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate for industrial value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.



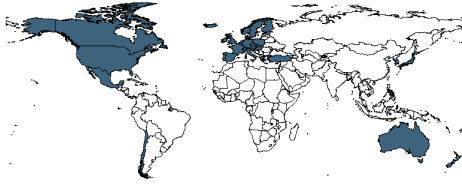
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



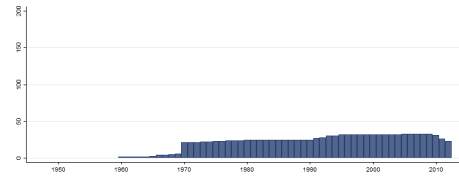
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1182 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 36

4.64.180 wdi_indvacon Industry, value added (constant 2005 US dollar)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



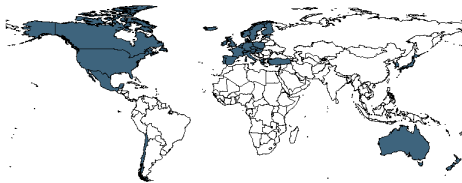
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



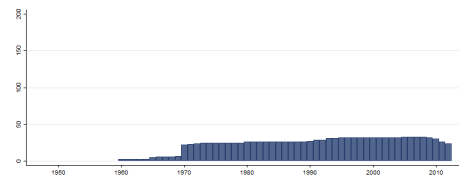
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1212 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 37

4.64.181 wdi_indvagdp Industry, value added (% of GDP)

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



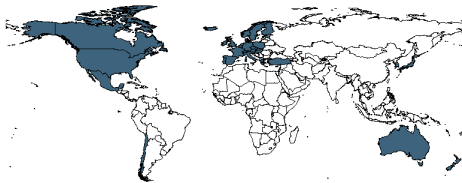
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



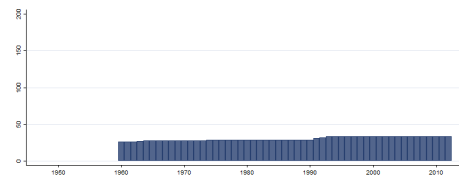
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1260 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 38

4.64.182 wdi_infd Number of infant deaths

Number of infants dying before reaching one year of age.



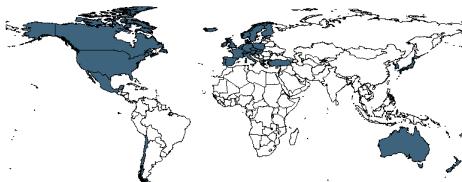
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



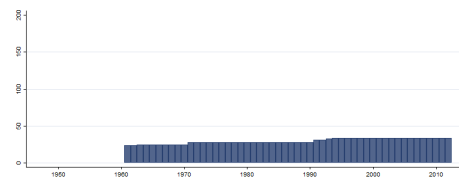
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1621 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.183 wdi_infgdp Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)

Inflation as measured by the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator shows the rate of price change in the economy as a whole. The GDP implicit deflator is the ratio of GDP in current local currency to GDP in constant local currency.



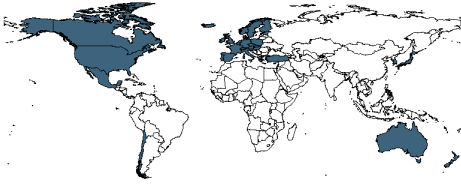
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



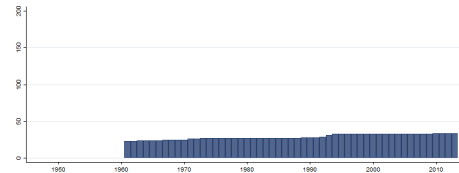
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1549 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.184 wdi_inflation Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)

Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.



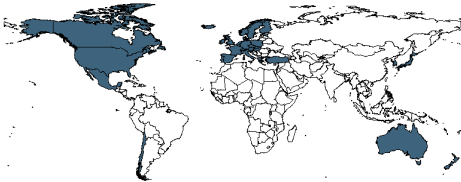
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1534 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 45

4.64.185 wdi_internetserv Secure Internet servers (per 1 million people)

Secure servers are servers using encryption technology in Internet transactions.



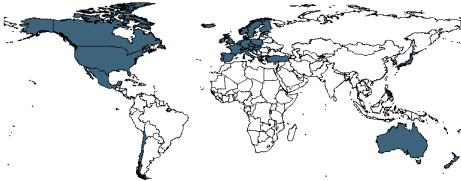
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



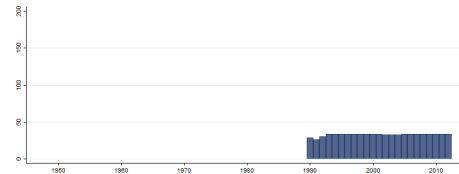
Min. Year:2001 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 407 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 12

4.64.186 wdi_internetuse Internet users (per 100 people)

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



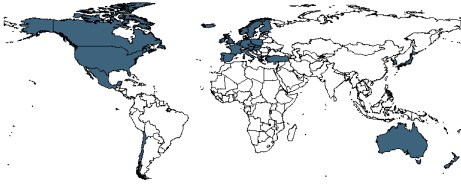
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 762 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.187 wdi_intpropchp Charges for the use of intellectual property, payments (BoP, current US dollar)

Charges for the use of intellectual property are payments and receipts between residents and nonresidents for the authorized use of proprietary rights (such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs including trade secrets, and franchises) and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals or prototypes (such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works, and sound recordings) and related rights (such as for live performances and television, cable, or satellite broadcast). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



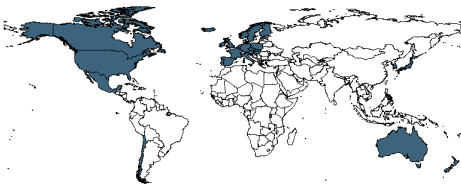
Min. Year: 2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 32

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

4.64.188 wdi_intpropchr Charges for the use of intellectual property, receipts (BoP, current US dollar)

Charges for the use of intellectual property are payments and receipts between residents and nonresidents for the authorized use of proprietary rights (such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs including trade secrets, and franchises) and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals or prototypes (such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works, and sound recordings) and related rights (such as for live performances and television, cable, or satellite broadcast). Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31

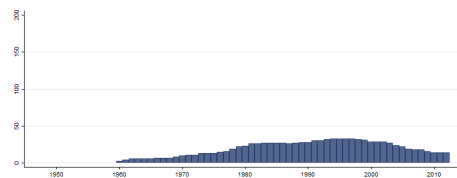
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.64.189 wdi_intrated Deposit interest rate (%)

Deposit interest rate is the rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



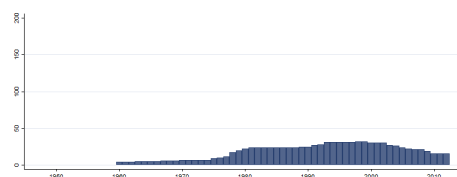
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1055 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 32

4.64.190 wdi_intratel Lending interest rate (%)

Lending rate is the bank rate that usually meets the short- and medium-term financing needs of the private sector. This rate is normally differentiated according to creditworthiness of borrowers and objectives of financing. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



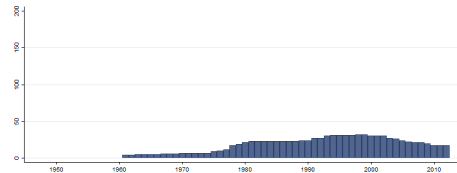
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 989 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 30

4.64.191 wdi_intrater Real interest rate (%)

Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator. The terms and conditions attached to lending rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data



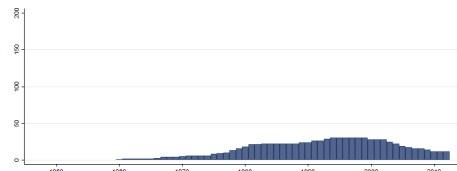
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 975 \bar{N} : 19 \bar{T} : 30

4.64.192 wdi_intrates Interest rate spread (lending rate minus deposit rate, %)

Interest rate spread is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to private sector customers minus the interest rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. The terms and conditions attached to these rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

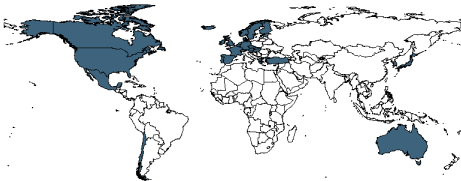


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A

Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 861 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 27

4.64.193 wdi_isfac Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. The improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.



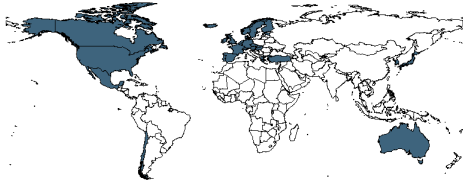
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.64.194 wdi_isfacr Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. The improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.



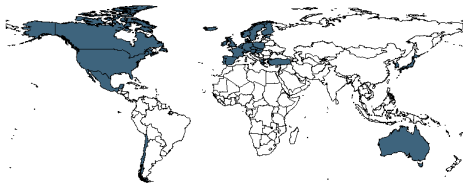
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.64.195 wdi_isfacu Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access)

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population using improved sanitation facilities. The improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.



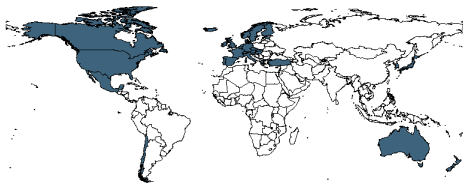
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 32

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

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

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



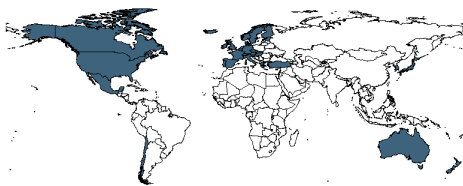
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33

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

4.64.197 wdi_iwsr 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).



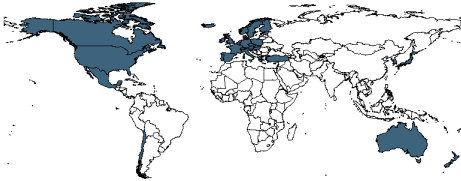
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33

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

4.64.198 wdi_iwsu 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).



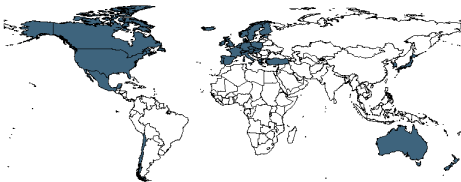
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

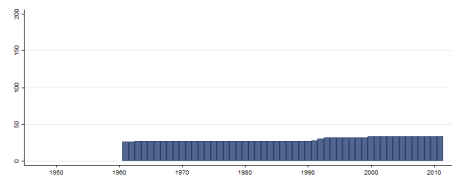
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.199 wdi_landagr Agricultural land (% of land area)

Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.



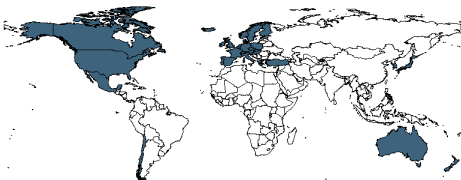
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



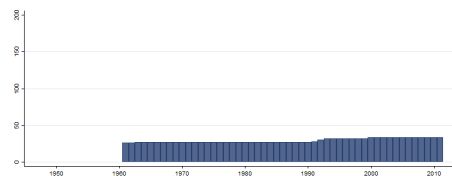
Min. Year: 1961 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1498 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.200 wdi_landara Arable land (% of land area)

Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.



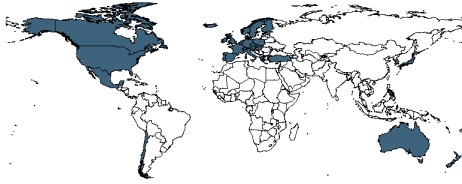
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



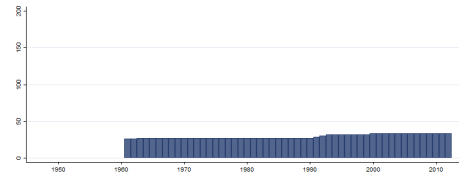
Min. Year: 1961 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1498 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.201 wdi_landarea Land area (sq. km)

Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.



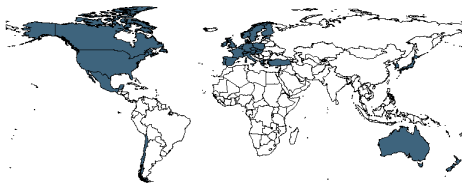
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



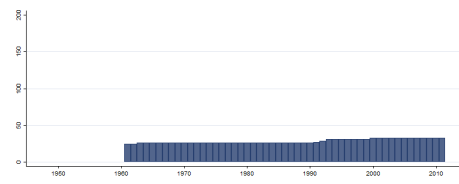
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1533 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 45

4.64.202 wdi_landpermcr Permanent cropland (% of land area)

Permanent cropland is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber.



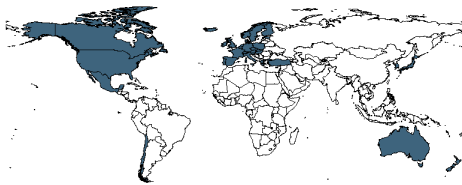
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



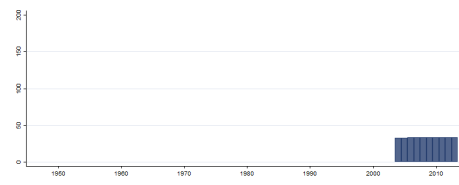
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33 n: 1447 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 44

4.64.203 wdi_legr Strength of legal rights index (0=weak to 10=strong)

Strength of legal rights index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect the rights of borrowers and lenders and thus facilitate lending. The index ranges from 0 to 10, with higher scores indicating that these laws are better designed to expand access to credit.



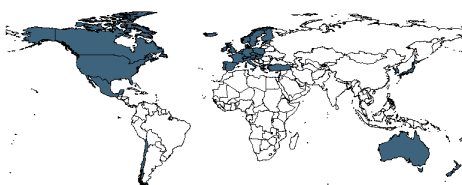
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



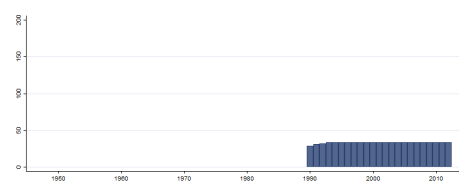
Min. Year:2004 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 338 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 10

4.64.204 wdi_lf Labor force, total

Total labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.



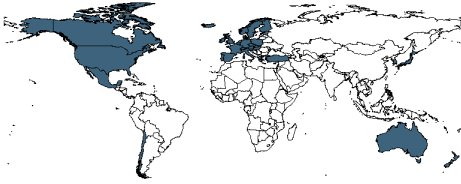
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



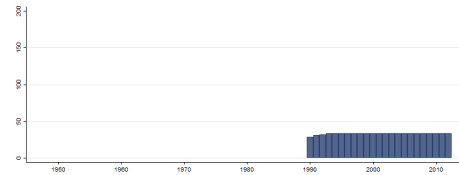
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.205 wdi_lff Labor force, female (% of total labor force)

Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.



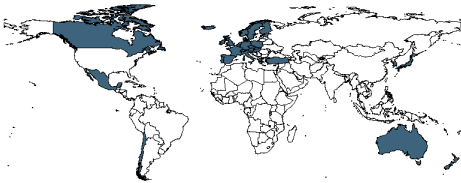
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



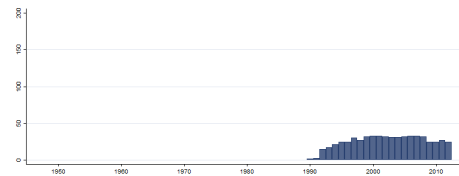
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.206 wdi_lfpe Labor force with primary education (% of total)

Labor force with primary education is the proportion of the labor force that has a primary education, as a percentage of the total labor force.



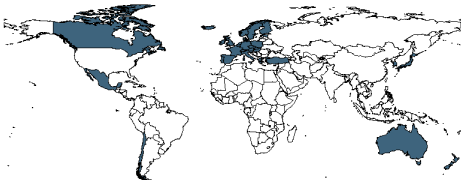
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



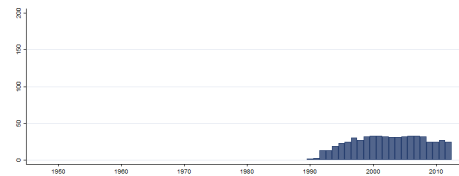
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 589 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.207 wdi_lfpef Labor force with primary education, female (% of female labor force)

Labor force with primary education is the proportion of the labor force that has a primary education, as a percentage of the total labor force.



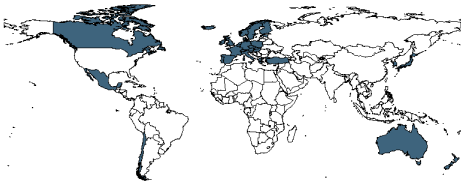
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



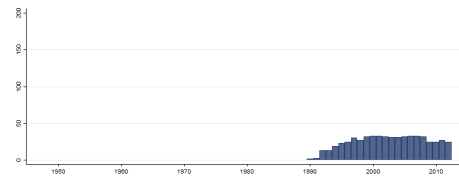
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 579 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.208 wdi_lfpem Labor force with primary education, male (% of male labor force)

Labor force with primary education is the proportion of the labor force that has a primary education, as a percentage of the total labor force.



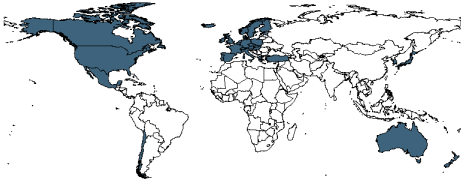
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



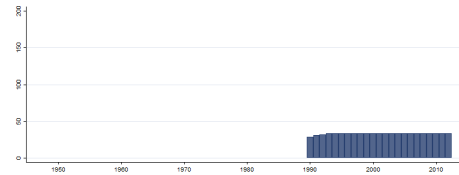
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 579 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.209 wdi_lfpr1524filo Labour force participation, 15-24, fem

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



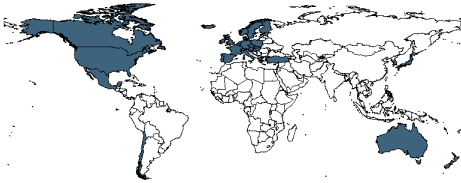
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



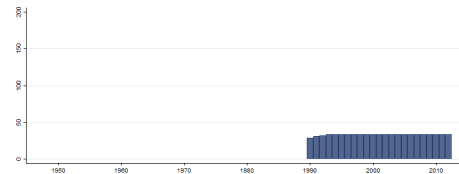
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.210 wdi_lfpr1524iilo Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



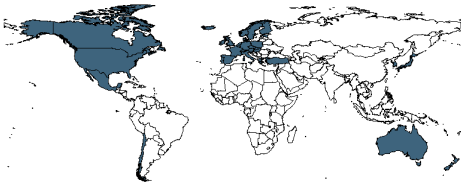
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



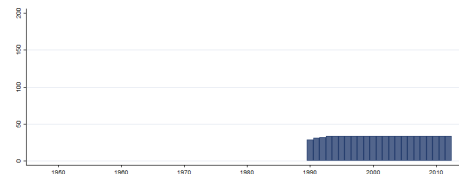
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.211 wdi_lfpr1524milo Labour force participation, 15-24, male

Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



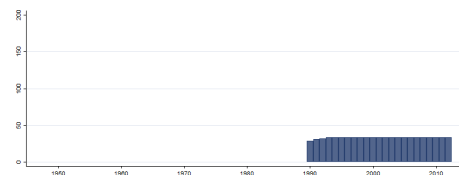
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.212 wdi_lfpr1564filo Labour force participation, 15-64, male

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



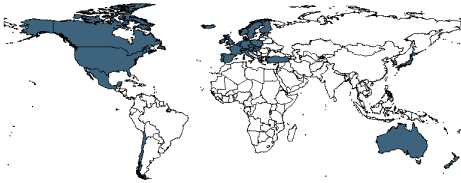
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



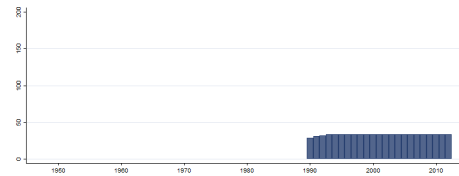
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.213 wdi_lfpr1564ilo Labour force participation, 15-64

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



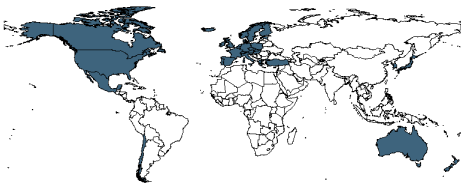
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



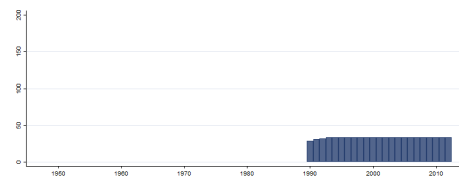
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.214 wdi_lfpr1564milo Labor force participation rate, male (% males ages 15-64) (ILO)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



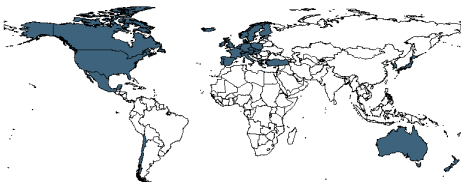
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



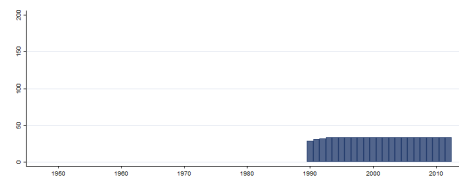
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.215 wdi_lfpr15fio Labour force participation, 15+, fem

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



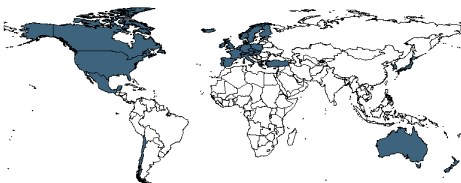
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



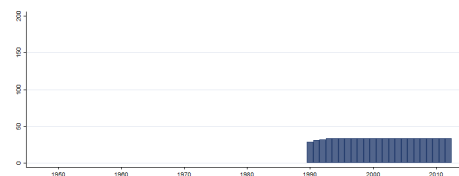
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.216 wdi_lfpr15ilo Labour force participation, 15+

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



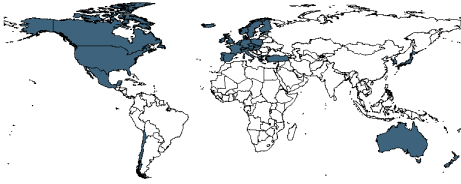
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



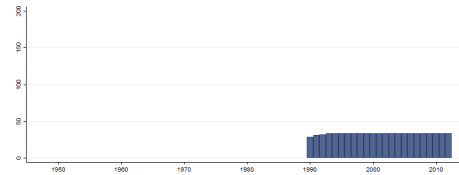
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.217 wdi_lfpr15milo Labour force participation, 15+, male

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



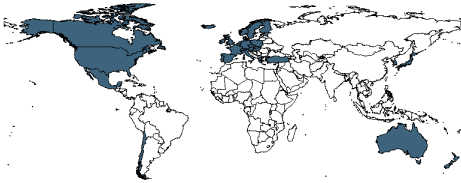
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



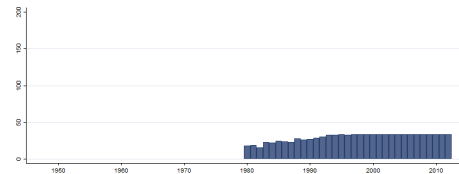
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.218 wdi_lfpr15ne Labor force participation rate, total (% of population ages 15+) (nat.)

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



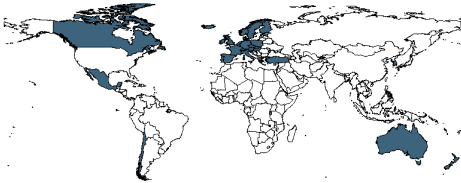
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



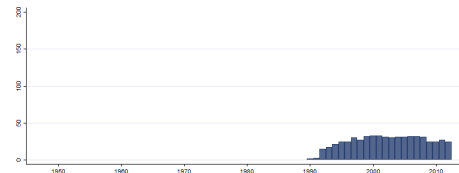
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 987 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 29

4.64.219 wdi_lfse Labor force with secondary education (% of total)

Labor force with secondary education is the proportion of the labor force that has a secondary education, as a percentage of the total labor force.



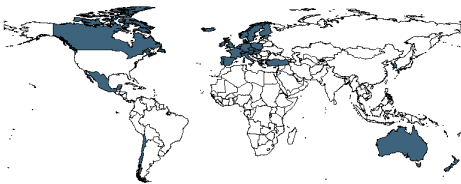
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 32



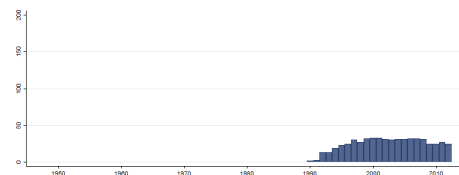
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 583 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.220 wdi_lfsef Labor force with secondary education, female (% of female labor force)

Labor force with secondary education is the proportion of the labor force that has a secondary education, as a percentage of the total labor force.



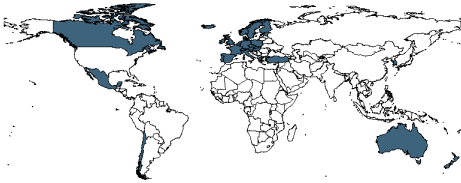
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 32



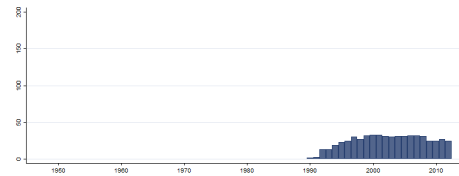
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 573 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.221 wdi_lfsem Labor force with secondary education, male (% of male labor force)

Labor force with secondary education is the proportion of the labor force that has a secondary education, as a percentage of the total labor force.



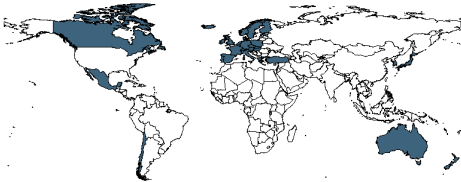
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 32



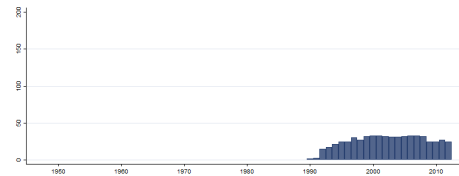
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 573 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.222 wdi_lfte Labor force with tertiary education (% of total)

Labor force with tertiary education is the proportion of labor force that has a tertiary education, as a percentage of the total labor force.



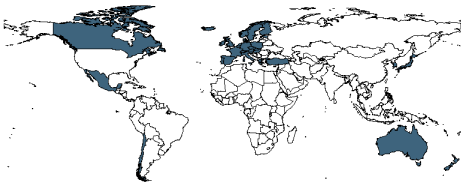
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



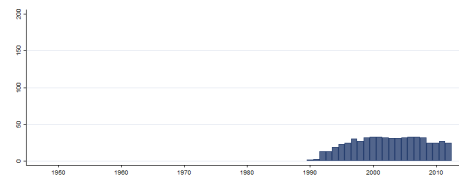
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 589 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.223 wdi_lftef Labor force with tertiary education, female (% of female labor force)

Labor force with tertiary education is the proportion of labor force that has a tertiary education, as a percentage of the total labor force.



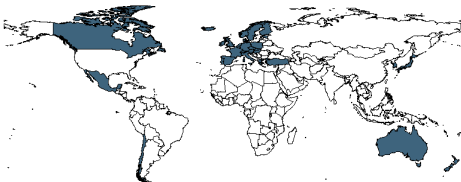
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



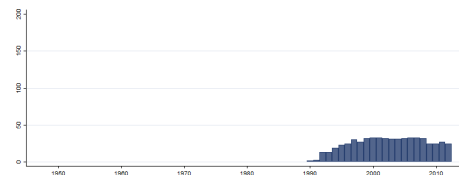
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 579 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.224 wdi_lftem Labor force with tertiary education, male (% of male labor force)

Labor force with tertiary education is the proportion of labor force that has a tertiary education, as a percentage of the total labor force.



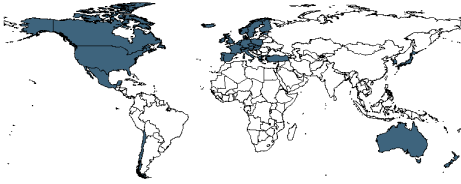
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



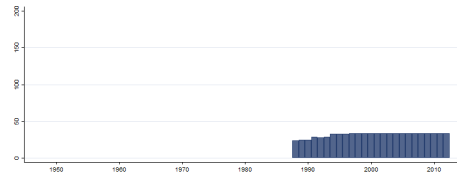
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 579 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.225 wdi_lidomcomp Listed domestic companies, total

Listed domestic companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. This indicator does not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles.



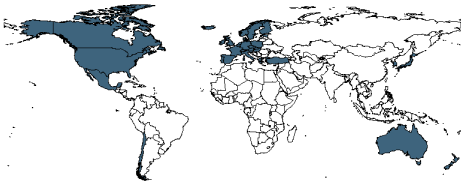
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



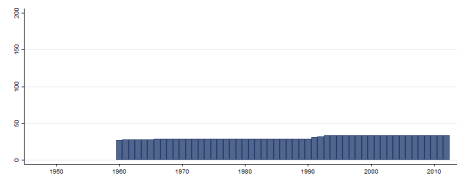
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 803 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 24

4.64.226 wdi_lifexpfem Life expectancy at birth, female (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.



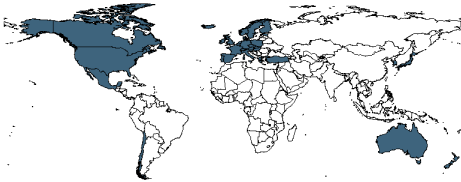
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



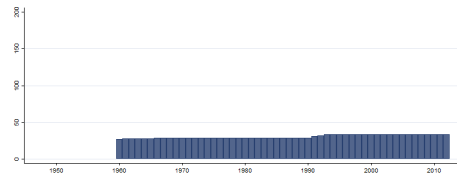
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1635 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.227 wdi_lifexpmal Life expectancy at birth, male (years)

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.



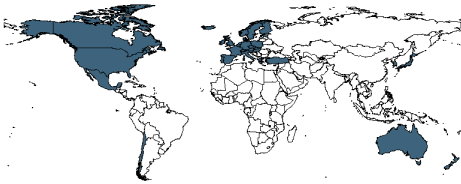
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



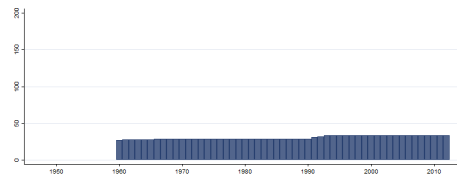
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1635 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.228 wdi_lifexp tot 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.



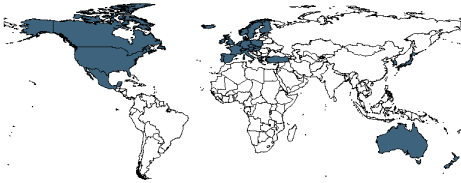
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



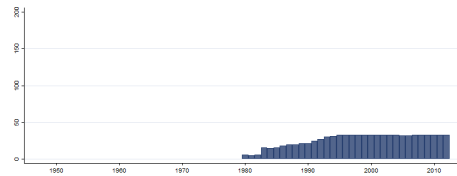
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1635 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.229 wdi_ltunemp 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.



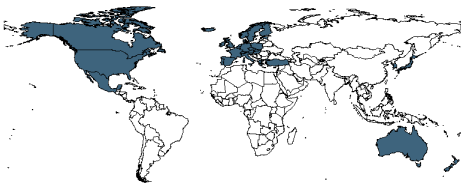
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



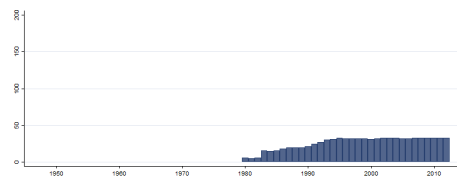
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 869 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 26

4.64.230 wdi_ltunempf Long-term unemployment, female (% of female 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.



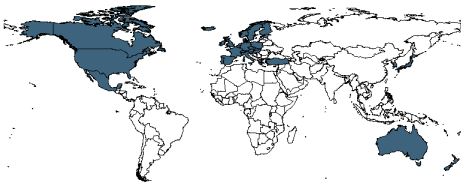
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



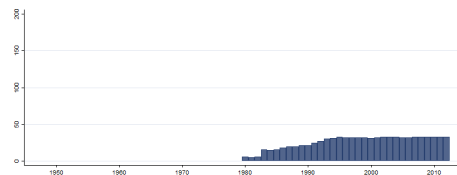
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 861 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 25

4.64.231 wdi_ltunempm Long-term unemployment, male (% of male 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.



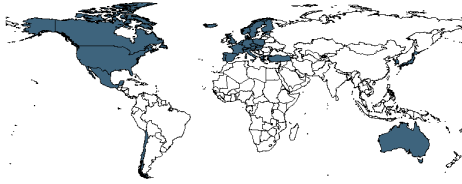
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



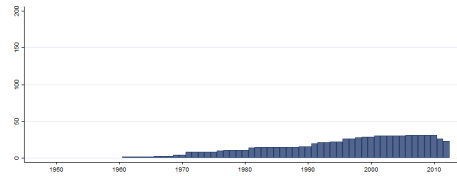
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 862 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 25

4.64.232 wdi_manvaagr Manufacturing, value added (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate for manufacturing value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.



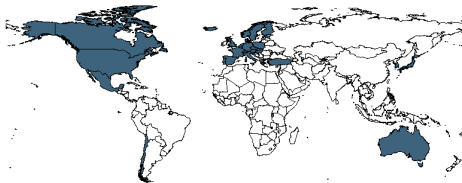
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31



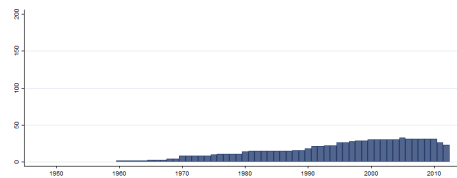
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31 n: 870 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 28

4.64.233 wdi_manvacon Manufacturing, value added (constant 2005 US dollar)

Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are expressed constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31



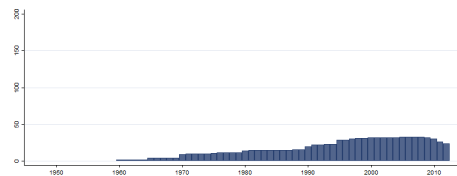
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 901 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 27

4.64.234 wdi_manvagd Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP)

Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.



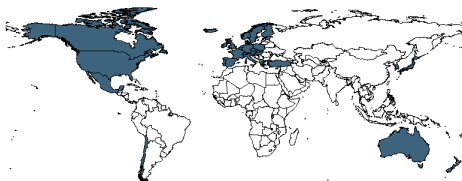
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



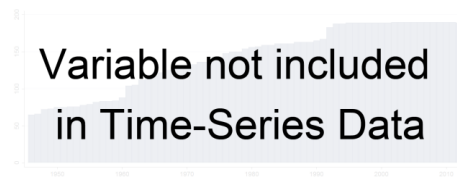
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 953 \bar{N} : 18 \bar{T} : 29

4.64.235 wdi_matdn Number of maternal deaths

A maternal death refers to the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.



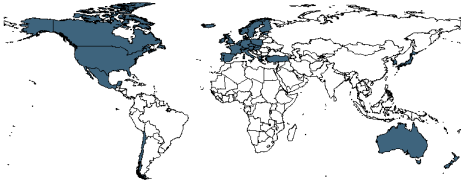
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



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

4.64.236 wdi_matdrp 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.



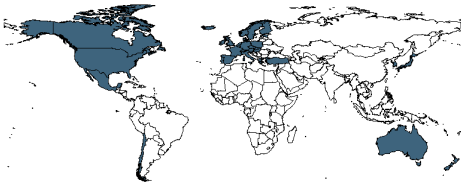
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.64.237 wdi_matdrr Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in: rate varies by country)

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.



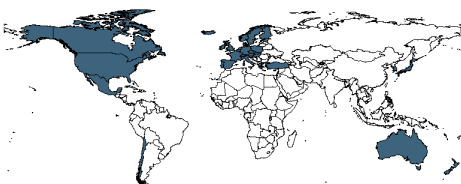
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.64.238 wdi_matmorm Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births. The data are estimated with a regression model using information on the proportion of maternal deaths among non-AIDS deaths in women ages 15-49, fertility, birth attendants, and GDP.



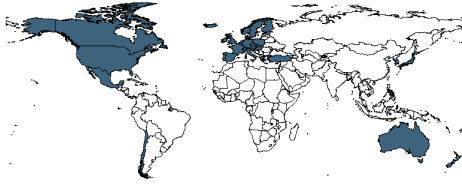
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

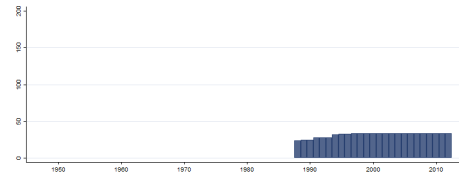
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.239 wdi_mcaplrgdp Market capitalization of listed companies (% of GDP)

Market capitalization (also known as market value) is the share price times the number of shares outstanding. Listed domestic companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. Listed companies does not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles.



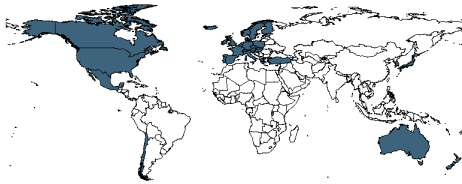
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



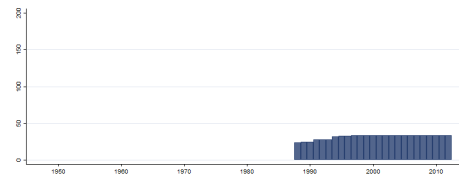
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 800 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 24

4.64.240 wdi_mcaplcusd Market capitalization of listed companies (current US dollar)

Market capitalization (also known as market value) is the share price times the number of shares outstanding. Listed domestic companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. Listed companies does not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



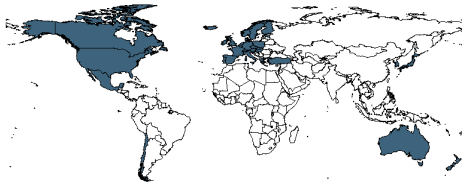
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



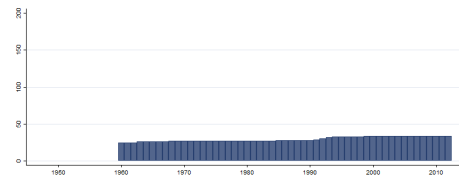
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 800 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 24

4.64.241 wdi_merchtrade Merchandise trade (% of GDP)

Merchandise trade as a share of GDP is the sum of merchandise exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.



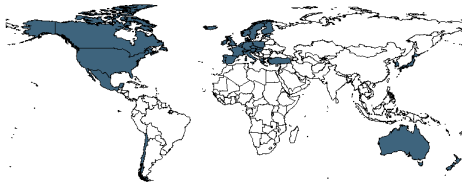
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



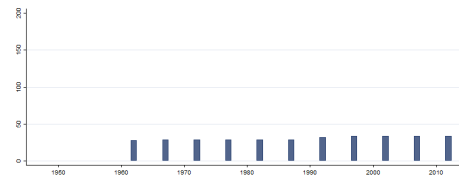
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1564 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.242 wdi_mignet Net migration

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



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

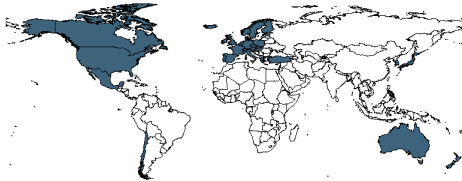


Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 341 \bar{N} : 7 \bar{T} : 10

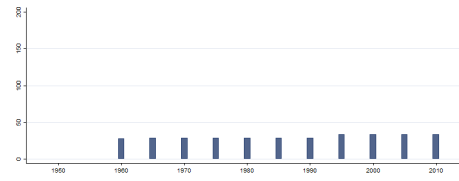
4.64.243 wdi_migst International migrant stock, total

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.



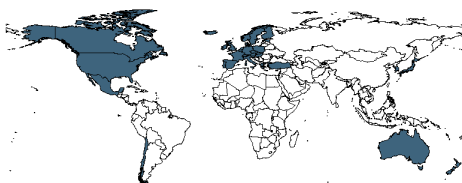
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



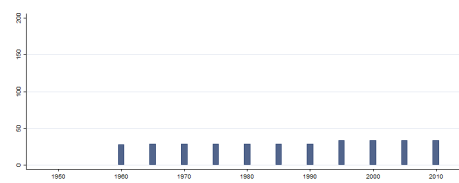
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 338 \bar{N} : 7 \bar{T} : 10

4.64.244 wdi_migstper 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.



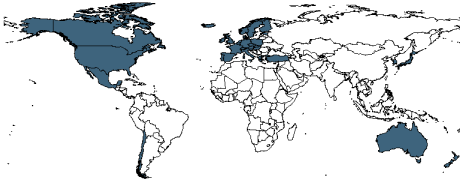
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



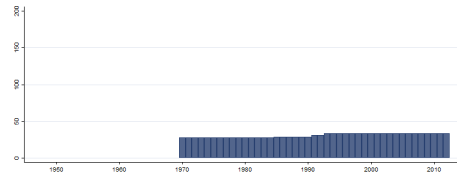
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 338 \bar{N} : 7 \bar{T} : 10

4.64.245 wdi_mineralrent Mineral rents (% of GDP)

Mineral rents are the difference between the value of production for a stock of minerals at world prices and their total costs of production. Minerals included in the calculation are tin, gold, lead, zinc, iron, copper, nickel, silver, bauxite, and phosphate.



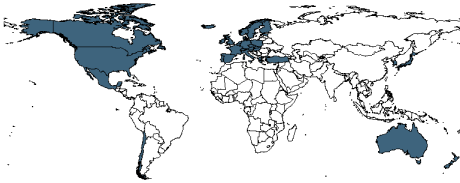
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



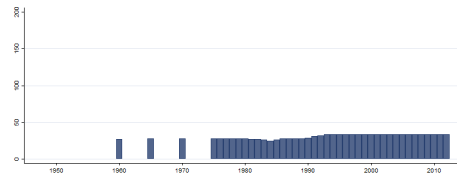
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1336 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 39

4.64.246 wdi_mobile Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)

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



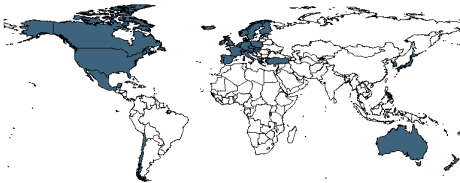
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



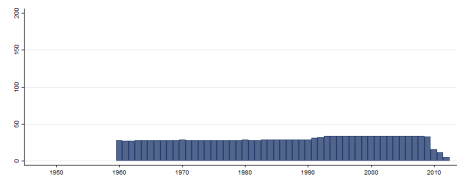
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1266 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 37

4.64.247 wdi_mortfem 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 current age-specific mortality rates between those ages.



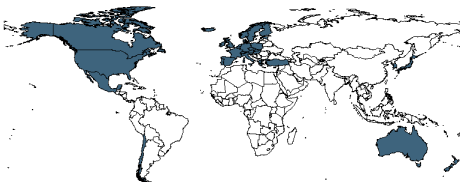
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



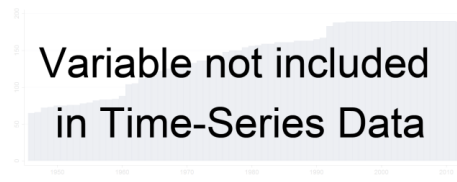
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1549 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.248 wdi_mortinff Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000)

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



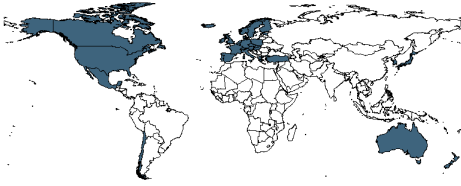
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



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

4.64.249 wdi_mortinffem Mortality rate, infant, female (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.



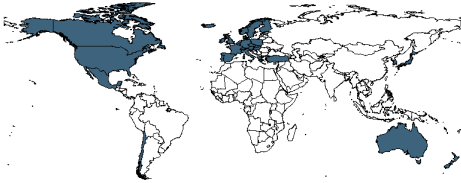
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.64.250 wdi_mortinfm Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000)

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



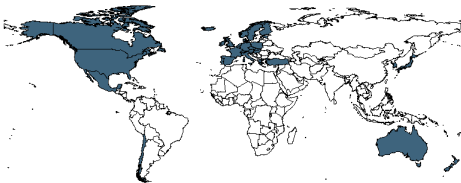
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

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

4.64.251 wdi_mortinfmtal Mortality rate, infant, male (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.



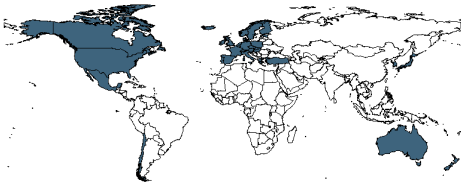
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

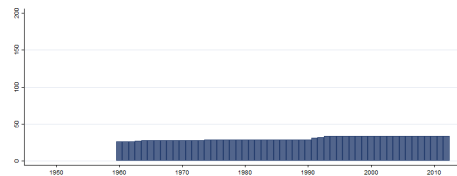
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.252 wdi_mortinfatot 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.



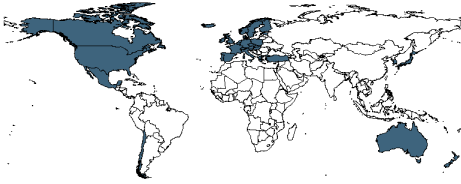
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



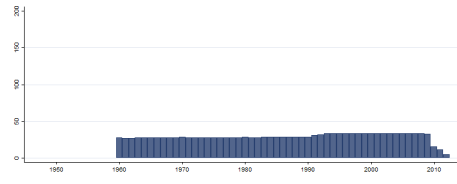
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1621 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.253 wdi_mortmal 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 current age-specific mortality rates between those ages.



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



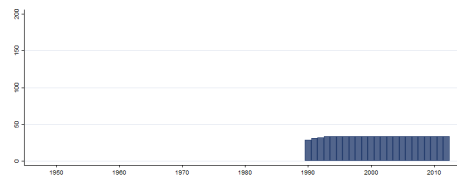
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1549 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.254 wdi_mortnn Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)

Neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.



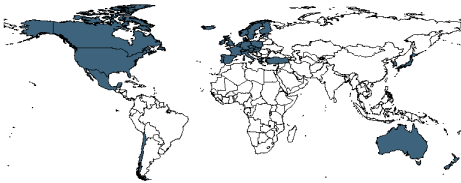
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



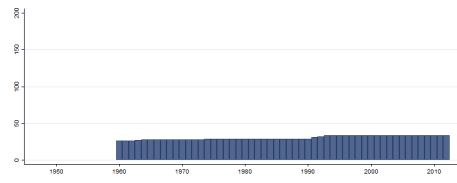
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

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

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



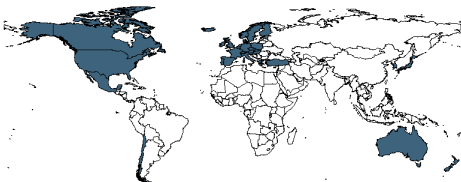
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



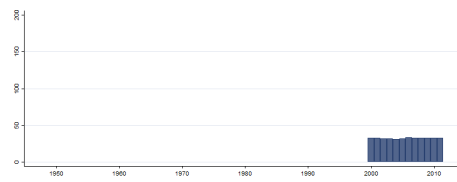
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1621 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.256 wdi_motveh Motor vehicles (per 1,000 people)

Motor vehicles include cars, buses, and freight vehicles but do not include two-wheelers. Population refers to midyear population in the year for which data are available.



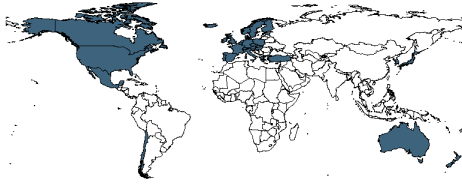
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



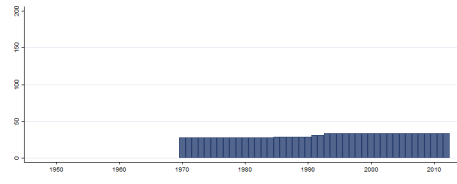
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 392 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 12

4.64.257 wdi_natrr Total natural resources rents (% of GDP)

Total natural resources rents are the sum of oil rents, natural gas rents, coal rents (hard and soft), mineral rents, and forest rents.



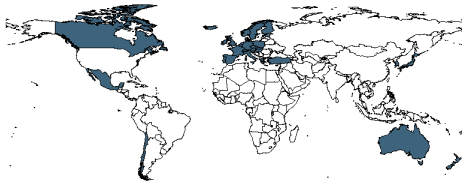
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



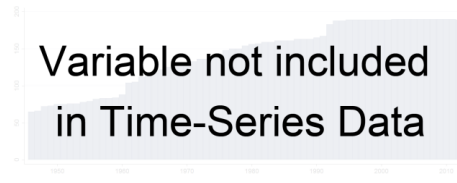
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1336 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 39

4.64.258 wdi_nbd New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64)

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



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



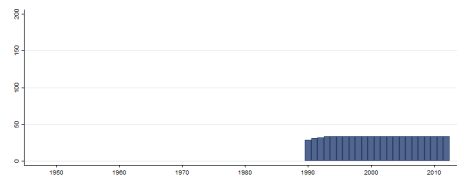
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.259 wdi_nnd Number of neonatal deaths

Number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age.



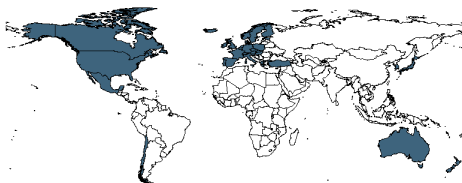
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



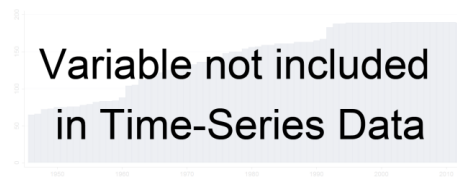
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.260 wdi_nurmw Nurses and midwives (per 1,000 people)

Nurses and midwives include professional nurses, professional midwives, auxiliary nurses, auxiliary midwives, enrolled nurses, enrolled midwives and other associated personnel, such as dental nurses and primary care nurses.



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



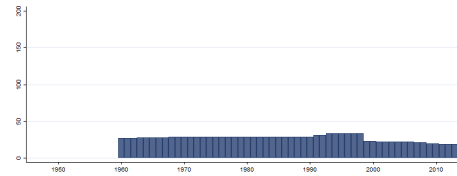
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.261 wdi_offexrate Official exchange rate (LCU per US dollar, period average)

Official exchange rate refers to the exchange rate determined by national authorities or to the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated as an annual average based on monthly averages (local currency units relative to the U.S. dollar).

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

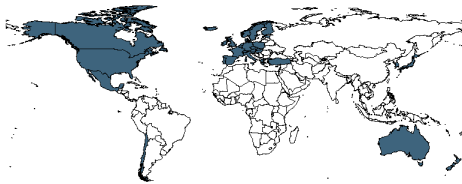
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



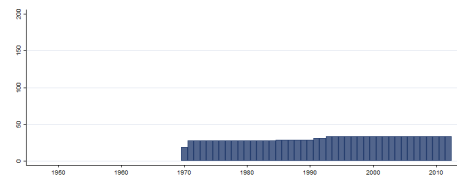
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34 n: 1471 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 43

4.64.262 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.



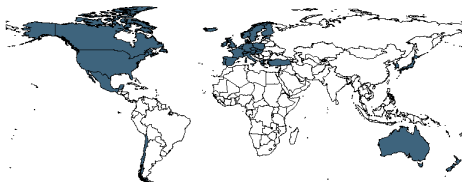
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



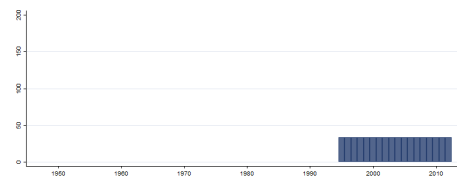
Min. Year:1970 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1327 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 39

4.64.263 wdi_oophepriv Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health)

Out of pocket expenditure is any direct outlay by households, including gratuities and in-kind payments, to health practitioners and suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals or population groups. It is a part of private health expenditure.



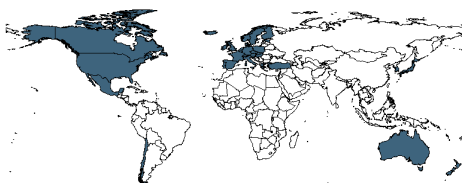
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



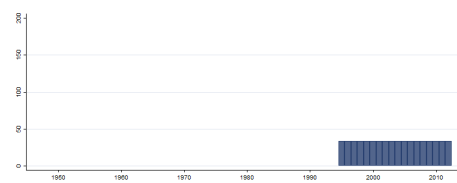
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

4.64.264 wdi_oophetot Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of total expenditure on health)

Out of pocket expenditure is any direct outlay by households, including gratuities and in-kind payments, to health practitioners and suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals or population groups. It is a part of private health expenditure.



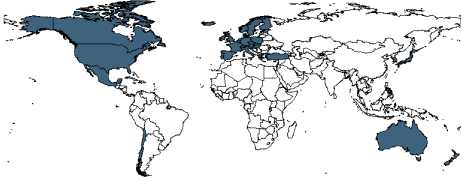
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



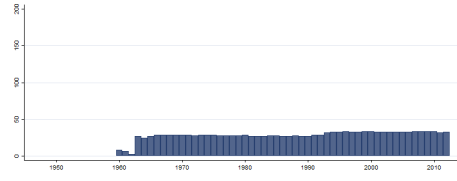
Min. Year:1995 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 612 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 18

4.64.265 wdi_patappnr Patent applications, nonresidents

Patent applications are worldwide patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty procedure or with a national patent office for exclusive rights for an invention—a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent for a limited period, generally 20 years.



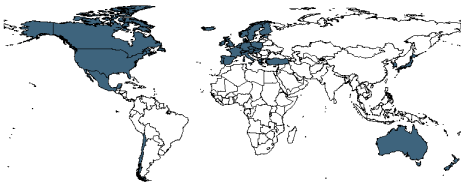
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



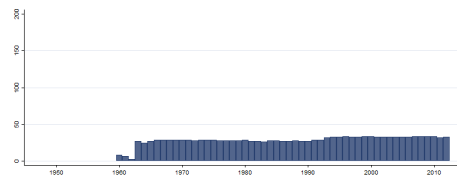
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1523 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 45

4.64.266 wdi_patappr Patent applications, residents

Patent applications are worldwide patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty procedure or with a national patent office for exclusive rights for an invention—a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent for a limited period, generally 20 years.



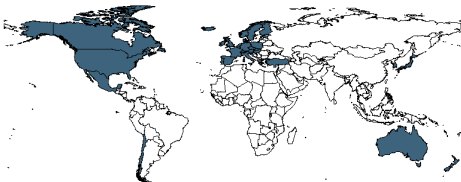
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



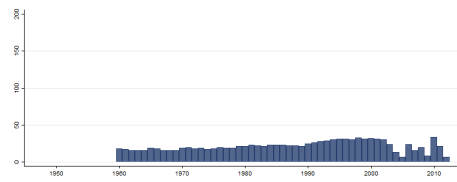
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1522 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 45

4.64.267 wdi_phys Physicians (per 1,000 people)

Physicians include generalist and specialist medical practitioners.



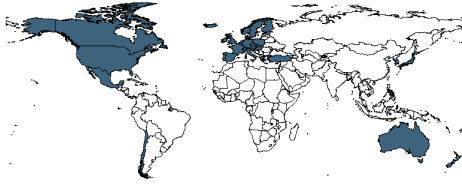
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34



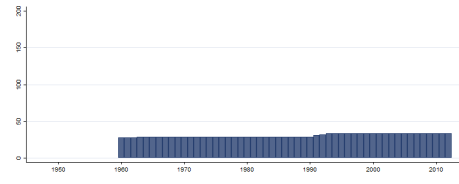
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1140 \bar{N} : 22 \bar{T} : 34

4.64.268 wdi_pop014 Population ages 0-14 (% of total)

Population between the ages 0 to 14 as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



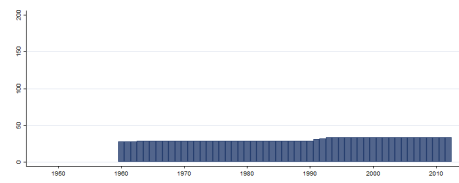
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

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

Total population between the ages 15 to 64 is the number of people who could potentially be economically active. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.



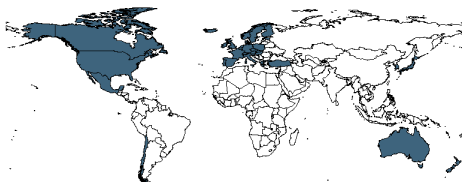
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



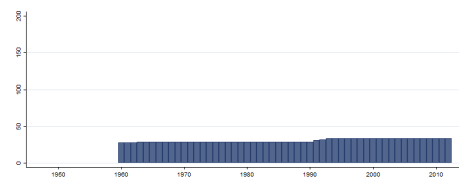
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.270 wdi_pop65 Population ages 65 and above (% of total)

Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.



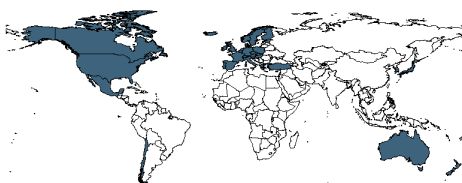
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



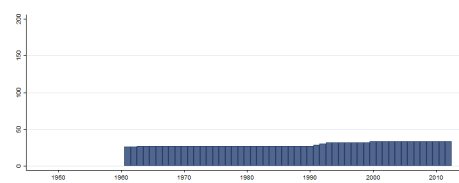
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.271 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.



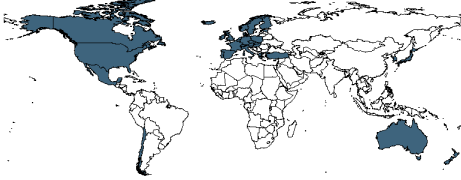
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



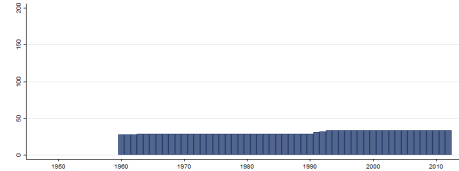
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1533 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 45

4.64.272 wdi_popfem Population, female (% of total)

Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.



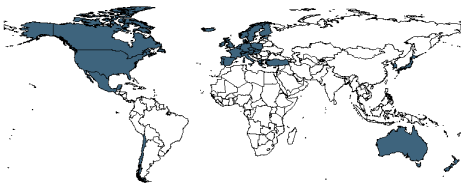
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



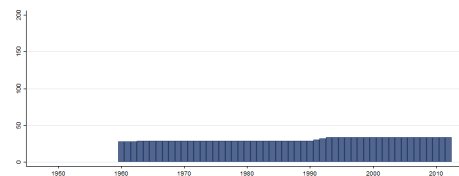
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.273 wdi_popgr Population growth (annual %)

Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage . Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin.



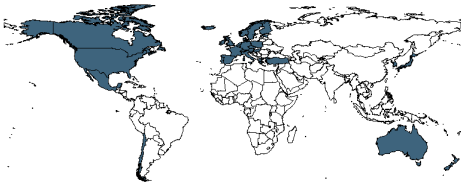
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



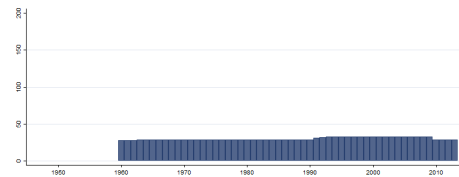
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1638 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.274 wdi_poplcity Population in largest city

Population in largest city is the urban population living in the country's largest metropolitan area.



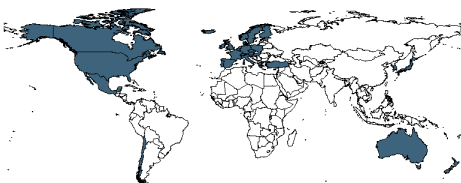
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



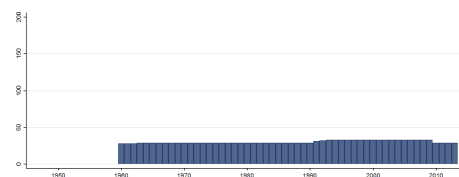
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33 n: 1636 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 50

4.64.275 wdi_poplcityper Population in the largest city (% of urban population)

Population in largest city is the percentage of a country's urban population living in that country's largest metropolitan area.



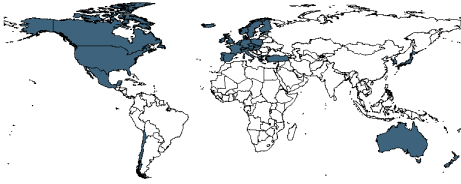
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



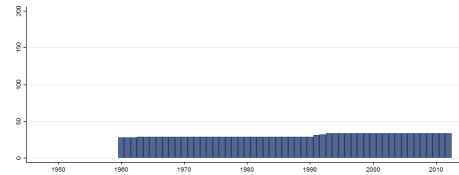
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2013
N: 33 n: 1636 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 50

4.64.276 wdi_poprur Rural 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. Aggregation of urban and rural population may not add up to total population because of different country coverages.



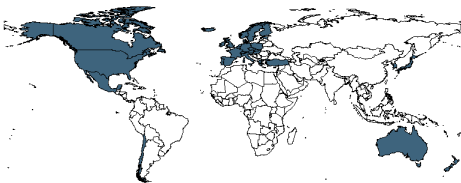
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



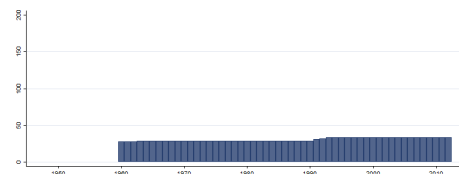
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.277 wdi_poprurgr Rural population growth (annual %)

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.



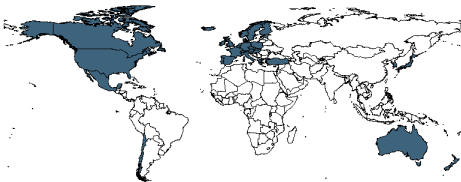
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



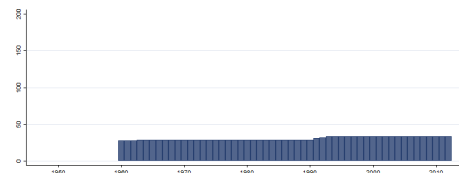
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.278 wdi_poprurper Rural population (% of total population)

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.



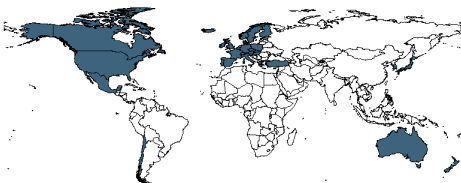
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



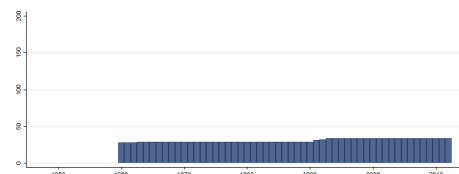
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.279 wdi_popurb Urban population

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects. Aggregation of urban and rural population may not add up to total population because of different country coverages.



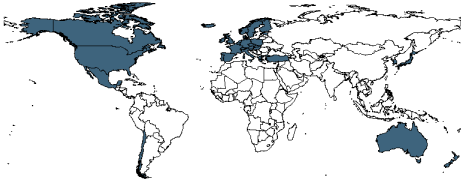
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



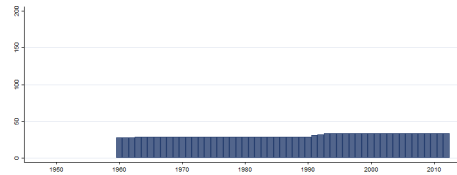
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.280 wdi_popurbgr Urban population growth (annual %)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.



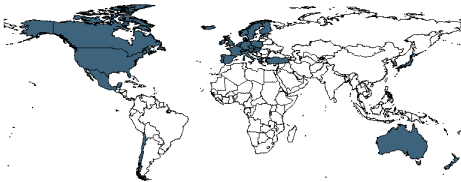
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



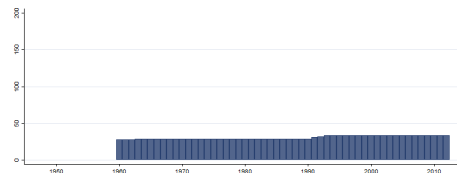
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.281 wdi_popurbper Urban population (% of total)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.



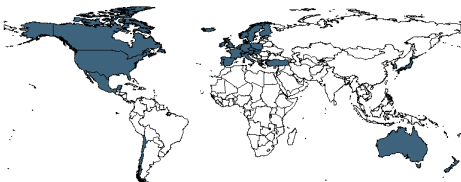
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



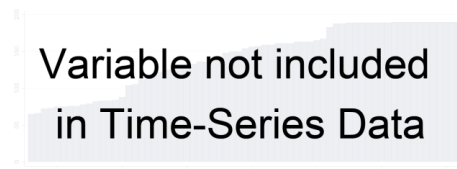
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.282 wdi_ppdiesel Pump price for diesel fuel (US dollar per liter)

Fuel prices refer to the pump prices of the most widely sold grade of diesel fuel. Prices have been converted from the local currency to U.S. dollars.



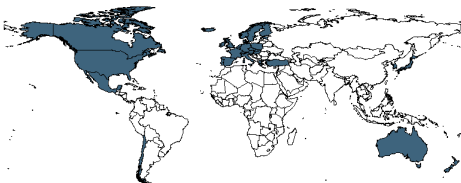
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



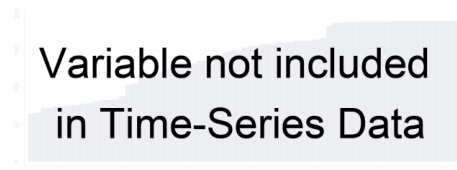
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.283 wdi_ppgas Pump price for gasoline (US dollar per liter)

Fuel prices refer to the pump prices of the most widely sold grade of gasoline. Prices have been converted from the local currency to U.S. dollars.



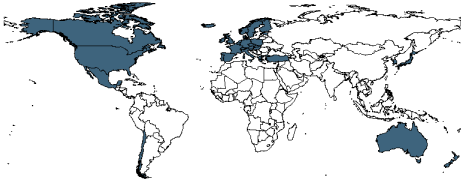
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



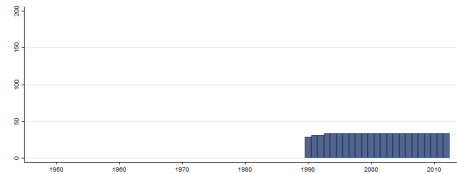
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.284 wdi_pppcf PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international dollar)

Purchasing power parity conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. This conversion factor is for GDP. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).



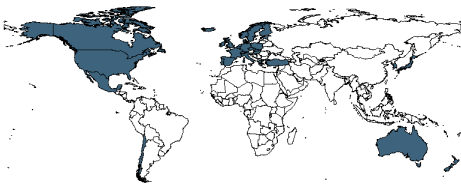
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



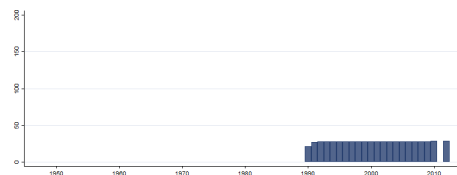
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 771 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.285 wdi_prareamar Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)

Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain—and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features—that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.



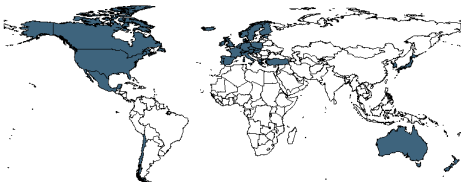
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33



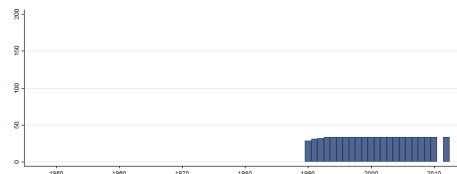
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 610 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 18

4.64.286 wdi_prareater Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area)

Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine areas, unclassified areas, littoral (intertidal) areas, and sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

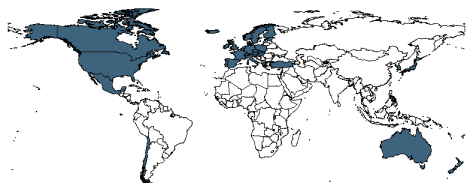


Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 738 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 22

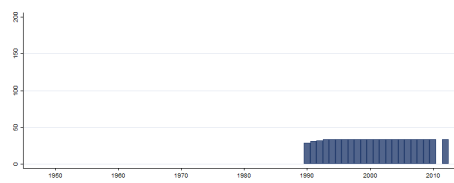
4.64.287 wdi_prareatot Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)

Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine protected areas are areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain—and overlying water and associated flora and fauna and historical and cultural features—that have been

reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment. Sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded.



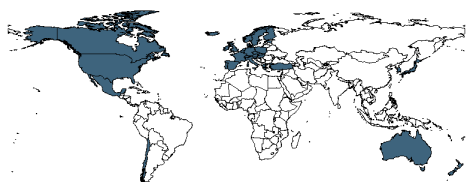
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



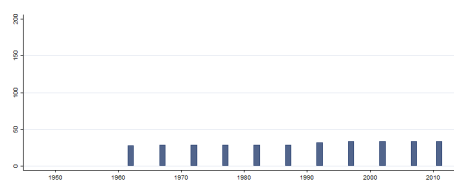
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 738 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.288 wdi_precipitation 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.



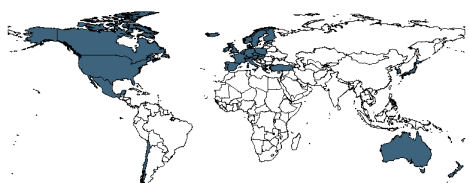
Min. Year:2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



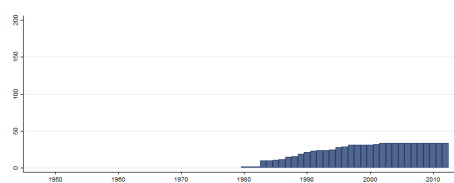
Min. Year:1962 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 341 \bar{N} : 7 \bar{T} : 10

4.64.289 wdi_ptempftf Part time employment, female (% of total female employment)

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



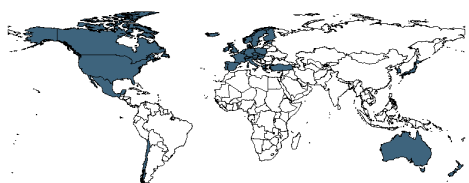
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



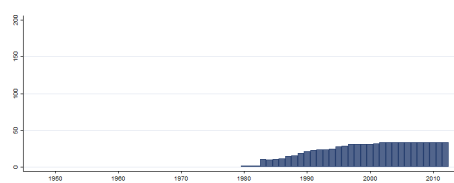
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 803 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 24

4.64.290 wdi_ptempftpt Part time employment, female (% of total part time 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.



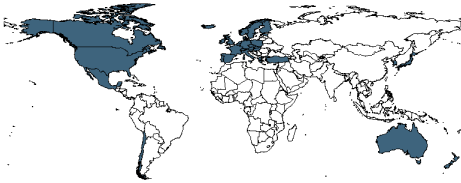
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



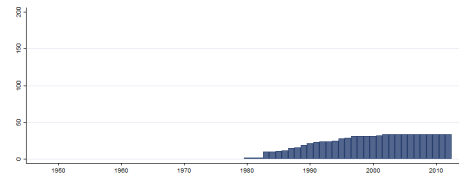
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 804 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 24

4.64.291 wdi_ptempmtm Part time employment, male (% of total male employment)

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



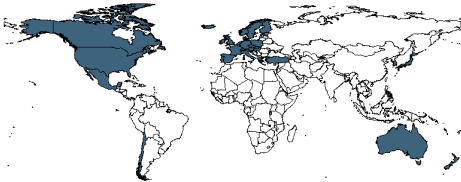
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



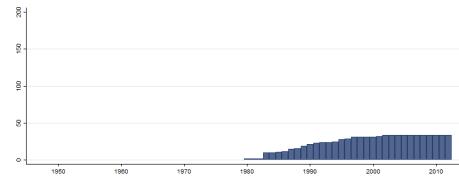
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 803 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 24

4.64.292 wdi_ptempt 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.



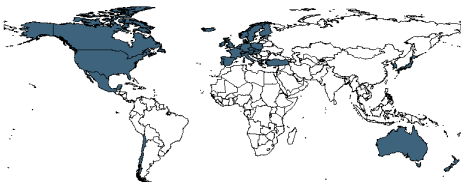
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 803 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 24

4.64.293 wdi_rdexp Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)

Expenditures for research and development are current and capital expenditures (both public and private) on creative work undertaken systematically to increase knowledge, including knowledge of humanity, culture, and society, and the use of knowledge for new applications. R&D covers basic research, applied research, and experimental development.



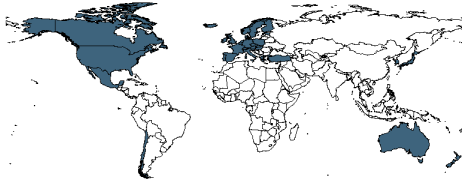
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



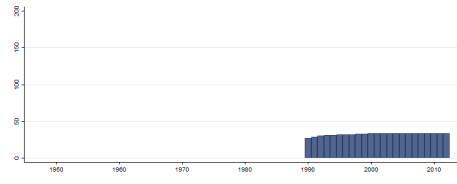
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 471 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 14

4.64.294 wdi_refasylum Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers—people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers—are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of asylum is the country where an asylum claim was filed and granted.



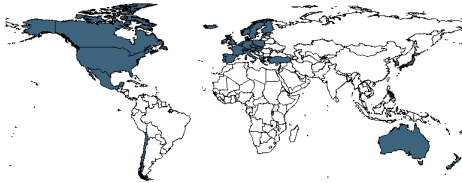
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



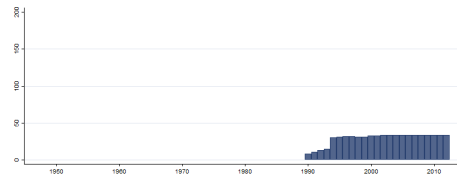
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 752 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.295 wdi_reforigin Refugee population by country or territory of origin

Refugees are people who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, people recognized as refugees in accordance with the UNHCR statute, people granted refugee-like humanitarian status, and people provided temporary protection. Asylum seekers—people who have applied for asylum or refugee status and who have not yet received a decision or who are registered as asylum seekers—are excluded. Palestinian refugees are people (and their descendants) whose residence was Palestine between June 1946 and May 1948 and who lost their homes and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Country of origin generally refers to the nationality or country of citizenship of a claimant.



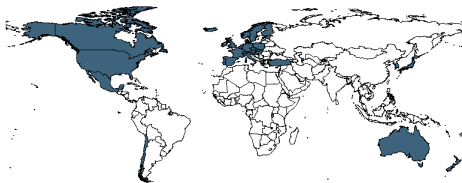
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



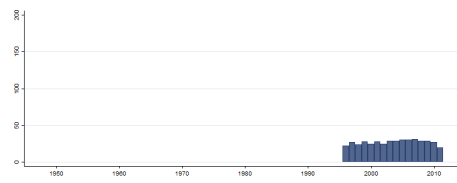
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 674 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 20

4.64.296 wdi_researcher Researchers in R&D (per million people)

Researchers in R&D are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, or systems and in the management of the projects concerned. Postgraduate PhD students (ISCED97 level 6) engaged in R&D are included.



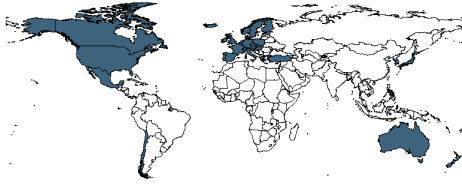
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



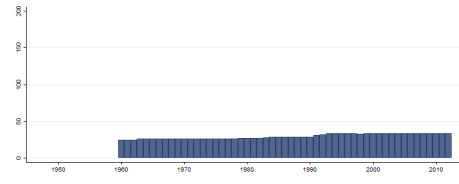
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33 n: 433 \bar{N} : 27 \bar{T} : 13

4.64.297 wdi_reserves Total reserves (includes gold, current US dollar)

Total reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserves of IMF members held by the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued at year-end (December 31) London prices. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



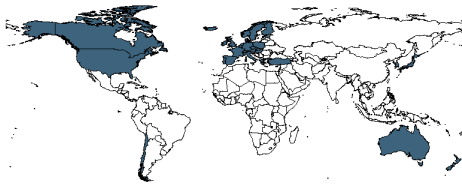
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



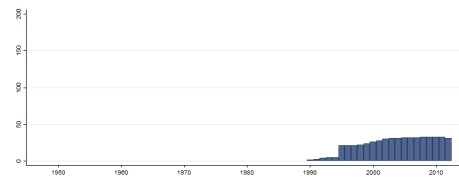
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1572 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.298 wdi_revenue Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)

Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.



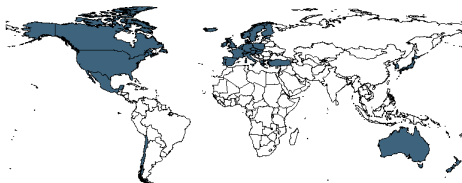
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



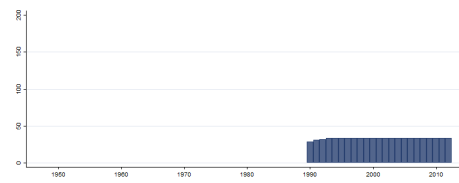
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 533 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 16

4.64.299 wdi_rfmlfprilo Ratio of female to male in LFP, ILO

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.



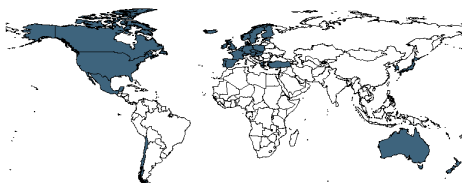
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



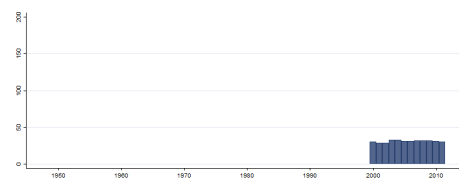
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.300 wdi_roaddens Road density (km of road per 100 sq. km of land area)

Road density is the ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's land area. The road network includes all roads in the country: motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other urban and rural roads.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 32



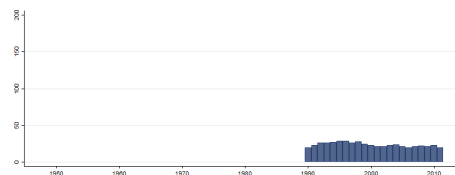
Min. Year:2000 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 373 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 11

4.64.301 wdi_roadpaved Roads, paved (% of total roads)

Paved roads are those surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones, as a percentage of all the country's roads, measured in length.

Variable not included in Cross-Section Data

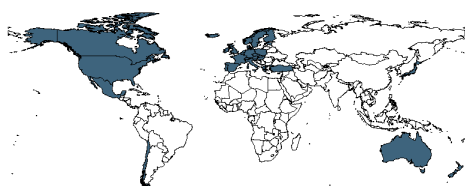
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



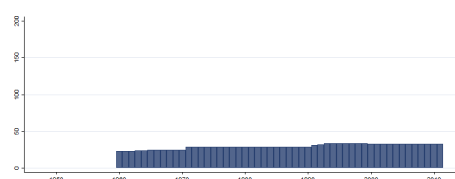
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 519 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 15

4.64.302 wdi_rsdpcpc Road sector diesel fuel consumption per capita (kg of oil equivalent)

Diesel is heavy oils used as a fuel for internal combustion in diesel engines.



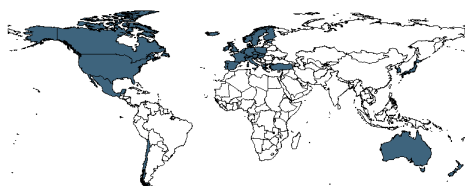
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



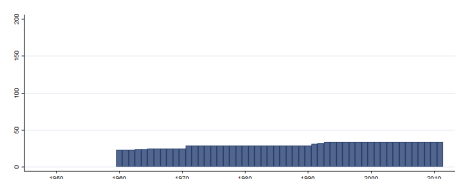
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1544 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 45

4.64.303 wdi_rsgpcpc Road sector gasoline fuel consumption per capita (kg of oil equivalent)

Gasoline is light hydrocarbon oil use in internal combustion engine such as motor vehicles, excluding aircraft.



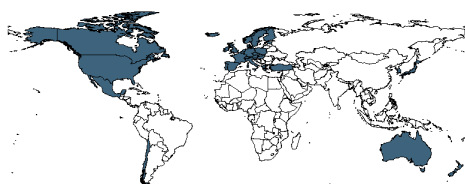
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



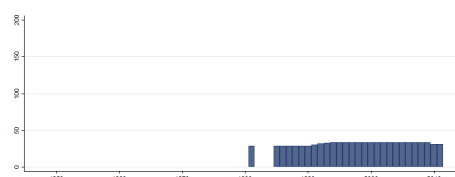
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 1556 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 46

4.64.304 wdi_scitecjournal Scientific and technical journal articles

Scientific and technical journal articles refer to the number of scientific and engineering articles published in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences.



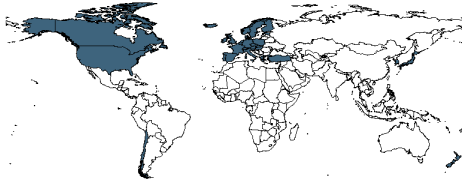
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



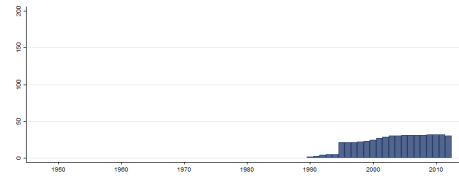
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 904 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 27

4.64.305 wdi_scont Social contributions (% of revenue)

Social contributions include social security contributions by employees, employers, and self-employed individuals, and other contributions whose source cannot be determined. They also include actual or imputed contributions to social insurance schemes operated by governments.



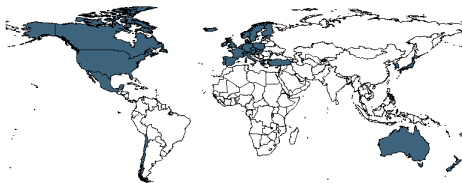
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



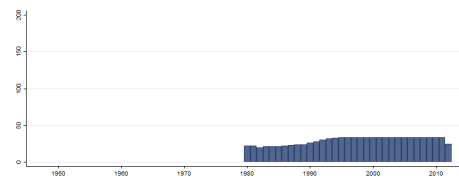
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 518 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 16

4.64.306 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 three subcategories: employers, own-account workers, and members of producers' cooperatives.



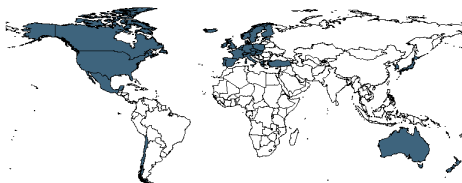
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



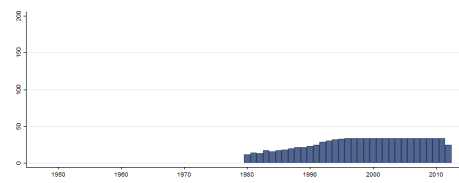
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 972 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 29

4.64.307 wdi_sempf Self-employed, female (% of females 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 three subcategories: employers, own-account workers, and members of producers' cooperatives.



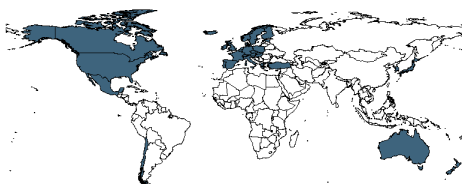
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



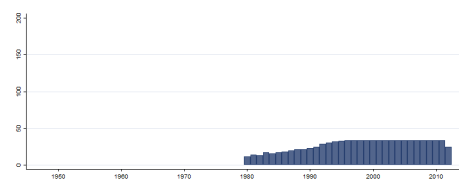
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 910 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 27

4.64.308 wdi_sempm Self-employed, male (% of males 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 three subcategories: employers, own-account workers, and members of producers' cooperatives.



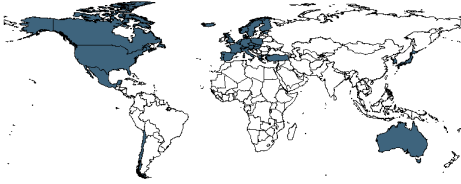
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



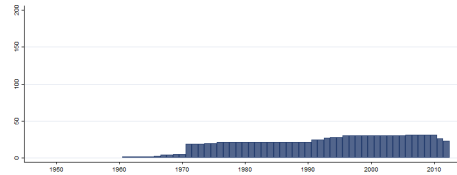
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 910 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 27

4.64.309 wdi_servaagr Services, etc., value added (annual % growth)

Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2005 U.S. dollars. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.



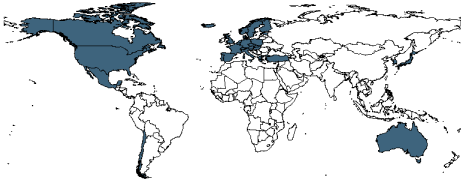
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31



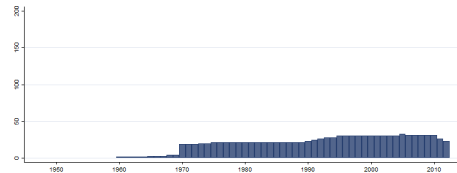
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 31 n: 1080 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 35

4.64.310 wdi_servacon Services, etc., value added (constant 2005 US dollar)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in constant 2005 U.S. dollars.



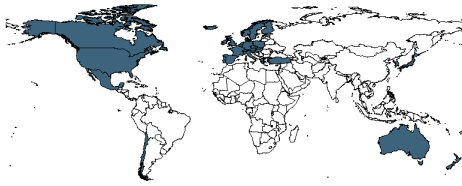
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 31



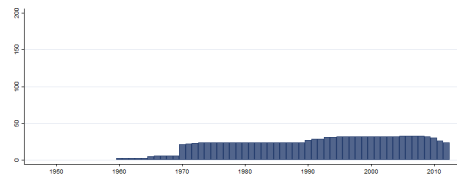
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1106 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 34

4.64.311 wdi_servagdp Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.



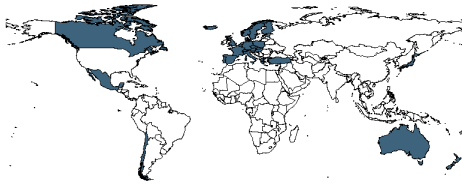
Min. Year: 2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



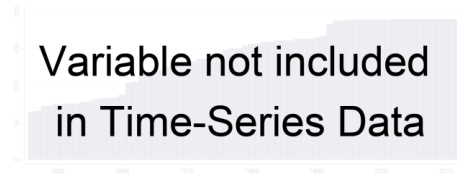
Min. Year: 1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 1229 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 37

4.64.312 wdi_smokfem 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, and pipes, and excluding smokeless tobacco. Data include daily and non-daily smoking.



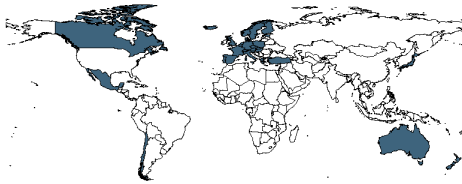
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30



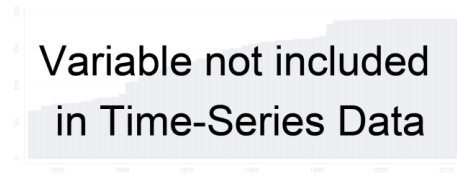
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.313 wdi_smokmal 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, and pipes, and excluding smokeless tobacco. Data include daily and non-daily smoking.



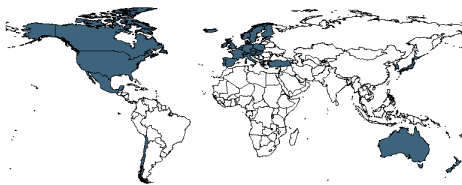
Min. Year: 2011 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30



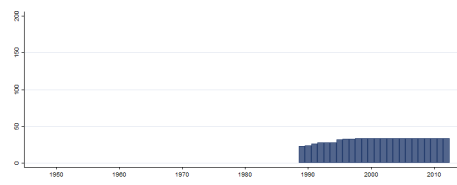
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.314 wdi_stockstrturn Stocks traded, turnover ratio (%)

Turnover ratio is the total value of shares traded during the period divided by the average market capitalization for the period. Average market capitalization is calculated as the average of the end-of-period values for the current period and the previous period.



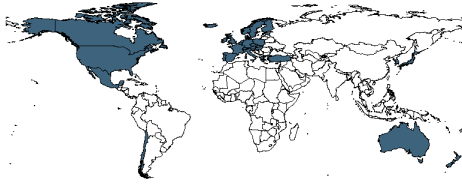
Min. Year: 2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



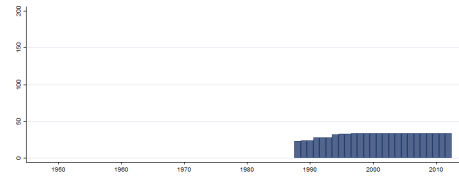
Min. Year: 1989 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 765 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.315 wdi_stocktrgdp Stocks traded, total value (% of GDP)

Stocks traded refers to the total value of shares traded during the period. This indicator complements the market capitalization ratio by showing whether market size is matched by trading.



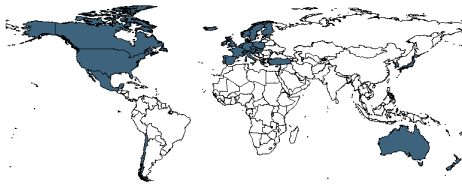
Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



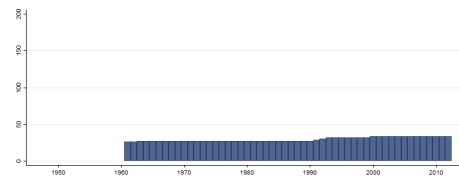
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 797 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.316 wdi_surface Surface area (sq. km)

Surface area is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.



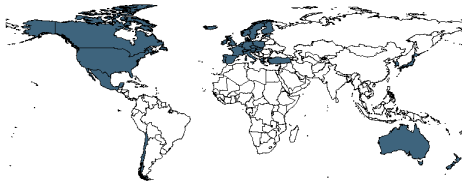
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



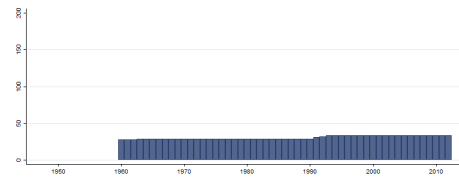
Min. Year:1961 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1533 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 45

4.64.317 wdi_survfem Survival to age 65, female (% of cohort)

Survival to age 65 refers to the percentage of a cohort of newborn infants that would survive to age 65, if subject to current age specific mortality rates.



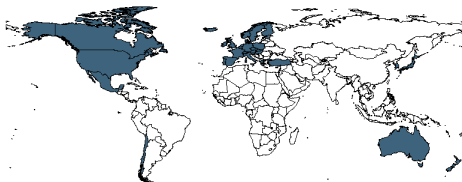
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



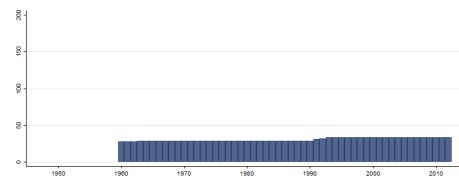
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.318 wdi_survmal Survival to age 65, male (% of cohort)

Survival to age 65 refers to the percentage of a cohort of newborn infants that would survive to age 65, if subject to current age specific mortality rates.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

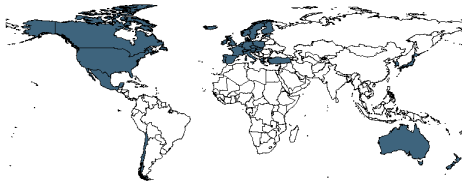


Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1639 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

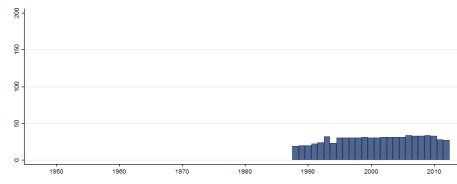
4.64.319 wdi_tarasm Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, all products (%)

Simple mean applied tariff is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead. To the

extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of simple mean tariffs.



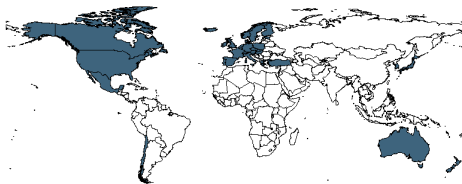
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



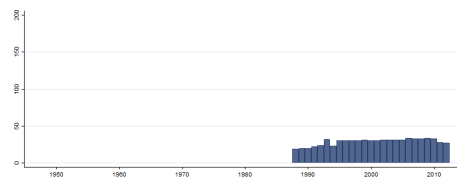
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 717 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.320 wdi_tarasmman Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, manufactured products (%)

Simple mean applied tariff is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of simple mean tariffs. Manufactured products are commodities classified in SITC revision 3 sections 5-8 excluding division 68.



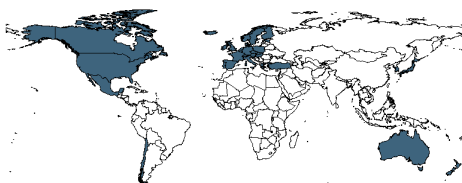
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



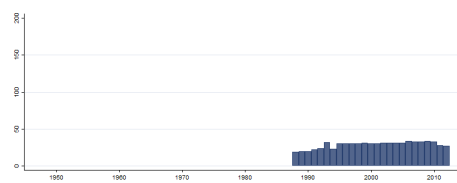
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 717 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.321 wdi_tarasmpp Tariff rate, applied, simple mean, primary products (%)

Simple mean applied tariff is the unweighted average of effectively applied rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of simple mean tariffs. Primary products are commodities classified in SITC revision 3 sections 0-4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals).



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

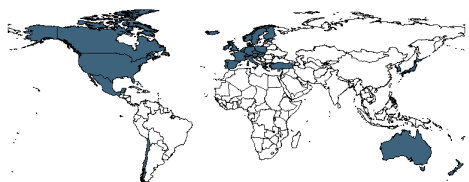


Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 717 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 21

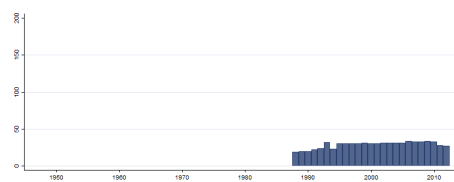
4.64.322 wdi_tarawm Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%)

Weighted mean applied tariff is the average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of

trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of weighted mean tariffs. Import weights were calculated using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead.



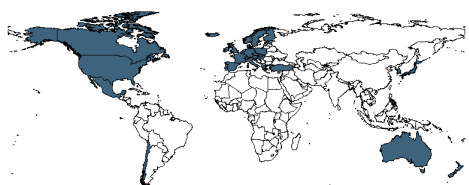
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



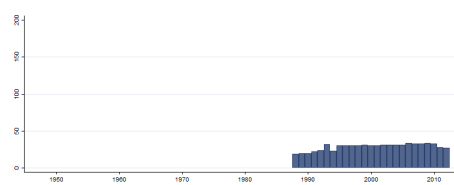
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 717 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.323 wdi_tarawmpp Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, primary products (%)

Weighted mean applied tariff is the average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of weighted mean tariffs. Import weights were calculated using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most favored nation rate is used instead. Primary products are commodities classified in SITC revision 3 sections 0-4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals).



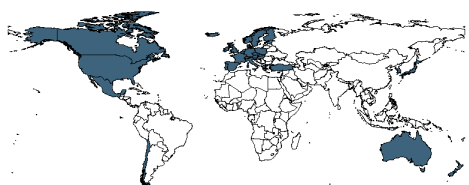
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



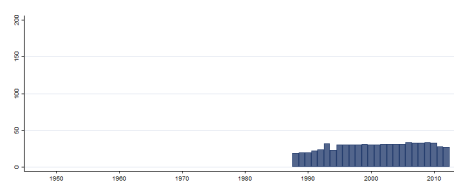
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 717 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.324 wdi_tarmfmsm Tariff rate, most favored nation, simple mean, all products (%)

Simple mean most favored nation tariff rate is the unweighted average of most favored nation rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups.



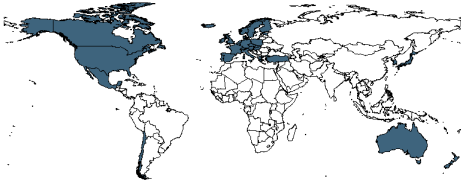
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



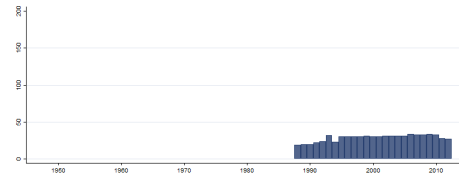
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 717 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.325 wdi_tarmfnsmman Tariff rate, most favored nation, simple mean, manufactured products (%)

Simple mean most favored nation tariff rate is the unweighted average of most favored nation rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Manufactured products are commodities classified in SITC revision 3 sections 5-8 excluding division 68.



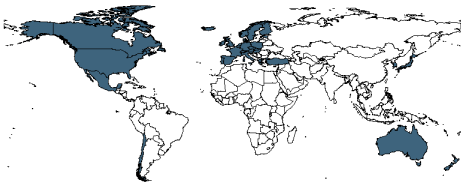
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



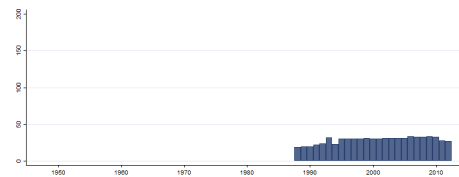
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 717 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.326 wdi_tarmfnsmpp Tariff rate, most favored nation, simple mean, primary products (%)

Simple mean most favored nation tariff rate is the unweighted average of most favored nation rates for all products subject to tariffs calculated for all traded goods. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups. Primary products are commodities classified in SITC revision 3 sections 0-4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals).



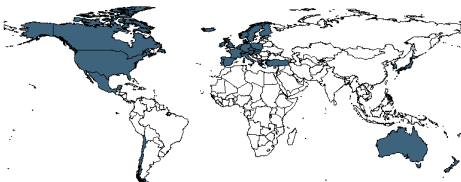
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



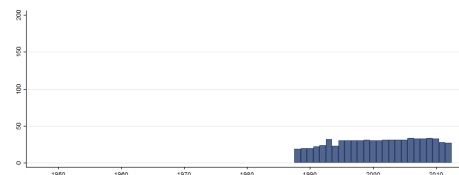
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 717 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.327 wdi_tarmfnwm Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, all products (%)

Weighted mean most favored nations tariff is the average of most favored nation rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. Import weights were calculated using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database.



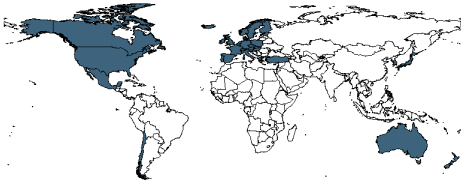
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



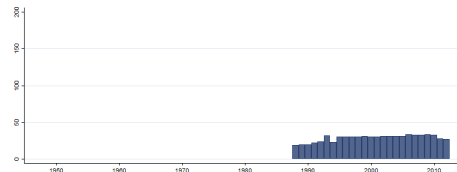
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 717 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.328 wdi_tarmfnwmp Tariff rate, most favored nation, weighted mean, primary products (%)

Weighted mean most favored nations tariff is the average of most favored nation rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. Import weights were calculated using the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. Primary products are commodities classified in SITC revision 3 sections 0-4 plus division 68 (nonferrous metals).



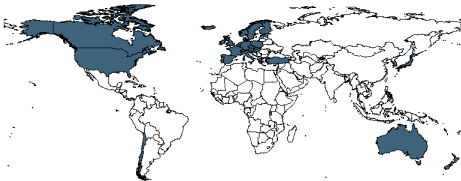
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



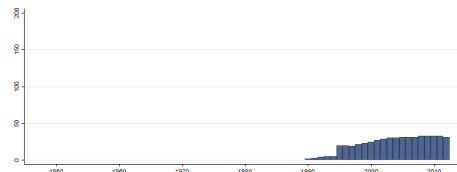
Min. Year:1988 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 717 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 21

4.64.329 wdi_taxgs Taxes on goods and services (% of revenue)

Taxes on goods and services include general sales and turnover or value added taxes, selective excises on goods, selective taxes on services, taxes on the use of goods or property, taxes on extraction and production of minerals, and profits of fiscal monopolies.



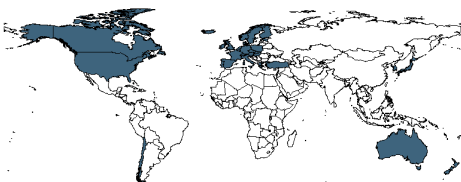
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



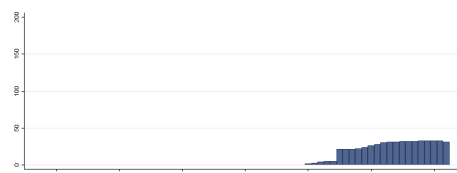
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 519 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 15

4.64.330 wdi_taxpcgr Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of revenue)

Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of corporations and enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized or not, on land, securities, and other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation.



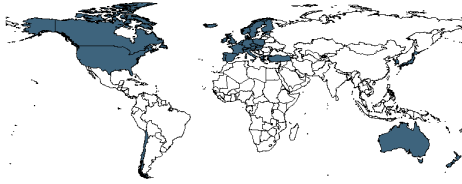
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



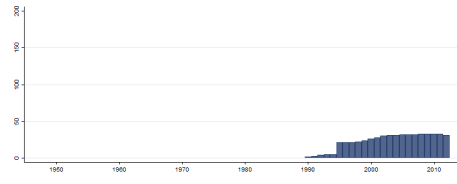
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 533 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 16

4.64.331 wdi_taxpcgt Taxes on income, profits and capital gains (% of total taxes)

Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains are levied on the actual or presumptive net income of individuals, on the profits of corporations and enterprises, and on capital gains, whether realized or not, on land, securities, and other assets. Intragovernmental payments are eliminated in consolidation.



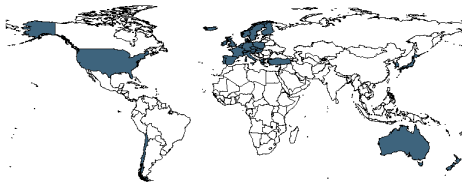
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



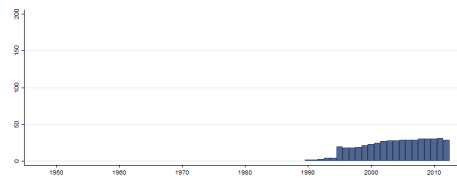
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 533 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 16

4.64.332 wdi_taxoth Other taxes (% of revenue)

Other taxes include employer payroll or labor taxes, taxes on property, and taxes not allocable to other categories, such as penalties for late payment or nonpayment of taxes.



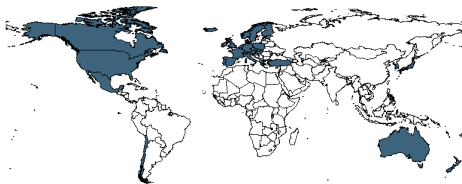
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 31



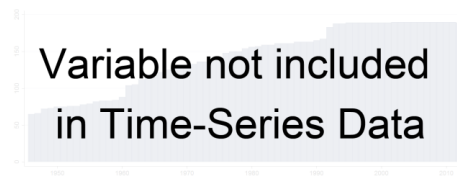
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 33 n: 479 \bar{N} : 21 \bar{T} : 15

4.64.333 wdi_taxprofit Profit tax (% of commercial profits)

Profit tax is the amount of taxes on profits paid by the business.



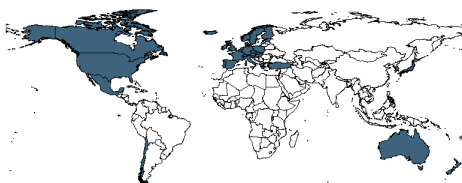
Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



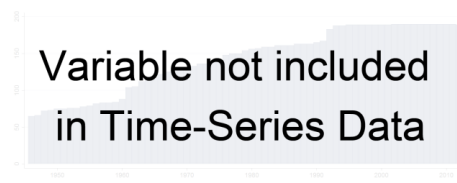
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.334 wdi_taxrate Total tax rate (% of commercial profits)

Total tax rate measures the amount of taxes and mandatory contributions payable by businesses after accounting for allowable deductions and exemptions as a share of commercial profits. Taxes withheld (such as personal income tax) or collected and remitted to tax authorities (such as value added taxes, sales taxes or goods and service taxes) are excluded.



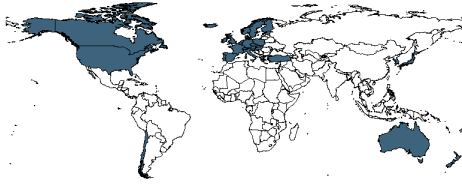
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



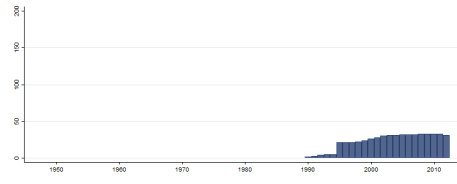
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.335 wdi_taxrev Tax revenue (% of GDP)

Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



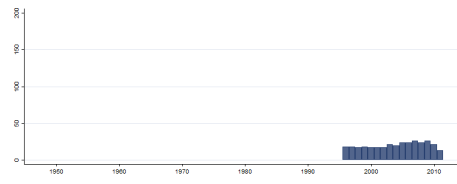
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 533 \bar{N} : 23 \bar{T} : 16

4.64.336 wdi_technician Technicians in R&D (per million people)

Technicians in R&D and equivalent staff are people whose main tasks require technical knowledge and experience in engineering, physical and life sciences (technicians), or social sciences and humanities (equivalent staff). They participate in R&D by performing scientific and technical tasks involving the application of concepts and operational methods, normally under the supervision of researchers.



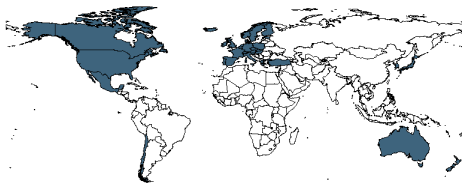
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



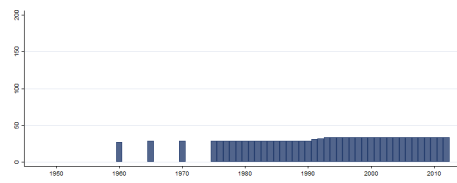
Min. Year:1996 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30 n: 321 \bar{N} : 20 \bar{T} : 11

4.64.337 wdi_telephone Telephone lines (per 100 people)

Telephone lines are fixed telephone lines that connect a subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network and that have a port on a telephone exchange. Integrated services digital network channels and fixed wireless subscribers are included.



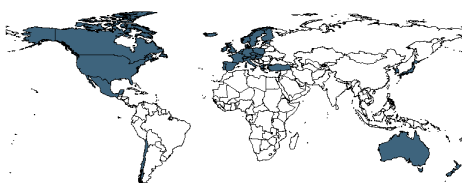
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



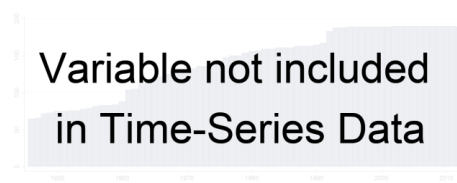
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1292 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 38

4.64.338 wdi_thrbird Bird species, threatened

Birds are listed for countries included within their breeding or wintering ranges. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.



Min. Year:2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

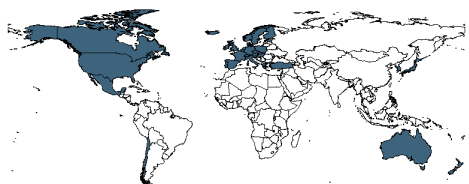


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.339 wdi_thrfish Fish species, threatened

Fish species are based on Froese, R. and Pauly, D. (eds). 2008. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or

insufficiently known.



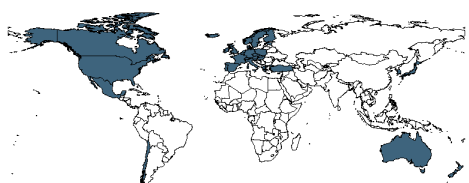
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.64.340 wdi_thrmam Mammal species, threatened

Mammal species are mammals excluding whales and porpoises. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.



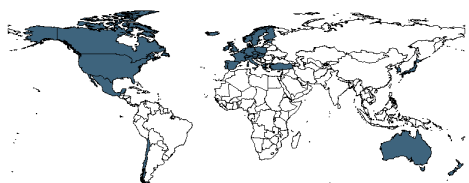
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.64.341 wdi_thrplant Plant species (higher), threatened

Higher plants are native vascular plant species. Threatened species are the number of species classified by the IUCN as endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate, out of danger, or insufficiently known.



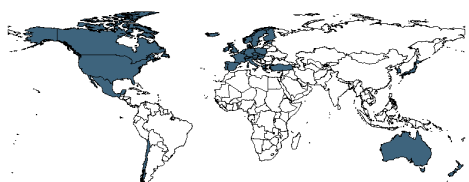
Min. Year: 2012 Max. Year: 2013
N: 34

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

4.64.342 wdi_timeelectr Time required to get electricity (days)

Time required to get electricity is the number of days to obtain a permanent electricity connection. The measure captures the median duration that the electricity utility and experts indicate is necessary in practice, rather than required by law, to complete a procedure.



Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

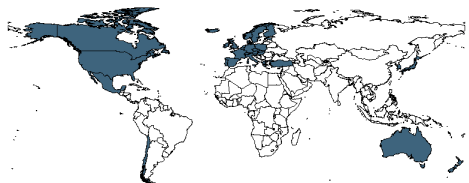
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

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

4.64.343 wdi_timeexp Time to export (days)

Time to export is the time necessary to comply with all procedures required to export goods. Time is recorded in calendar days. The time calculation for a procedure starts from the moment it is

initiated and runs until it is completed. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest legal procedure is chosen. It is assumed that neither the exporter nor the importer wastes time and that each commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. Procedures that can be completed in parallel are measured as simultaneous. The waiting time between procedures—for example, during unloading of the cargo—is included in the measure.



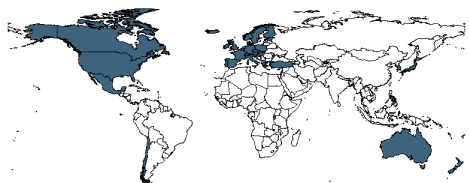
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

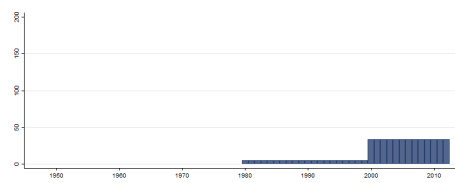
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.344 wdi_totnb Net barter terms of trade index (2000 = 100)

Net barter terms of trade index is calculated as the percentage ratio of the export unit value indexes to the import unit value indexes, measured relative to the base year 2000. Unit value indexes are based on data reported by countries that demonstrate consistency under UNCTAD quality controls, supplemented by UNCTAD's estimates using the previous year's trade values at the Standard International Trade Classification three-digit level as weights. To improve data coverage, especially for the latest periods, UNCTAD constructs a set of average prices indexes at the three-digit product classification of the Standard International Trade Classification revision 3 using UNCTAD's Commodity Price Statistics, international and national sources, and UNCTAD secretariat estimates and calculates unit value indexes at the country level using the current year's trade values as weights.



Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



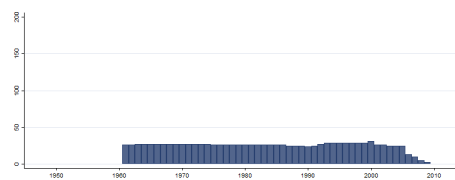
Min. Year: 1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 542 \bar{N} : 16 \bar{T} : 16

4.64.345 wdi_tractors Agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 sq. km of arable land

Agricultural machinery refers to the number of wheel and crawler tractors (excluding garden tractors) in use in agriculture at the end of the calendar year specified or during the first quarter of the following year. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Variable not included
in Cross-Section Data

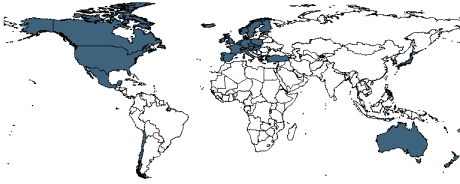
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A



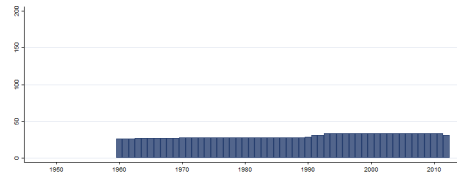
Min. Year: 1961 Max. Year: 2009
N: 34 n: 1231 \bar{N} : 25 \bar{T} : 36

4.64.346 wdi_trade Trade (% of GDP)

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.



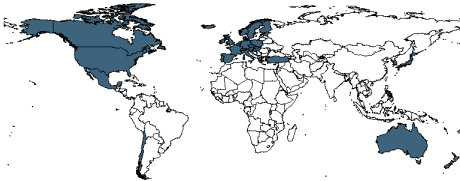
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



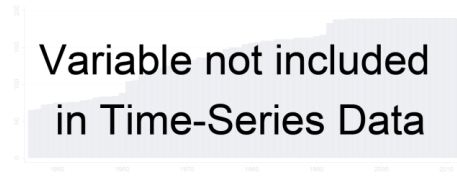
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1595 \bar{N} : 30 \bar{T} : 47

4.64.347 wdi_tradeeg Net trade in goods (BoP, current US dollar)

Net trade in goods is the difference between exports and imports of goods. Trade in services is not included. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



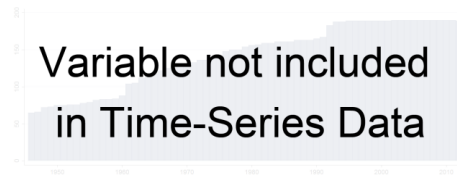
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.348 wdi_tradegs Net trade in goods and services (BoP, current US dollar)

Net trade in goods and services is derived by offsetting imports of goods and services against exports of goods and services. Exports and imports of goods and services comprise all transactions involving a change of ownership of goods and services between residents of one country and the rest of the world. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



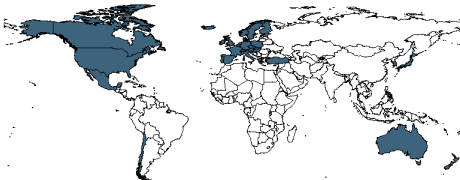
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



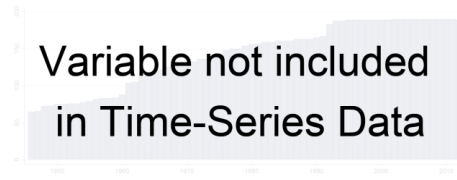
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.349 wdi_tradeserv Trade in services (% of GDP)

Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34

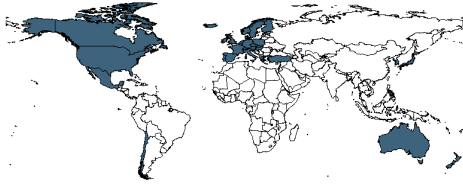


N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

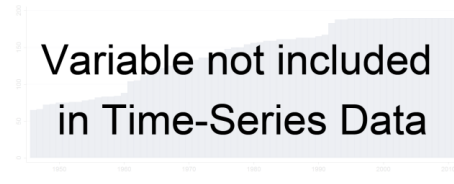
4.64.350 wdi_ttimport Time to import (days)

Time to import is the time necessary to comply with all procedures required to import goods. Time is recorded in calendar days. The time calculation for a procedure starts from the moment it is initiated and runs until it is completed. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest legal procedure is chosen. It is assumed that neither the exporter nor the importer wastes

time and that each commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. Procedures that can be completed in parallel are measured as simultaneous. The waiting time between procedures—for example, during unloading of the cargo—is included in the measure.



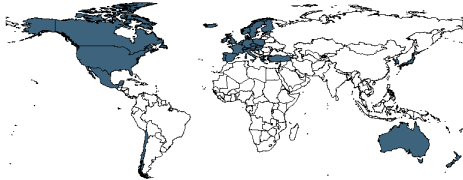
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



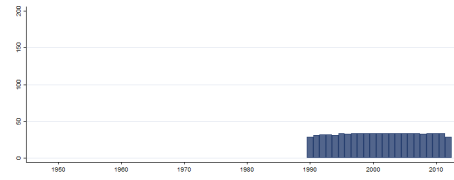
Variable not included
in Time-Series Data
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.351 wdi_tubcdr Tuberculosis case detection rate (% , all forms)

Tuberculosis case detection rate (all forms) is the percentage of newly notified tuberculosis cases (including relapses) to estimated incident cases (case detection, all forms).



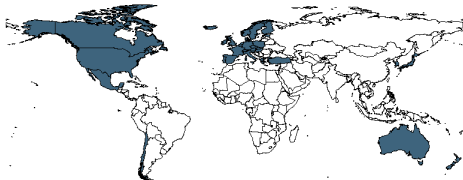
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



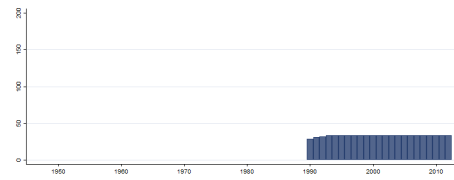
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 760 \bar{N} : 33 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.352 wdi_tubinc Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)

Incidence of tuberculosis is the estimated number of new pulmonary, smear positive, and extra-pulmonary tuberculosis cases. Incidence includes patients with HIV.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



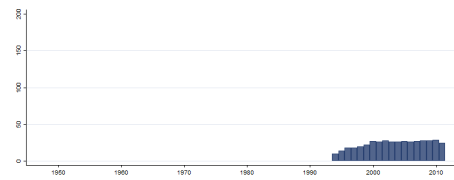
Min. Year:1990 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 772 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 23

4.64.353 wdi_tubtsr Tuberculosis treatment success rate (% of registered cases)

Tuberculosis treatment success rate is the percentage of new, registered smear-positive (infectious) cases that were cured or in which a full course of treatment was completed.



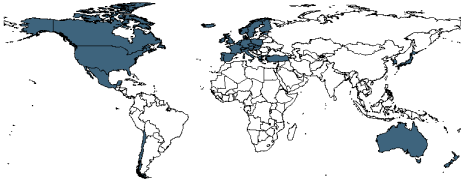
Min. Year:2009 Max. Year: 2011
N: 30



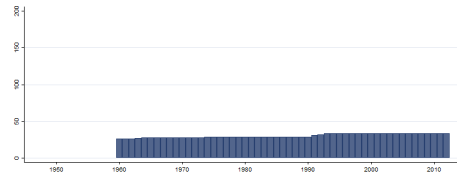
Min. Year:1994 Max. Year: 2011
N: 31 n: 425 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 14

4.64.354 wdi_undfd Number of under-five deaths

Number of children dying before reaching age five.



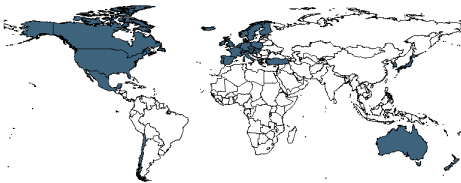
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



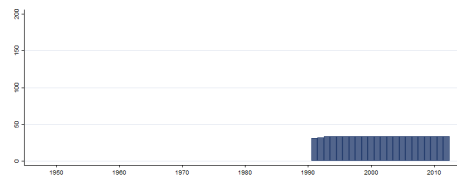
Min. Year:1960 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 1621 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 48

4.64.355 wdi_unempfilo Unemployment, female (% of female labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.



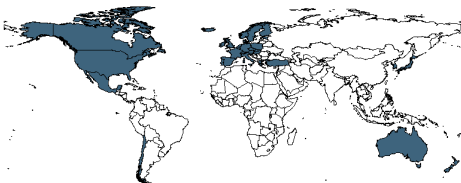
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



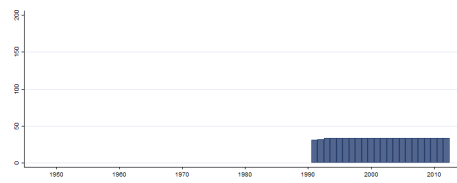
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 743 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.356 wdi_unempilo Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.



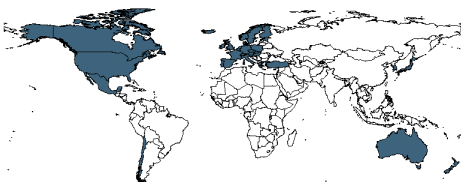
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



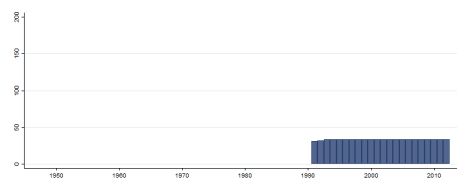
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 743 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.357 wdi_unempmilo Unemployment, male (% of male labor force) (modeled ILO estimate)

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34

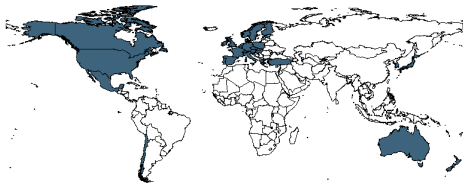


Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 743 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

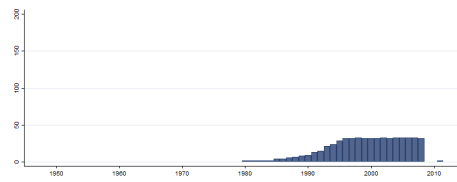
4.64.358 wdi_unemppe Unemployment with primary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the

International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).



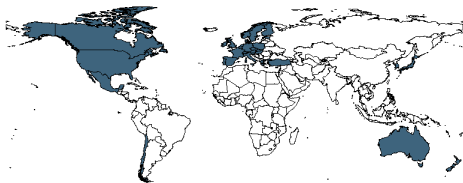
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



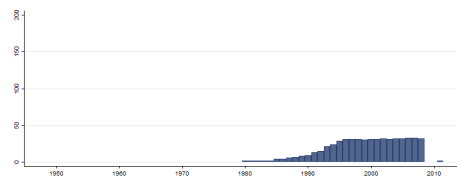
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 574 \bar{N} : 18 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.359 wdi_unemppef Unemployment with primary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).



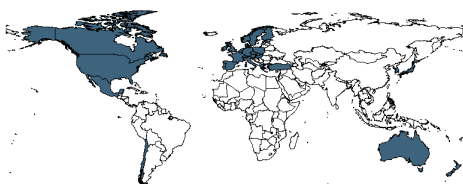
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



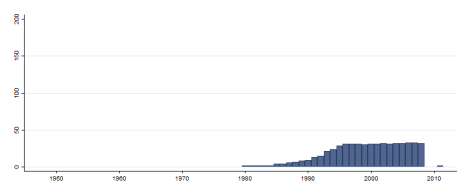
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 562 \bar{N} : 18 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.360 wdi_unemppef Unemployment with primary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).



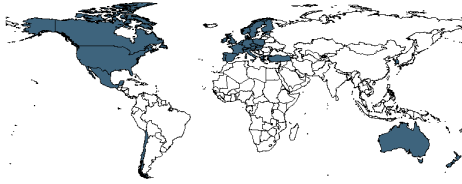
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



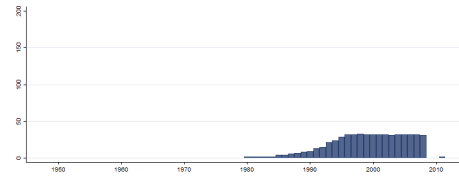
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 562 \bar{N} : 18 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.361 wdi_unempse Unemployment with secondary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).



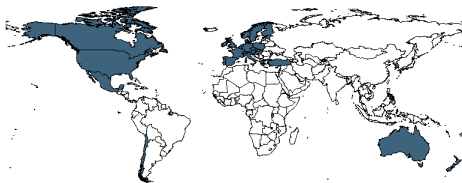
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 32



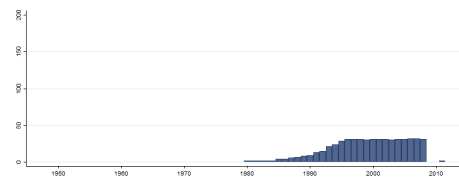
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 567 \bar{N} : 18 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.362 wdi_unempsef Unemployment with secondary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).



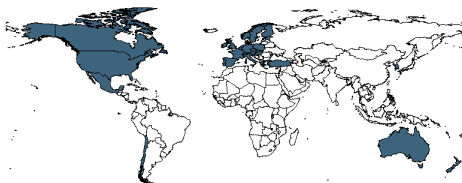
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 32



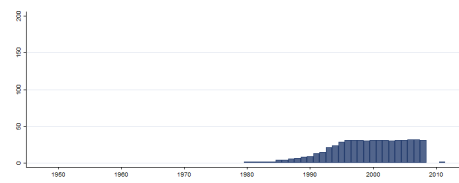
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 555 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 16

4.64.363 wdi_unempsem Unemployment with secondary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).



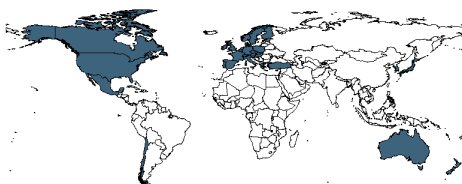
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 32



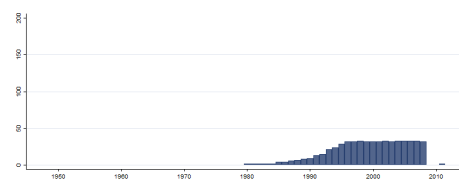
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 555 \bar{N} : 17 \bar{T} : 16

4.64.364 wdi_unempte Unemployment with tertiary education (% of total unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



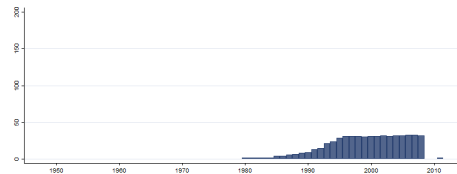
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 574 \bar{N} : 18 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.365 wdi_unemptef Unemployment with tertiary education, female (% of female unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



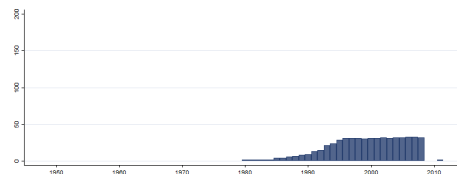
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 562 \bar{N} : 18 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.366 wdi_unemptem Unemployment with tertiary education, male (% of male unemployment)

Unemployment by level of educational attainment shows the unemployed by level of educational attainment, as a percentage of the unemployed. The levels of educational attainment accord with the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 of the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization (UNESCO).



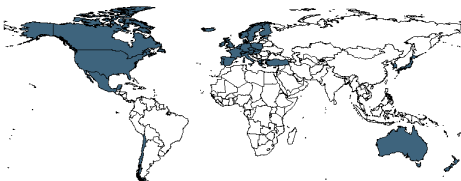
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 33



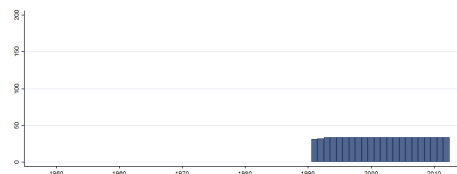
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34 n: 562 \bar{N} : 18 \bar{T} : 17

4.64.367 wdi_unempyfilo Unemployment, youth female (% fem 15-24) ILO

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



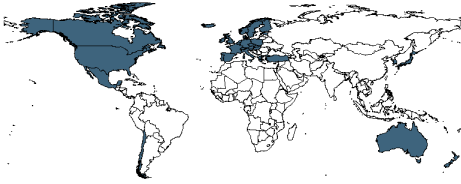
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



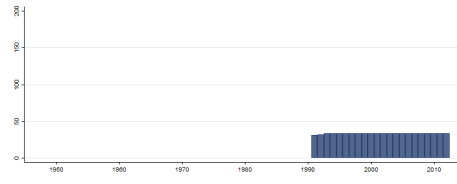
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 743 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.368 wdi_unempyilo Unemployment, youth total (% of labor force ages 15-24) (ILO)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



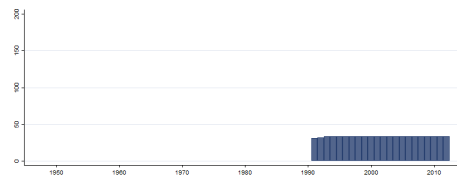
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 743 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.369 wdi_unempmilo Unemployment, youth male (% fem 15-24)

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.



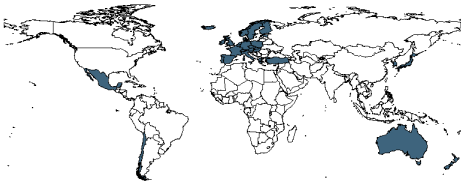
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



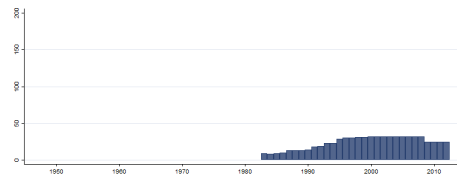
Min. Year:1991 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 743 \bar{N} : 34 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.370 wdi_vemp Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)

Vulnerable employment is unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.



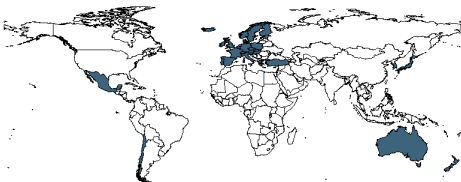
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 32



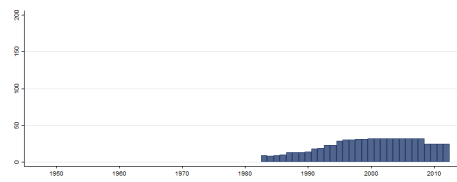
Min. Year:1983 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 711 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.371 wdi_vempf Vulnerable employment, female (% of female employment)

Vulnerable employment is unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.



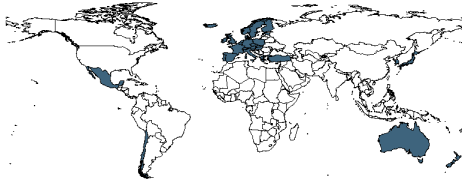
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



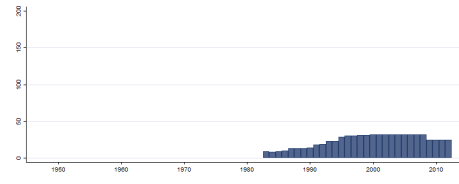
Min. Year:1983 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 711 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.372 wdi_vempm Vulnerable employment, male (% of male employment)

Vulnerable employment is unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.



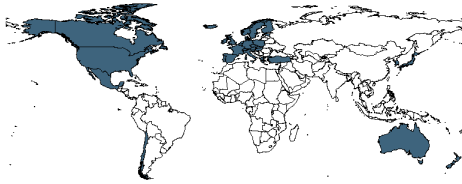
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32



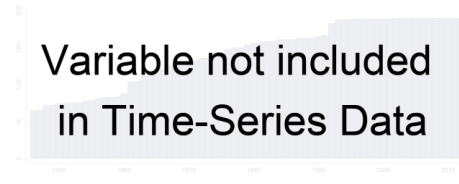
Min. Year:1983 Max. Year: 2012
N: 32 n: 711 \bar{N} : 24 \bar{T} : 22

4.64.373 wdi_watprod Water productivity, total

Water productivity is calculated as GDP in constant prices divided by annual total water withdrawal.



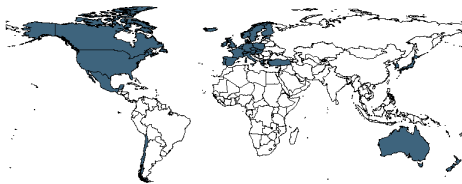
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2011
N: 34



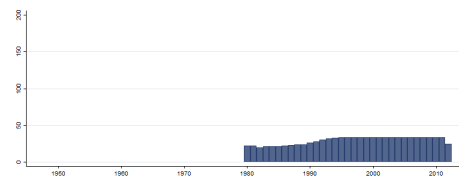
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.64.374 wdi_wsw Wage and salaried workers, total (% of total employed)

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.



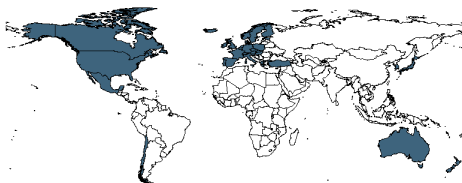
Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



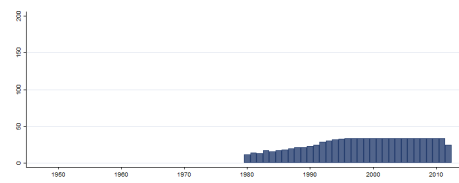
Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 972 \bar{N} : 29 \bar{T} : 29

4.64.375 wdi_wswf Wage and salaried workers, female (% of females employed)

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34

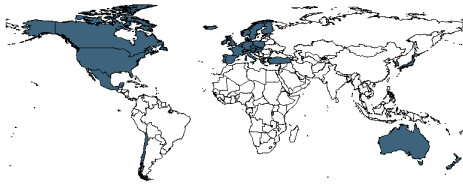


Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 910 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 27

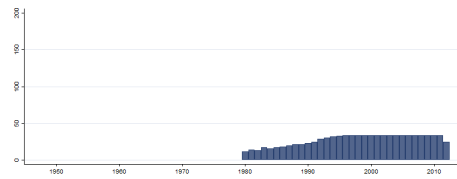
4.64.376 wdi_wswm Wage and salary workers, male (% of males employed)

Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as "paid employment jobs," where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment con-

tracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.



Min. Year:2007 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34



Min. Year:1980 Max. Year: 2012
N: 34 n: 910 \bar{N} : 28 \bar{T} : 27

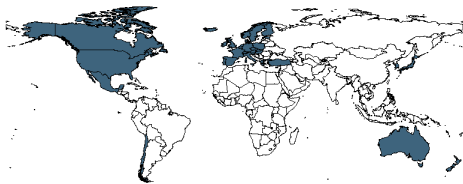
4.65 World Economic Forum

<http://www.weforum.org/issues/competitiveness-0/gci2012-data-platform/>
(Forum, 2012)(2013-03-05)

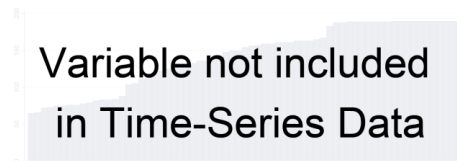
Global Competitiveness Report The Global Competitiveness Report 2013-2014 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 144 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity.

4.65.1 wef_aas Available airline seat kms/week, millions

Available Airline Seat kms/Week (millions): Scheduled available airline seat kilometers per week originating in country (in millions).



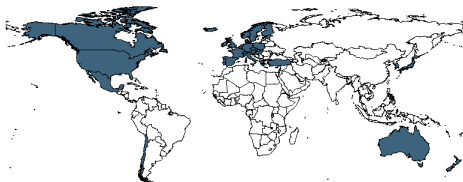
Min. Year:. Max. Year: .
N: 34



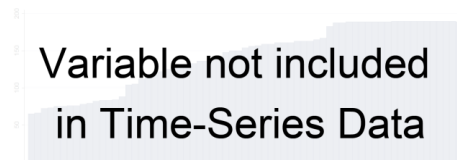
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.65.2 wef_amp Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy

Effectiveness of Anti-Monopoly Policy: To what extent does anti-monopoly policy promote competition in your country? [1 = does not promote competition; 7 = effectively promotes competition].



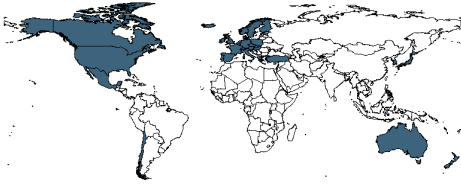
Min. Year:. Max. Year: .
N: 34



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

4.65.3 wef_audit Strength of auditing and reporting standards

Strength of Auditing and Reporting Standards: In your country, how would you assess financial auditing and reporting standards regarding company financial performance? [1 = extremely weak; 7 = extremely strong].



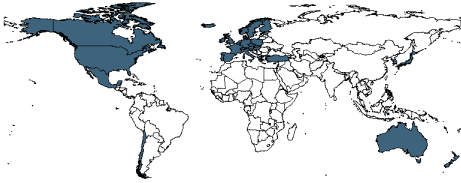
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.4 wef_bccv Business costs of crime and violence

Business Costs of Crime and Violence: To what extent does the incidence of crime and violence impose costs on businesses in your country? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all].



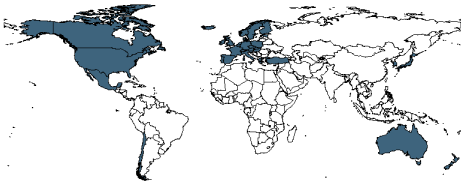
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.5 wef_bct Business costs of terrorism

Business Costs of Terrorism: To what extent does the threat of terrorism impose costs on businesses in your country? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all].



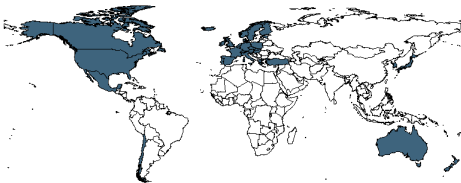
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.6 wef_bd Brain drain

Brain Drain: Does your country retain and attract talented people? [1 = no, the best and brightest normally leave to pursue opportunities in other countries; 7 = yes, there are many opportunities for talented people within the country].



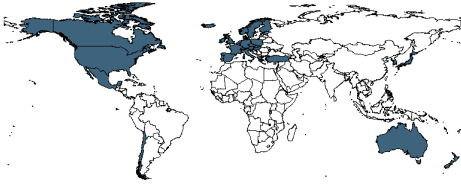
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.7 wef_bgr Burden of government regulation

Burden of Government Regulation: How burdensome is it for businesses in your country to comply with governmental administrative requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)? [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all].



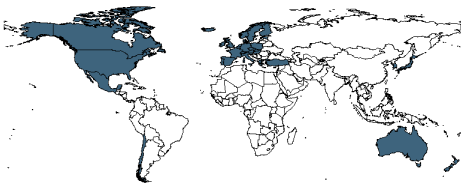
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.8 wef_bihiv Business impact of HIV/AIDS

Business Impact of HIV / AIDS: How serious an impact do you consider HIV/AIDS will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)? (1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all).



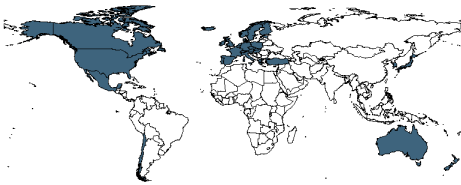
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.9 wef_bit Business impact of tuberculosis

Business Impact of Tuberculosis: How serious an impact do you consider tuberculosis will have on your company in the next five years (e.g., death, disability, medical and funeral expenses, productivity and absenteeism, recruitment and training expenses, revenues)? (1 = a serious impact; 7 = no impact at all).



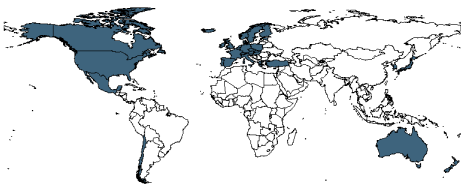
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.10 wef_ccr Country credit rating

Country Credit Rating: Expert assessment of the probability of sovereign debt default on a 0-100 (lowest probability) scale.



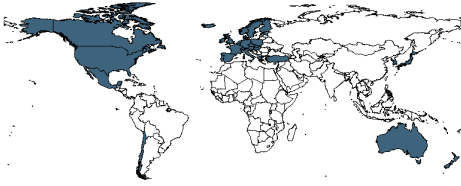
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.11 wef_chiv HIV prevalence, %

HIV Prevalence (percent): HIV prevalence as a percentage of adults aged 15-49 years.



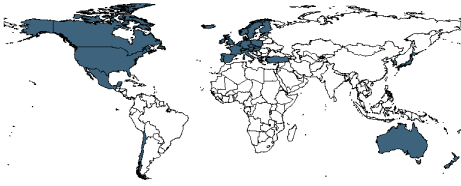
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.12 wef_ci Capacity for innovation

Capacity for Innovation: In your country, how do companies obtain technology? [1 = exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies; 7 = by conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes].



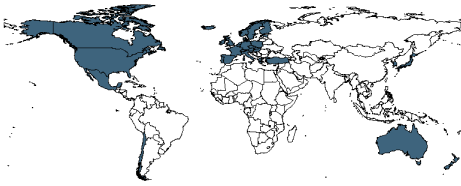
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.13 wef_ct Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.

Tuberculosis Cases (Per 100,000 Population): Number of tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population.



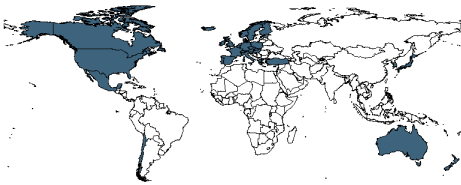
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.14 wef_dpf Diversion of public funds

Diversion of Public Funds: In your country, how common is diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups due to corruption? [1 = very common; 7 = never occurs].



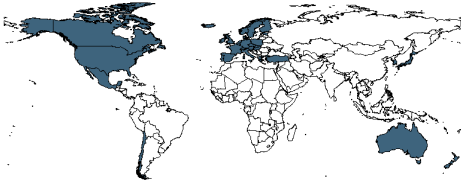
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.15 wef_dtsb No. days to start a business

Number of Days to Start a Business: Number of days required to start a business.



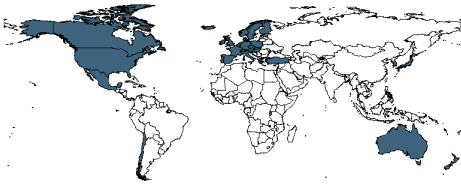
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.16 wef_ebf Ethical behavior of firms

Ethical Behavior of Firms: How would you compare the corporate ethics (ethical behavior in interactions with public officials, politicians, and other enterprises) of firms in your country with those of other countries in the world? [1 = among the worst in the world; 7 = among the best in the world].



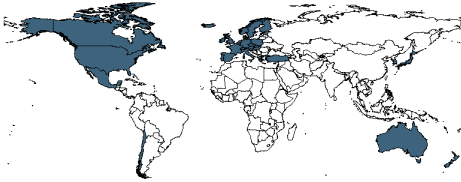
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.17 wef_eet Extent and effect of taxation

Extent and Effect of Taxation: What impact does the level of taxes in your country have on incentives to work or invest? [1 = significantly limits incentives to work or invest; 7 = has no impact on incentives to work or invest].



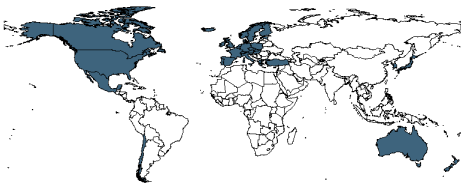
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.18 wef_elec Quality of electricity supply

Quality of Electricity Supply: How would you assess the quality of the electricity supply in your country (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations)? (1 = insufficient and suffers frequent interruptions; 7 = sufficient and reliable).



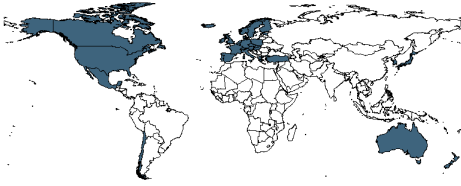
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.19 wef_fgo Favoritism in decisions of government officials

Favoritism in Decisions of Government Officials: To what extent do government officials in your country show favoritism to well-connected firms and individuals when deciding upon policies and contracts? [1 = always show favoritism; 7 = never show favoritism].



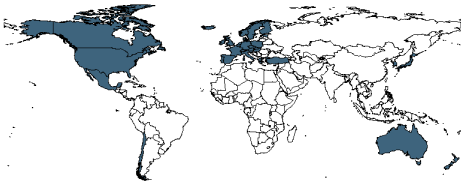
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.20 wef_gbb Government budget balance, %

Government Budget Balance (percent): General government budget balance as a percentage of GDP.



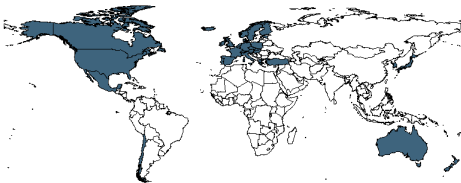
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.21 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



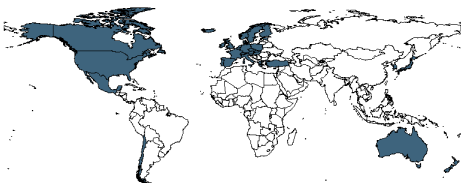
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.22 wef_gd General government debt, %

General Government Debt (percent): Gross general government debt as a percentage of GDP.



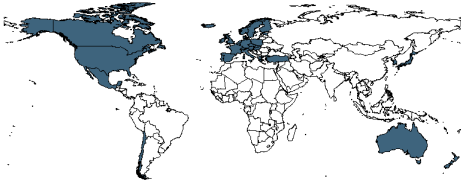
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.23 wef_gdp GDP (US dollar billions)

Gross domestic product in billions of current US dollars. Year 2011.



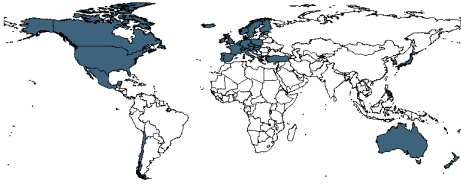
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.24 wef_gdpc GDP per capita (US dollar)

Gross domestic product per capita in current US dollars.



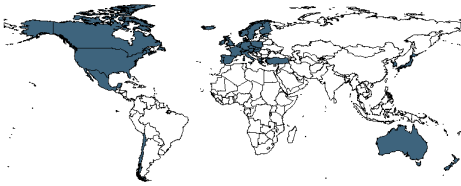
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.25 wef_gdpp1 GDP (PPP) as Share of World GDP

Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity as a percentage of world GDP.



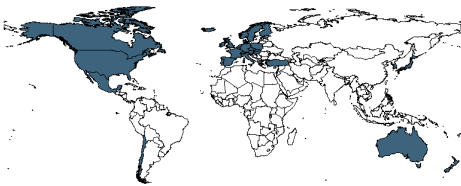
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.26 wef_gdpp2 GDP (PPP)

GDP (PPP): Gross domestic product valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars



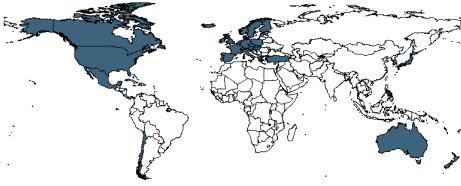
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.27 wef_gend Gender Gap Index Score

All scores are reported on a scale of 0 to 1, with 1 representing maximum gender equality. The study measures the extent to which women have achieved full equality with men in five critical areas: Economic participation; Economic opportunity; Political empowerment; Educational Attainment; Health and well-being



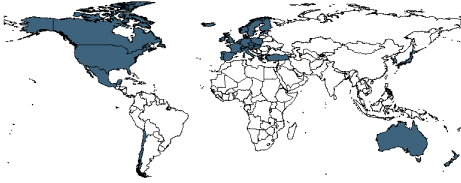
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.28 wef_gns Gross national savings, %

Gross National Savings (percent): Gross national savings as a percentage of GDP.



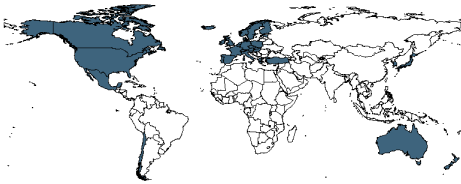
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.29 wef_gsibp Government services for improved business performance

Government Services for Improved Business Performance: To what extent does the government in your country continuously improve its provision of services to help businesses in your country boost their economic performance? (1 = not at all; 7 = extensively).

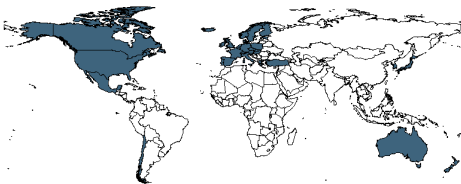


Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.30 wef_ias Internet access in schools



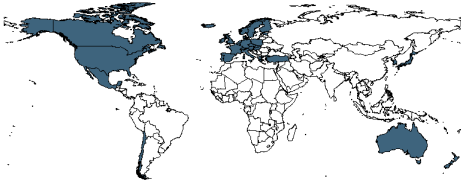
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.31 wef_ilc Intensity of local competition

Intensity of Local Competition: How would you assess the intensity of competition in the local markets in your country? [1 = limited in most industries; 7 = intense in most industries].



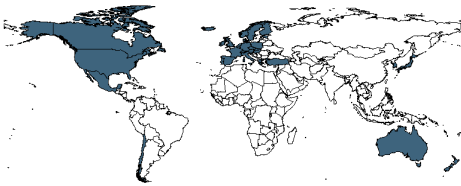
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.32 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.



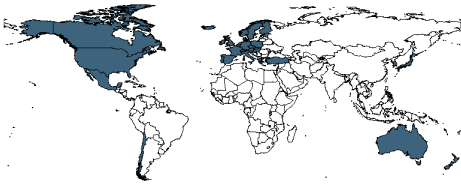
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.33 wef_infl Inflation, annual %

Inflation (percent): Annual percent change in consumer price index (year average).



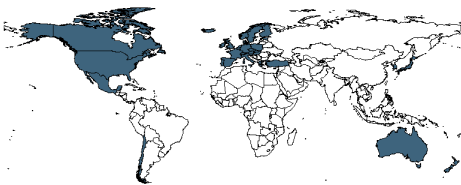
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.34 wef_ipb Irregular payments and bribes

Irregular Payments and Bribes: Average score across the five components of the following Executive Opinion Survey question: In your country, how common is it for firms to make undocumented extra payments or bribes connected with (a) imports and exports; (b) public utilities; (c) annual tax payments; (d) awarding of public contracts and licenses; (e) obtaining favorable judicial decisions. In each case, the answer ranges from 1 (very common) to 7 (never occurs).



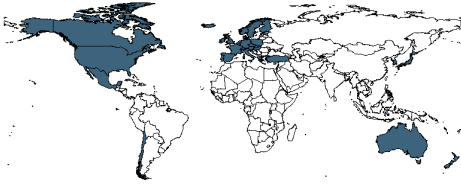
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.35 wef_ipr Intellectual property protection

Intellectual Property Protection: How would you rate intellectual property protection, including anti-counterfeiting measures, in your country? [1 = very weak; 7 = very strong].



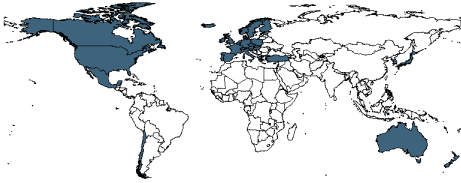
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.36 wef_ji Judicial independence

Judicial Independence: To what extent is the judiciary in your country independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms? [1 = heavily influenced; 7 = entirely independent].

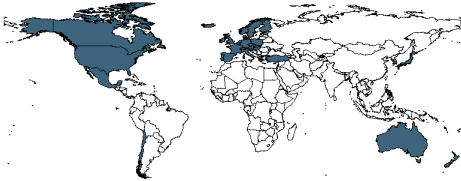


Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.37 wef_lifexp Life expectancy, years



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.38 wef_md Extent of market dominance

Extent of Market Dominance: How would you characterize corporate activity in your country? [1 = dominated by a few business groups; 7 = spread among many firms].



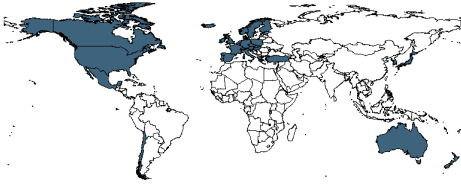
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.39 wef_mobile Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.

Mobile Telephone Subscriptions (Per 100 Population): Number of mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 population. Year 2011 or most recent year available.



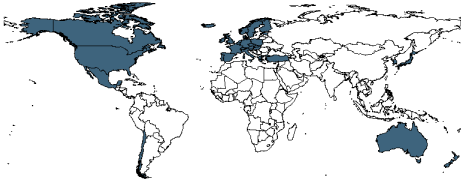
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.40 wef_oc Organized crime

Organized Crime: To what extent does organized crime (mafia-oriented racketeering, extortion) impose costs on businesses in your country? [1 = to a great extent; 7 = not at all].



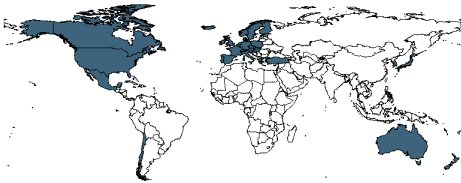
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.41 wef_pop Population (millions)

Total population in millions.



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.42 wef_pr Property rights

Property Rights: How would you rate the protection of property rights, including financial assets, in your country? [1 = very weak; 7 = very strong].



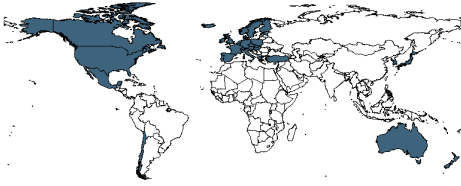
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.43 wef_ptp Public trust in politicians

Public Trust in Politicians: How would you rate the level of public trust in the ethical standards of politicians in your country? (1 = very low; 7 = very high).



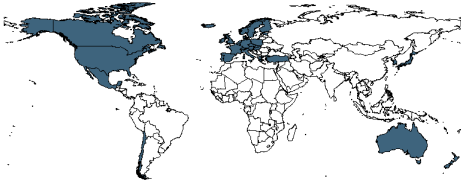
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.44 wef_ptsb No. procedures to start a business

Number of Procedures to Start a Business: Number of procedures required to start a business.



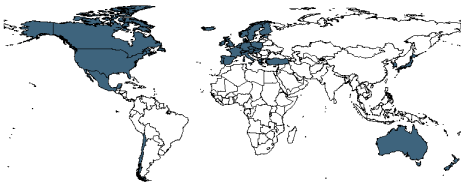
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.45 wef_qair Quality of air transport infrastructure

Quality of Air Transport Infrastructure: How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards).



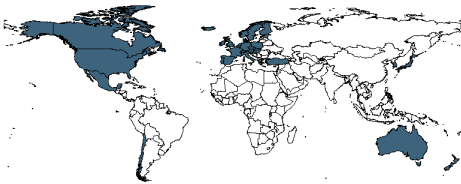
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.46 wef_qes Quality of the educational system

Quality of the Educational System: How well does the educational system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy? (1 = not well at all; 7 = very well).



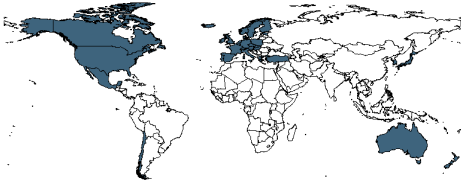
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.47 wef_qoi Quality of overall infrastructure

Quality of Overall Infrastructure: How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards).



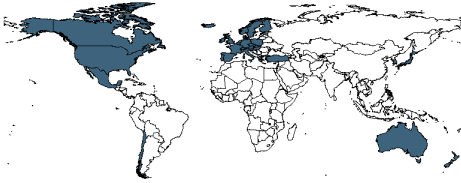
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.48 wef_qpe Quality of primary education

Quality of Primary Education: How would you assess the quality of primary schools in your country? (1 = poor; 7 = excellent - among the best in the world).



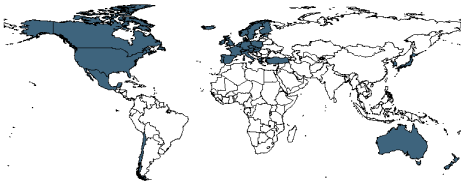
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.49 wef_qport Quality of port infrastructure

Quality of Port Infrastructure: How would you assess the port facilities in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, the question is as follows: How accessible are port facilities? (1 = extremely inaccessible; 7 = extremely accessible).



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.50 wef_qrail Quality of railroad infrastructure

Quality of Railroad Infrastructure: How would you assess the railroad system in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards).

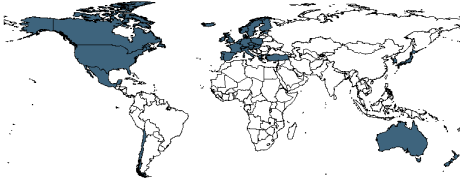


Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 33

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

4.65.51 wef_qroad Quality of roads

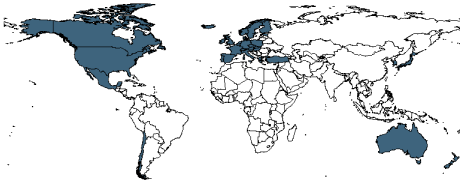


Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.52 wef_qsri Quality of scientific research institutions



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.53 wef_rps Reliability of police services

Reliability of Police Services: To what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order in your country? [1 = cannot be relied upon at all; 7 = can be completely relied upon].



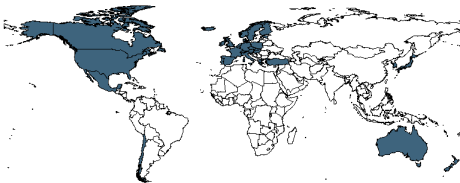
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.54 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).



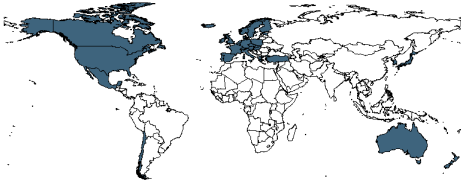
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.55 wef_tele Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.

Fixed Telephone Lines (Per 100 Population): Number of active fixed telephone lines per 100 population. Year 2011 or most recent year available.



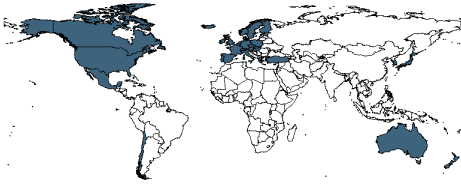
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.56 wef_tgp Transparency of government policymaking

Transparency of Government Policymaking: How easy is it for businesses in your country to obtain information about changes in government policies and regulations affecting their activities? [1 = impossible; 7 = extremely easy].



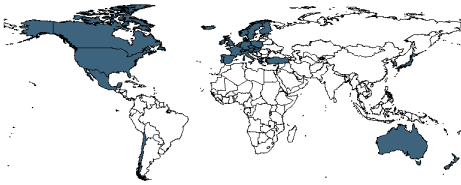
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.57 wef_uic University-industry collaboration in R&D

University-Industry Collaboration in R&D: To what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D) in your country? [1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively].



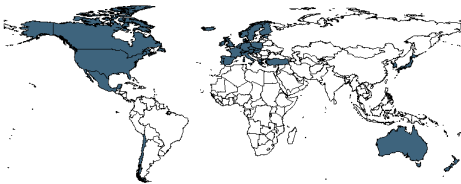
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.58 wef_wgs Wastefulness of government spending

Wastefulness of Government Spendin: How would you rate the composition of public spending in your country? (1 = extremely wasteful; 7 = highly efficient in providing necessary goods and services).



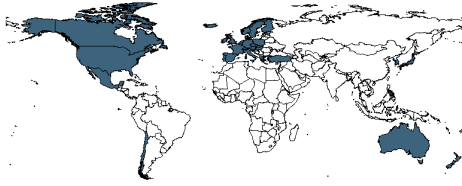
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.65.59 wef_wlf Women in labor force, ratio to men

Women in Labor Force (Ratio to Men): Ratio of women to men in the labor force.



Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

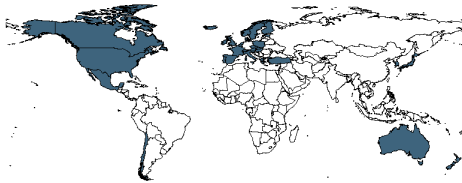
4.66 Welzel

(Welzel, 2013) (2014-12-11)

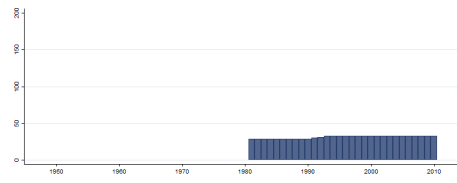
Data from Freedom Rising by Christian Welzel The World Values Survey measures of secular values and emancipative values are theoretically explained and empirically tested for their cross-cultural reliability and validity in Freedom Rising , pp. 57-105. The backward estimates of emancipative values for decades before available survey data are explained in Freedom Rising, pp. 157-161.

4.66.1 wel_citrig Citizen Rights

Meaning: Conditional index that measures the prevalence of citizen rights as the presence of respect of political participation rights on the condition of the presence of respect of personal autonomy rights, using multiplication to combine the two [CitRig = PAR * PPR]. Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "citizen rights index," available annually for most countries in the world from 1981 to 2010. Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the complete absence of citizen rights in law and practice to 1 for their full presence in law and practice, with proper fractions for intermediate positions. Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



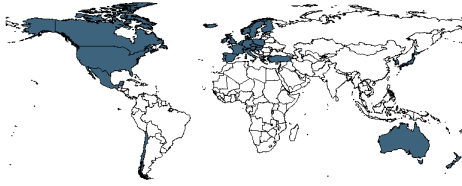
Min. Year: 2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



Min. Year: 1981 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33 n: 945 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.66.2 wel_hei Human Empowerment Index

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a population is intellectually, motivationally and institutionally empowered, calculating the average over the three partial empowerments $[(\text{IntEmp} + \text{MotEmp} + \text{IntEmp}) / 3]$. Source: Welzel, Human Empowerment Project. Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the least to 1.0 for the most possible human empowerment. The three partial empowerments are strongly one-dimensional, with equal loadings of around .92 on their common underlying factor. The overall index is highly reliable (alpha above .80). Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



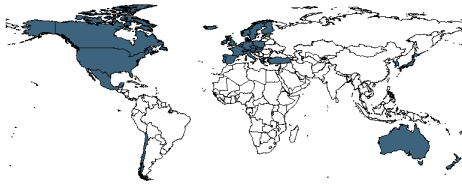
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.66.3 wel_insemp Institutional Empowerment

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts personal autonomy rights and political participation rights by law and respects them practice. Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "citizen rights index" based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" and "political rights" ratings as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "integrity rights" and "empowerments rights" ratings. Freedom House measures are taken as the base but downgraded for uncovered rights violations tapped by the Cingranelli/Richards measures. Measures to create the Human Empowerment Index (see below) are averaged over the years 1995 to 2005. Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the complete absence of citizen rights in law and practice to 1 for their full presence in law and practice, with proper fractions for intermediate positions. Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



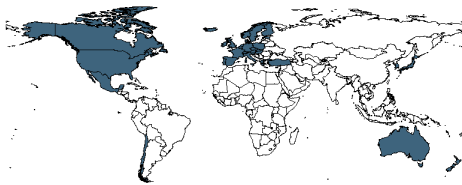
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.66.4 wel_intemp Intellectual Empowerment

Intellectual Empowerment.



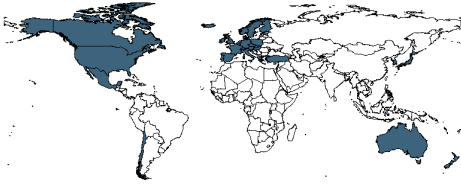
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

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

4.66.5 wel_motemp Motivational Empowerment

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a population is motivated by emancipative values. These values are considered as an empowering motivation because they make people urge for control over their lives. Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "emancipative values index" (EVI, see above), covering the years 1995 to 2005, with variable time points for different countries. Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the weakest possible to 1.0 for the strongest possible emphasis on emancipative values.



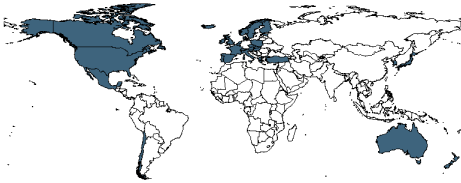
Min. Year: . Max. Year: .
N: 34

Variable not included
in Time-Series Data

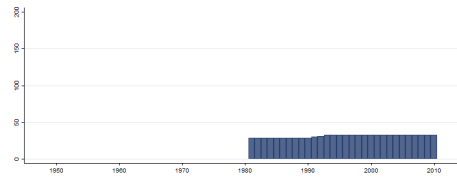
N: N/A Min. Year: N/A Max. Year: N/A \bar{N} : N/A
 \bar{T} : N/A

4.66.6 wel_par Personal Autonomy Rights

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts personal autonomy rights by law and respects them practice. Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "personal autonomy rights index" based on Freedom House's "civil liberties" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "integrity rights." Freedom House civil liberties are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI integrity rights are also standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. Then the average of the two is taken to measure personal autonomy rights. Measures exist on an annual basis from 1981 to 2010 for most countries in the world. Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for the completely absent or disrespected personal autonomy rights to 1.0 for their full presence and respect, with proper fractions for intermediate positions. Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



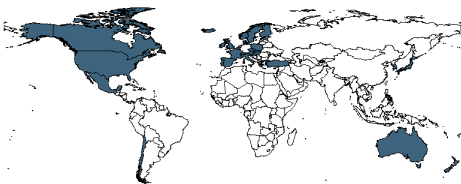
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



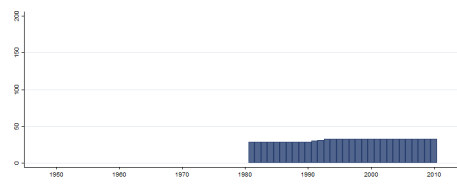
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33 n: 945 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.66.7 wel_ppr Political Participation Rights

Meaning: The indicator measures to what extent a country enacts political participation rights by law and respects them practice. Source: Welzel's (2013: 254-263) "political participation rights index" based on Freedom House's "political rights" as well as Cingranelli/Richards' "empowerment rights." Freedom House political rights are inverted and then standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. CIRI empowerment rights are also standardized into a range from minimum 0 to maximum 1.0. Then the average of the two is taken to measure political participation rights. Measures exist on an annual basis from 1981 to 2010 for most countries in the world. Scaling: Index scores range from 0 for completely absent or disrespected political participation rights to 1.0 for their full presence and respect, with proper fractions for intermediate positions. Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) Freedom Rising at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



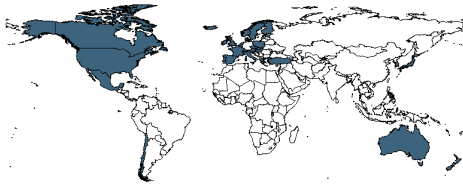
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



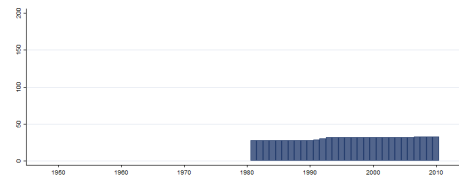
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33 n: 945 \bar{N} : 32 \bar{T} : 29

4.66.8 wel_regtype Regime Type

Meaning: Regime types measure the 4-fold combination of personal autonomy rights and political participation rights, resulting in four combinations. Source: Welzel, *Freedom Rising* (2013: 257-258). Typology is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1981 to 2010. Scaling: 1 "Pure Autocracy": both personal autonomy rights and political participation rights below the scale midpoint (0.50); 2 "Inclusive Autocracy": personal autonomy rights below the scale midpoint, political participation rights above the scale midpoint; 3 "Liberal Autocracy": personal autonomy rights above the scale midpoint, political participation rights below; 4 "Minimal Democracy": both personal autonomy rights and political participation rights above the scale midpoint. Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) *Freedom Rising* at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



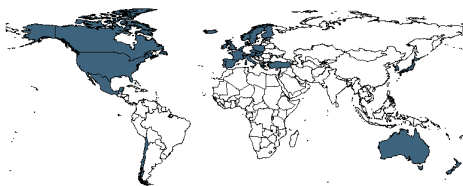
Min. Year:2010 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33



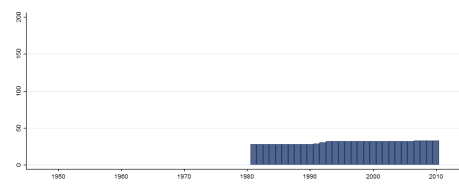
Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33 n: 919 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 28

4.66.9 wel_scalezone Scalezone on Citizen Rights

Meaning: Categorical scale zones on the citizen rights index, distinguishing four categories from more completely to less completely autocratic, and then from less completely to more completely democratic. Source: Welzel, *Freedom Rising* (2013: 255-256). Categorization is available in annual measures for most countries of the world from 1981 to 2010. Scaling: 1 "Complete Autocracy": citizen rights score less equal 0.25; 2 "Incomplete Autocracy": citizen rights score above 0.25 and less equal 0.50; 3 "Incomplete Democracy": citizen rights score above 0.50 and less equal 0.75; 4 "Complete Democracy": citizen rights score above 0.75. Links: Data sources, rescaling procedures and replication data are meticulously documented in the Online Appendix to Welzel's (2013) *Freedom Rising* at www.cambridge.com/welzel (p. 72). Test statistics documenting this index's superior validity in comparison to alternative democracy measures are reported in Welzel (2013: 267-271).



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



Min. Year:1981 Max. Year: 2010
N: 33 n: 919 \bar{N} : 31 \bar{T} : 28

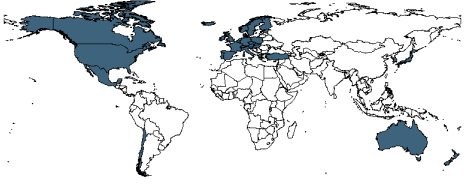
4.67 Geddes, Wright and Frantz

<http://dictators.la.psu.edu/>
(Geddes et al., 2014)(2014-09-11)

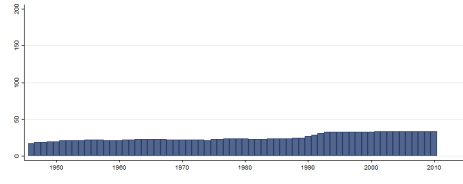
New Data on Autocratic Breakdown and Regime Transitions Data to identify and analyze autocracy-to-autocracy transitions.

4.67.1 wr_nonautocracy Non-Autocracy

Variable on what substituted the autocracy. Classes are: (1) Democracy; (2) Foreign-Occupied; (3) Not-Independent; (4) Provisional; (5) Warlord; (6) Warlord/Foreign-occupied



Min. Year:2008 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34



Min. Year:1946 Max. Year: 2010
N: 34 n: 1668 \bar{N} : 26 \bar{T} : 49

5 Bibliography

References

- M. J. Tierney, D. L. Nielson, D. G. Hawkins, J. T. Roberts, M. G. Findley, R. M. Powers, B. Parks, S. E. Wilson, and R. L. Hicks, "More dollars than sense: refining our knowledge of development finance using aiddata," *World Development*, vol. 39, no. 11, pp. 1891–1906, 2011.
- A. Alesina, A. Devleeschauwer, W. Easterly, S. Kurlat, and R. Wacziarg, "Fractionalization," *Journal of Economic Growth*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 155–194, 2003.
- B. Bueno De Mesquita, A. Smith, R. M. Siverson, and J. D. Morrow, *The logic of political survival*. MIT press, 2005.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- R. J. Barro and J. W. Lee, "A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010," *Journal of development economics*, vol. 104, pp. 184–198, 2013.
- M. Bernhard, T. Nordstrom, and C. Reenock, "Economic performance, institutional intermediation, and democratic survival," *Journal of Politics*, vol. 63, no. 3, pp. 775–803, 2001.
- M. Coppedge, A. Alvarez, and C. Maldonado, "Two persistent dimensions of democracy: Contestation and inclusiveness," *The Journal of Politics*, vol. 70, no. 03, pp. 632–647, 2008.
- J. A. Cheibub, J. Gandhi, and J. R. Vreeland, "Democracy and dictatorship revisited," *Public Choice*, vol. 143, no. 1-2, pp. 67–101, 2010.
- D. L. Cingranelli and D. L. Richards, "The cingranelli and richards (ciri) human rights data project," *Human Rights Quarterly*, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 401–424, 2010.
- C. Crowe and E. E. Meade, "Central bank independence and transparency: Evolution and effectiveness," *European Journal of Political Economy*, vol. 24, no. 4, pp. 763–777, 2008.
- T. Beck, G. Clarke, A. Groff, P. Keefer, and P. Walsh, "New tools in comparative political economy: The database of political institutions," *The World Bank Economic Review*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 165–176, 2001.
- A. Dreher, "Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization," *Applied Economics*, vol. 38, no. 10, pp. 1091–1110, 2006.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- , "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- W. Easterly and R. Levine, "Africa's growth tragedy: policies and ethnic divisions," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, pp. 1203–1250, 1997.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- D. C. Esty, M. A. Levy, C. H. Kim, A. de Sherbinin, T. Srebotnjak, and V. Mara, "Environmental performance index," *New Haven: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy*, p. 382, 2008.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- , "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- J. D. Fearon, "Ethnic and cultural diversity by country*," *Journal of Economic Growth*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 195–222, 2003.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- , "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- J. D. Gwartney, C. Joshua, R. Lawson, J. D. Gwartney, C. Joshua, and R. Lawson, "2010 economic freedom dataset, published in economic freedom of the world: 2010 annual report," *Fraser Institute*, 2012.

- M. S. Fish and M. Kroenig, *The Handbook of National Legislatures: A Global Survey*. Cambridge University Press, 2009.
- Not-Available, “No reference available. for more information see data discription.” 2014.
- M. Gibney, L. Cornett, R. Wood, and P. Haschke, “Political terror scale 1976-2012,” 2013.
- K. S. Gleditsch, “Expanded trade and gdp data,” *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, vol. 46, no. 5, pp. 712–724, 2002.
- N.-C. Bormann and M. Golder, “Democratic electoral systems around the world, 1946–2011,” *Electoral Studies*, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 360–369, 2013.
- M. Grimes, “The conditions of successful civil society involvement in combating corruption: A survey of case study evidence,” *QoG Working Paper Series*, vol. 22, 2008.
- J. Gerring, S. C. Thacker, and C. Moreno, “Centripetal democratic governance: A theory and global inquiry,” *American Political Science Review*, vol. 99, no. 04, pp. 567–581, 2005.
- W. J. Henisz, “The institutional environment for multinational investment,” *Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 334–364, 2000.
- Not-Available, “No reference available. for more information see data discription.” 2014.
- A. Hadenius and J. Teorell, “Pathways from authoritarianism,” *Journal of democracy*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 143–157, 2007.
- P. Regan and D. Clark, “The institutions and elections project data collection,” *User’s Manual for the IAEP Dataset <http://www2.binghamton.edu/political-science/institutionsand-elections-project.html> [13.8. 2011]*, 2010.
- Not-Available, “No reference available. for more information see data discription.” 2014.
- , “No reference available. for more information see data discription.” 2014.
- M. C. Hogan, K. J. Foreman, M. Naghavi, S. Y. Ahn, M. Wang, S. M. Makela, A. D. Lopez, R. Lozano, and C. J. Murray, “Maternal mortality for 181 countries, 1980–2008: a systematic analysis of progress towards millennium development goal 5,” *The Lancet*, vol. 375, no. 9726, pp. 1609–1623, 2010.
- Not-Available, “No reference available. for more information see data discription.” 2014.
- , “No reference available. for more information see data discription.” 2014.
- J. W. Johnson and J. S. Wallack, “Electoral systems and the personal vote,” *Database*, 2008.
- A. Kunicic, “Institutional quality dataset,” *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 2013.
- R. La Porta, F. Lopez-de Silanes, A. Shleifer, and R. Vishny, “The quality of government,” *Journal of Law, Economics, and organization*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 222–279, 1999.
- J. Bolt and J. L. van Zanden, “The first update of the maddison project; reestimating growth before 1820.” *Maddison Project Working Paper*, vol. 4, 2013.
- Not-Available, “No reference available. for more information see data discription.” 2014.
- , “No reference available. for more information see data discription.” 2014.
- OECD, “Social expenditure - reference series,” *Database*, 2014. [Online]. Available: http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SOCX_REF
- , “Environmental performance of agriculture,” *Database*, 2014. [Online]. Available: </content/data/data-00173-en>
- M. G. Marshall and T. R. Jagers, K. Gurr, “Polity iv project: Political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2012,” <http://www.systemicpeace.org/>, Tech. Rep., 2013.

- R. C. Feenstra, R. Inklaar, and M. Timmer, "The next generation of the penn world table," National Bureau of Economic Research, Tech. Rep., 2013.
- J. Teorell, C. Dahlström, and S. Dahlberg, "The qog expert survey dataset," *University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute*, 2011.
- P. G. Roeder, "Ethnolinguistic fractionalization (elf) indices, 1961 and 1985," 2001.
- M. Ross, "Oil and gas data, 1932-2011," *Harvard Dataverse Network*, 2013.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- OECD, "Social expenditure - reference series," 2014. [Online]. Available: http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SOEX_REF
- D. Treisman, "What have we learned about the causes of corruption from ten years of cross-national empirical research?" *Annu. Rev. Polit. Sci.*, vol. 10, pp. 211–244, 2007.
- L. Themnér and P. Wallensteen, "Armed conflicts, 1946–2012," *Journal of Peace Research*, p. 0022343313494396, 2013.
- D. Pemstein, S. A. Meserve, and J. Melton, "Democratic compromise: A latent variable analysis of ten measures of regime type," *Political Analysis*, vol. 18, no. 4, pp. 426–449, 2010.
- K. Malik, "Human development report 2013. the rise of the south: Human progress in a diverse world," 2013.
- Not-Available, "No reference available. for more information see data discription." 2014.
- U. Statistics, "National accounts main aggregates database," 2014.
- T. Vanhanen and K. Lundell, "Measures of democracy 1810-2012. fsd1289, version 6.0," 2014.
- J. Visser, "Data base on institutional characteristics of trade unions, wage setting, state intervention and social pacts, 1960-2011 (ictwss)," 2013.
- D. Kaufmann, A. Kraay, and M. Mastruzzi, "The worldwide governance indicators: a summary of methodology, data and analytical issues," *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*, vol. 5430, 2010.
- W. B. Group, *World Development Indicators 2012*. World Bank Publications, 2012.
- W. E. Forum, "The global competitiveness report 2012-2013," 2012.
- C. Welzel, *Freedom Rising*. Cambridge University Press, 2013.
- B. Geddes, J. Wright, and E. Frantz, "Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: a new data set," *Perspectives on Politics*, vol. 12, no. 02, pp. 313–331, 2014.

Appendix A

Country	Data from	Data to	Comment
Afghanistan	1946	2014	Independence from the UK 1919
Albania	1946	2014	Independence recognized by the Great Powers 1913
Algeria	1963	2014	Independence from France 1962
Andorra	1946	2014	Independence from the Crown of Aragon 1278
Angola	1976	2014	Independence from Portugal 1975
Antigua and Barbuda	1982	2014	Independence from the UK 1981
Argentina	1946	2014	Independence from Spain 1816
Armenia	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union recognized 1991
Australia	1946	2014	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1942
Austria	1955	2014	The State Treaty signed in Vienna 1955
Azerbaijan	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Bahamas	1974	2014	Independence from the UK 1973
Bahrain	1972	2014	End of treaties with the UK 1971
Bangladesh	1971	2014	Independence from Pakistan 1971
Barbados	1967	2014	Independence from the UK 1966
Belarus	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Belgium	1946	2014	Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1839
Belize	1982	2014	Independence from the UK 1981
Benin	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Bhutan	1946	2014	Monarchy established 1907
Bolivia	1946	2014	Independence from Spain recognized 1847
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1992	2014	Independence from Yugoslavia 1992
Botswana	1967	2014	Independence from the UK 1966
Brazil	1946	2014	Independence from the UK of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarve recognized 1825
Brunei	1984	2014	Independence from the UK 1984
Bulgaria	1946	2014	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1909
Burkina Faso	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Burundi	1963	2014	UN Trust Territory ceased to exist 1962
Cambodia	1954	2014	Independence from France 1953
Cameroon	1960	2014	Independence from France 1960
Canada	1946	2014	Statute of Westminster 1931
Cape Verde	1976	2014	Independence from Portugal 1975
Central African Republic	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Chad	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Chile	1946	2014	Independence from Spain recognized 1844
China	1946	2014	Unification of China under the Qin Dynasty 221 BC
Colombia	1946	2014	Independence from Spain recognized 1819
Comoros	1976	2014	Independence from France 1975
Congo, Democratic Rep. of the	1960	2014	Independence from Belgium 1960
Congo, Republic of the	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Costa Rica	1946	2014	Independence from United Provinces of Central America 1847
Côte d'Ivoire	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Croatia	1992	2014	Independence 1991
Cuba	1946	2014	Independence from the United States 1902
Cyprus (-1974)	1961	1974	Independence from the UK 1960
Cyprus (1975-)	1975	2014	Division of the island 1974
Czech Republic	1993	2014	Dissolution of Czechoslovakia 1993
Czechoslovakia	1946	1992	Independence 1918, Liberation 1945
Denmark	1946	2014	Consolidation 8th century
Djibouti	1977	2014	Independence from France 1977

Dominica	1979	2014	Independence from the UK 1978
Dominican Republic	1946	2014	Independence from Spain 1865
Ecuador	1946	2014	Independence from Gran Colombia 1830
Egypt	1946	2014	Independence from the UK 1922
El Salvador	1946	2014	Independence from the Greater Republic of Central America 1898
Equatorial Guinea	1969	2014	Independence from Spain 1968
Eritrea	1993	2014	Independence from Ethiopia 1993
Estonia	1992	2014	Independence restored 1991
Ethiopia (-1992)	1946	1992	Empire of Ethiopia 1137
Ethiopia (1993-)	1993	2014	Eritrean independence 1993
Federated States of Micronesia	1987	2014	Independence from Compact of Free Association 1986
Fiji	1971	2014	Independence from the UK 1970
Finland	1946	2014	Independence from Soviet Russia recognized 1918
France (-1962)	1946	1962	French Republic 1792
France (1963-)	1963	2014	Algeria independence from France 1962
Gabon	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Gambia	1965	2014	Independence from the UK 1965
Georgia	1992	2014	Independence from Soviet Union 1991
Germany	1991	2014	Reunification 1990
Germany, East	1950	1990	Established 1949
Germany, West	1949	1990	Established 1949
Ghana	1957	2014	Independence from the British Empire 1957
Greece	1946	2014	Independence from the Ottoman Empire recognized 1830
Grenada	1974	2014	Independence from the UK 1974
Guatemala	1946	2014	Independence from the First Mexican Empire 1823
Guinea	1959	2014	Independence from France 1958
Guinea-Bissau	1975	2014	Independence from Portugal recognized 1974
Guyana	1966	2014	Independence from the UK 1966
Haiti	1946	2014	Independence recognized 1825
Honduras	1946	2014	Independence declared as Honduras 1838
Hungary	1946	2014	Secession from Austria-Hungary 1918
Iceland	1946	2014	Kingdom of Iceland 1918
India	1948	2014	Independence from the UK (Dominion) 1947
Indonesia	1950	2014	Independence from the Netherlands recognized 1949
Iran	1946	2014	Safavid Empire 1501
Iraq	1946	2014	Independence from the UK 1932
Ireland	1946	2014	The Anglo-Irish Treaty 1921
Israel	1948	2014	Independence from Mandatory Palestine 1948
Italy	1946	2014	Unification 1861
Jamaica	1963	2014	Independence from the UK 1962
Japan	1946	2014	National Foundation Day 660 BC
Jordan	1946	2014	League of Nation mandate ended 1946
Kazakhstan	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Kenya	1964	2014	Independence from the UK 1963
Kiribati	1980	2014	Independence from the UK 1979
Kuwait	1961	2014	Independence from the UK 1961
Kyrgyzstan	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Laos	1954	2014	Independence from France 1953
Latvia	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Lebanon	1946	2014	Independence from France 1943
Lesotho	1967	2014	Independence from the UK 1966
Liberia	1946	2014	Independence from the American Colonization Society 1847
Libya	1952	2014	Released from British and French oversight 1951
Liechtenstein	1946	2014	Independence from German Confederation 1866

Lithuania	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Luxembourg	1946	2014	End of Personal Union 1890
Macedonia	1993	2014	Independence from Yugoslavia recognized 1993
Madagascar	1960	2014	Independence from France 1960
Malawi	1965	2014	Independence from the UK 1964
Malaysia (-1965)	1964	1965	Federation of Malaya, N Borneo, Sarawak, Singapore 1963
Malaysia (1966-)	1966	2014	Singapore separation from Malaysia 1965
Maldives	1966	2014	Independence from the UK 1965
Mali	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Malta	1965	2014	Independence from the UK 1964
Marshall Islands	1987	2014	Independence from Compact of Free Association 1986
Mauritania	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Mauritius	1968	2014	Independence from the UK 1968
Mexico	1946	2014	Independence from Spain recognized 1821
Moldova	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Monaco	1946	2014	Franco-Monegasque Treaty 1861
Mongolia	1946	2014	Independence from Qin Dynasty 1911
Montenegro	2006	2014	Independence from Serbia and Montenegro 2006
Morocco	1956	2014	Independence from France and Spain 1956
Mozambique	1975	2014	Independence from Portuguese republic 1975
Myanmar	1948	2014	Independence from the UK 1948
Namibia	1990	2014	Independence from South Africa 1990
Nauru	1968	2014	Independence from UN Trusteeship 1968
Nepal	1946	2014	Kingdom declared 1768
Netherlands	1946	2014	Independence from the Spanish Empire 1815
New Zealand	1948	2014	Statute of Westminster Adoption Act 1947
Nicaragua	1946	2014	Independence from the Federal Republic of Central America 1838
Niger	1961	2014	Independence from France 1960
Nigeria	1961	2014	Independence from the UK 1960
North Korea	1949	2014	Division of Korea 1948
Norway	1946	2014	Dissolution of union with Sweden 1905
Oman	1946	2014	Imamate established 751
Pakistan (-1970)	1948	1970	Independence from the UK 1947
Pakistan (1971-)	1971	2014	Bangladesh independence from Pakistan 1971
Palau	1995	2014	Independence from Compact of Free Association with the United States 1994
Panama	1946	2014	Independence from Colombia 1903
Papua New Guinea	1976	2014	Independence from Australia 1975
Paraguay	1946	2014	Independence from Spain 1811
Peru	1946	2014	Independence from Spain recognized 1824
Philippines	1947	2014	Independence from the United States 1946
Poland	1946	2014	Reconstitution of Poland 1918
Portugal	1946	2014	Independence from Kingdom of Leon recognized 1143
Qatar	1972	2014	Independence from the UK 1971
Romania	1946	2014	Independence from the Ottoman Empire 1878
Russia	1992	2014	Russian Federation 1991
Rwanda	1963	2014	Independence from Belgium 1962
St. Kitts and Nevis	1984	2014	Independence from the UK 1983
St. Lucia	1979	2014	Independence from the UK 1979
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1980	2014	Independence from the UK 1979
Samoa	1962	2014	Independence from New Zealand 1962
San Marino	1946	2014	Independence from the Roman Empire 301
São Tomé and Príncipe	1976	2014	Independence from Portugal 1975
Saudi Arabia	1946	2014	Kingdom founded 1932
Senegal	1961	2014	Withdrawal from the Mali Federation 1960

Serbia	2006	2014	Independent republic 2006
Serbia and Montenegro	1992	2005	Established 1992, Dissolution 2006
Seychelles	1976	2014	Independence from the UK 1976
Sierra Leone	1961	2014	Independence from the UK 1961
Singapore	1966	2014	Separation from Malaysia 1965
Slovakia	1993	2014	Independence from Czechoslovakia 1993
Slovenia	1991	2014	Independence from Yugoslavia 1991
Solomon Islands	1979	2014	Independence from the UK 1978
Somalia	1961	2014	Union, Independence and Constitution 1960
South Africa	1946	2014	The Union of South Africa came into being 1910
South Korea	1948	2014	Division of Korea 1948
South Sudan	2012	2014	Independence 2011
Spain	1946	2014	Nation State 1812
Sri Lanka	1948	2014	Independence from the UK (Dominion) 1948
Sudan (-2011)	1956	2011	Independence from the UK and Egypt 1956
Sudan (2012-)	2012	2014	South Sudanese independence 2011
Suriname	1976	2014	Independence from the Netherlands 1975
Swaziland	1969	2014	Independence from British mandate 1968
Sweden	1946	2014	Consolidation Middle Ages
Switzerland	1946	2014	Peace of Westphalia 1648
Syria	1946	2014	Independence from France 1946
Taiwan	1950	2014	Kuomintang retreat to Taiwan 1949
Tajikistan	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tanzania	1964	2014	Merger (Tanganyika, Zanzibar & Pemba) 1964
Thailand	1946	2014	Rattanakosin Kingdom 1782
Tibet	1946	1950	Independence from Qing Dynasty 1913
Timor-Leste	2002	2014	Independence from Indonesia 2002
Togo	1960	2014	Independence from France 1960
Tonga	1970	2014	Independence from British protection 1970
Trinidad and Tobago	1963	2014	Independence from the UK 1962
Tunisia	1956	2014	Independence from France 1956
Turkey	1946	2014	Secession from the Ottoman Empire 1923
Turkmenistan	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Tuvalu	1979	2014	Independence from the UK 1978
Uganda	1963	2014	Independence from the UK 1962
Ukraine	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
United Arab Emirates	1972	2014	UK treaties ended 1971
United Kingdom	1946	2014	Acts of Union 1707
United States	1946	2014	Independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain recognized 1783
Uruguay	1946	2014	Independence from the Empire of Brazil recognized 1828
Soviet Union	1946	1991	Treaty of Creation 1922, Union dissolved 1991
Uzbekistan	1992	2014	Independence from the Soviet Union 1991
Vanuatu	1981	2014	Independence from France and the UK 1980
Venezuela	1946	2014	Independence from Gran Colombia recognized 1845
Vietnam	1977	2014	Reunification 1976
Vietnam, North	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the Country. 1954
Vietnam, South	1955	1976	Geneva Accords. Partition of the Country. 1954
Yemen	1990	2014	Unification 1990
Yemen, North	1946	1989	Independence from Ottoman Empire 1918
Yemen, South	1968	1989	Independence from the UK 1967
Yugoslavia	1946	1991	The union of the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs and Serbia est. 1918
Zambia	1965	2014	Independence from the UK 1964
Zimbabwe	1966	2014	The Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) of Rhodesia 1965

Appendix B

<u>cname</u>	<u>ccodealp</u>	<u>ccode</u>
Afghanistan	AFG	4
Albania	ALB	8
Algeria	DZA	12
Andorra	AND	20
Angola	AGO	24
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	28
Argentina	ARG	32
Armenia	ARM	51
Australia	AUS	36
Austria	AUT	40
Azerbaijan	AZE	31
Bahamas	BHS	44
Bahrain	BHR	48
Bangladesh	BGD	50
Barbados	BRB	52
Belarus	BLR	112
Belgium	BEL	56
Belize	BLZ	84
Benin	BEN	204
Bhutan	BTN	64
Bolivia	BOL	68
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	70
Botswana	BWA	72
Brazil	BRA	76
Brunei	BRN	96
Bulgaria	BGR	100
Burkina Faso	BFA	854
Burundi	BDI	108
Cambodia	KHM	116
Cameroon	CMR	120
Canada	CAN	124
Cape Verde	CPV	132
Central African Republic	CAF	140
Chad	TCD	148
Chile	CHL	152
China	CHN	156
Colombia	COL	170
Comoros	COM	174
Congo	COG	178
Congo, Democratic Republic	COD	180
Costa Rica	CRI	188
Cote d'Ivoire	CIV	384
Croatia	HRV	191
Cuba	CUB	192
Cyprus (-1974)	CYP	993
Cyprus (1975-)	CYP	196
Czech Republic	CZE	203
Czechoslovakia	CSK	200
Denmark	DNK	208
Djibouti	DJI	262
Dominica	DMA	212
Dominican Republic	DOM	214

<u>cname</u>	<u>ccodealp</u>	<u>ccode</u>
Ecuador	ECU	218
Egypt	EGY	818
El Salvador	SLV	222
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	226
Eritrea	ERI	232
Estonia	EST	233
Ethiopia (-1992)	ETH	230
Ethiopia (1993-)	ETH	231
Fiji	FJI	242
Finland	FIN	246
France (-1962)	FRA	991
France (1963-)	FRA	250
Gabon	GAB	266
Gambia	GMB	270
Georgia	GEO	268
Germany	DEU	276
Germany, East	DDR	278
Germany, West	DEU	280
Ghana	GHA	288
Greece	GRC	300
Grenada	GRD	308
Guatemala	GTM	320
Guinea	GIN	324
Guinea-Bissau	GNB	624
Guyana	GUY	328
Haiti	HTI	332
Honduras	HND	340
Hungary	HUN	348
Iceland	ISL	352
India	IND	356
Indonesia	IDN	360
Iran	IRN	364
Iraq	IRQ	368
Ireland	IRL	372
Israel	ISR	376
Italy	ITA	380
Jamaica	JAM	388
Japan	JPN	392
Jordan	JOR	400
Kazakhstan	KAZ	398
Kenya	KEN	404
Kiribati	KIR	296
Korea, North	PRK	408
Korea, South	KOR	410
Kuwait	KWT	414
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	417
Laos	LAO	418
Latvia	LVA	428
Lebanon	LBN	422
Lesotho	LSO	426
Liberia	LBR	430
Libya	LBY	434
Liechtenstein	LIE	438

<u>cname</u>	<u>ccodealp</u>	<u>ccode</u>
Lithuania	LTU	440
Luxembourg	LUX	442
Macedonia	MKD	807
Madagascar	MDG	450
Malawi	MWI	454
Malaysia (-1965)	MYS	992
Malaysia (1966-)	MYS	458
Maldives	MDV	462
Mali	MLI	466
Malta	MLT	470
Marshall Islands	MHL	584
Mauritania	MRT	478
Mauritius	MUS	480
Mexico	MEX	484
Micronesia	FSM	583
Moldova	MDA	498
Monaco	MCO	492
Mongolia	MNG	496
Montenegro	MNE	499
Morocco	MAR	504
Mozambique	MOZ	508
Myanmar	MMR	104
Namibia	NAM	516
Nauru	NRU	520
Nepal	NPL	524
Netherlands	NLD	528
New Zealand	NZL	554
Nicaragua	NIC	558
Niger	NER	562
Nigeria	NGA	566
Norway	NOR	578
Oman	OMN	512
Pakistan (1971-)	PAK	586
Palau	PLW	585
Panama	PAN	591
Papua New Guinea	PNG	598
Paraguay	PRY	600
Peru	PER	604
Philippines	PHL	608
Poland	POL	616
Portugal	PRT	620
Qatar	QAT	634
Romania	ROU	642
Russia	RUS	643
Rwanda	RWA	646
Samoa	WSM	882
San Marino	SMR	674
Sao Tome and Principe	STP	678
Saudi Arabia	SAU	682
Senegal	SEN	686
Serbia	SRB	688
Serbia and Montenegro	SCG	891

<u>cname</u>	<u>ccodealp</u>	<u>ccode</u>
Seychelles	SYC	690
Sierra Leone	SLE	694
Singapore	SGP	702
Slovakia	SVK	703
Slovenia	SVN	705
Solomon Islands	SLB	90
Somalia	SOM	706
South Africa	ZAF	710
South Sudan	SSD	728
Spain	ESP	724
Sri Lanka	LKA	144
St Kitts and Nevis	KNA	659
St Lucia	LCA	662
St Vincent and the Grenadines	VCT	670
Sudan (-2011)	SDN	736
Sudan (2012-)	SDN	729
Suriname	SUR	740
Swaziland	SWZ	748
Sweden	SWE	752
Switzerland	CHE	756
Syria	SYR	760
Taiwan	TWN	158
Tajikistan	TJK	762
Tanzania	TZA	834
Thailand	THA	764
Tibet	XTI	994
Timor-Leste	TLS	626
Togo	TGO	768
Tonga	TON	776
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	780
Tunisia	TUN	788
Turkey	TUR	792
Tuvalu	TUV	798
USSR	SUN	810
Uganda	UGA	800
Ukraine	UKR	804
United Arab Emirates	ARE	784
United Kingdom	GBR	826
United States	USA	840
Uruguay	URY	858
Uzbekistan	UZB	860
Vanuatu	VUT	548
Venezuela	VEN	862
Vietnam	VNM	704
Vietnam, North	VNM	998
Vietnam, South	VDR	999
Yemen	YEM	887
Yemen, North	YEM	886
Yemen, South	YMD	720
Yugoslavia	YUG	890
Zambia	ZMB	894
Zimbabwe	ZWE	716